



1889.



THE TERRITORY OF DAKOTA

THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA;
THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA;

AN OFFICIAL
STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL AND
POLITICAL ABSTRACT.

AGRICULTURAL, MINERAL, COMMERCIAL, MANUFACTURING,
EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL, AND GENERAL
STATEMENTS.



PUBLISHED BY
FRANK H. HAGERTY,
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AND EX-OFFICIO TERRITORIAL STATISTICIAN
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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, 1889.

<i>Governor,</i>	-	-	-	A. C. MELLETTE,	-	-	-	Bismarek.
<i>Delegate to Congress,</i>	-	-	-	GEORGE A. MATHEWS,	-	-	-	Brookings.
<i>Secretary,</i>	-	-	-	L. B. RICHARDSON,	-	-	-	Bismarek.
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<i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	J. M. BAILEY, JR.,	-	-	-	Bismarek.
<i>Auditor,</i>	-	-	-	J. C. McMANIMA,	-	-	-	Bismarek.
<i>Attorney General,</i>	-	-	-	JOHNSON NICKEL'S,	-	-	-	Bismarek.
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<i>Supt. of Public Instruction,</i>	-	-	-	L. A. ROSE,	-	-	-	Fargo.
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<i>Asst. Supt. of Public Instruction,</i>	-	-	-	A. T. FREE,	-	-	-	Deadwood.
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JUDSON LA MOURE,	-	Pembina.	J. H. KING,	-	-	Rapid City.
H. J. RICE,	-	-	Huron.	J. L. ROBINSON,	Secretary,	Watertown.

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<i>First District,</i>	-	-	-	THOMAS E. BLANCHARD,	-	-	Mitchell.
<i>Second District,</i>	-	-	-	JOHN A. PERCIVAL,	-	-	Devils Lake.

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<i>Associate Justice,</i>	-	-	-	C. M. THOMAS,	-	-	Deadwood.
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<i>Associate Justice,</i>	-	-	-	FRANK R. AIKENS,	-	-	Canton.
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<i>Associate Justice,</i>	-	-	-	RODERICK ROSE,	-	-	Jamestown.
<i>Associate Justice,</i>	-	-	-	L. W. CROFOOT,	-	-	Aberdeen.
<i>Associate Justice,</i>	-	-	-	C. F. TEMPLETON,	-	-	Grand Forks.
<i>Clerk Supreme Court,</i>	-	-	-	J. H. C. YOUNG,	-	-	Yankton.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Dakota is twain. It was the largest territory in the republic, with area sufficient to give quarter-section farms each to 603,728 families. By its side large eastern states and old world kingdoms dwarfed into mere communities. In 1870 it had only 15,000 population; in 1889 it became two states of the Federal Union, each possessing a hospitable people, cultured society, an excellent public school system with ample funds, fine buildings and good schools, churches of every denomination, a superior newspaper press, commercial facilities of a high order, railroad advantages equal to any, the conveniences of modern city life and the comforts of rural homes, situated within a short distance of markets, railroads and telegraphs, and every element and privilege of high civilization.

Whatever may be said of division, there will always be much in common between North and South Dakota. Division was inevitable. The great territory contained three one-sided centres of population, widely separated and differing in social interests, products and transportation facilities. The first settlement was in the southeast, the second in the northeast and the third in the southwest; the first spread along the Missouri and Big Sioux rivers, the second along the Red River of the North, and both engaged in farming, while the third was in the Black Hills, where the principal occupation was mining. The Red river country and outlying districts, developed by the extensions of railroads from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, produce wheat; southeast Dakota added corn to the small grains produced, and had outlets on systems of railroads leading to Chicago and other distributing points. The Black Hills were long isolated, but found communication with the outside world through a system identified with southeast Dakota, and with which it will be more closely connected as soon as the opening reservation allows the laying of additional bands of steel, and thus make a united south state. These facts, together with great size of the territory, made arguments for division, which event happily has been accomplished without friction or ill-feeling between the two new states. Any idea that there is not much in common now between the two states is a wrong one. For a long time all sections have had the same laws, and men from every part of the territory met in conventions—political, social, benevolent, religious and educational—in legislative assembly, and there was common brotherhood. Officially there will be no more such meetings; each state will hereafter have its own conventions, meetings and elections; yet there is and always will be a strong bond of union between the two states. While there may be a little difference in products in widely separated localities, the people are the same, with the same ambitions, and worshipping at the same shrines; the climate does not differ much, and they need about the same laws;

and they still need help from the National Government in the matter of public land and geological surveys, extension of postal routes and mail service, management of Indians and extinguishment of reservations, experiments in irrigation, and other matters which united effort can bring about. As someone has said, the two Dakotas will hereafter be very much like two sons who have divided the old homestead between them—each will be absolutely independent from interference of the other, yet each, in many ways, will be greatly benefited by working harmoniously together.

Gov. Mellette, twice elected chief executive of South Dakota, and the last chief executive of the territory, has assumed the duties of his elective position and will guide the destinies of the south half in statehood with the same wisdom, firmness and justice that he displayed in the management of the whole in its territorial condition. The north state, too, is in good hands; Gov. Miller, who holds the reins, will govern with fairness, moderation and justice.

This publication, the last to be issued by this as a territorial office, contains much general and statistical matter, gathered with difficulty owing to the small fund given for the purpose. The statistics are incomplete, but in the main the work compares favorably with similar ones issued by other states where large amounts were expended; in one case, that of Texas, the considerable sum of \$108,740 was devoted to the collection of statistics alone. With the small fund at its disposal this office has distributed information worth many times its cost to the territory. Both new states should continue the work; both have large areas of vacant lands, and settlers are needed. Like merchants with large stocks of goods, we must advertise.

The commissioner wishes to acknowledge the use of material from the publications of his predecessors, Messrs. Dunlap and McClure, particularly the climatic tables from "Resources," for the reason that last winter was not an average one in either temperature or snowfall, being the mildest in a general way known since the settlement of the territory, and therefore not fairly representing the normal season of cold. Acknowledgment is also made to Max Bass, who has intelligently and faithfully served in this office since its establishment. Thanks are also extended to the county clerks and auditors, to the registers and receivers of the United States land offices, to Profs. F. R. Carpenter and G. E. Bailey, to Hon. Geo. H. Hand, Hon. Robert Dollard, Hon. Geo. F. Goodwin, Hon. E. T. Cressey, Hon. L. B. Richardson, Hon. John Flittie, Hon. G. C. Moody, Hon. L. A. Rose, and scores of others, who have kindly and promptly responded to our requests for information. During the preparation of this document the Dakotas put on the fine linen of Statehood, which accounts for the interchangeable use of the terms "state," "states" and "territory," throughout Part I.

PART I.

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PART I.

I.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Early History.—The journals of the expedition of Capts. Lewis and Clarke in 1804-5-6, gave to the world the first general account of Dakota. These explorers, sent out by President Jefferson, who had a profound belief in the future greatness of the West, were the first to traverse the entire length of the Missouri river, and such accuracy is shown in the general features of their map of that great stream and its affluents, that subsequent surveyors have made comparatively few changes. Lewis and Clarke camped the first winter among the Mandan Indians, near the present town of Mandan. The result of their exploration gave great impetus to the fur trade, and pioneered the way to the establishment of military and trading posts. The first mention of the country west of the Great Lakes was made by Nicollet, sent out by the French authorities at Quebec as early as 1639. Nicollet called the inhabitants Nad-suessionx, which was abbreviated into Sioux by the later French explorers and priests. The Sioux were warlike and the enemy of all other tribes, and hence the name Sioux, or enemy. The employes of the various fur companies were the first white settlers of the territory, as early as 1808, the government establishing Fort Clarke on the Missouri at the mouth of Knife river about the same time. In 1810 Lord Selkirk built a fort at Pembina on the Red river, a short distance below the international boundary line. Fort Pierre was built in 1829. The first steamer to ascend the upper Missouri river was in 1830, previous to which the batteau of the fur trader, the keel boat, the barge, the flat boat and the raft came with the current or were carried against it by use of oar and pole and shifting sail. In 1839 Gen. John C. Fremont crossed over the country from the Missouri to the James and thence up to Devils lake. Catlin, the famous Indian painter, traveled over the country in 1841 and secured many interesting sketches. After this there were many military and trading expeditions, but the maps marked the region off as part of the Great American Desert, and no one ever considered it as possessing any agricultural resources. Capt. Pope's map of a trip to the Red river in 1849 designated all of the country around Devils lake as a "salt water region." St. Paul was one of the few towns named on this map. Lieut. Warren, who explored the "Dacota" country under the direction of the Government in 1855, said the territory was occupied by powerful tribes of roving savages and "is only adapted to a mode of life like theirs." His map designates the James river as Te-han-san-san, or Riviere Jacques, which he describes as a "stream flowing through a narrow valley which is entirely overflowed during times of flood. Canoes can navigate it at all times, and steamboats could go a long way up at high water. There is

not much wood along its banks, and the country bordering it is not valuable for agricultural purposes." He says the Big Sioux could be navigated by steamboats, and he recommended the building of a fort at the mouth of the river, for the reason "that forage could be economically obtained at that point, and it is probably the most western in the latitude, or north of it, that horses could be reasonably maintained."

Permanent White Settlement.—The first land in Dakota was obtained of the Sioux Indians in 1851, under the treaty of Traverse de Sioux, when a large tract in Minnesota and a strip along the west side of the Big Sioux was ceded to the Government. In the same year the Minnesota legislature divided the newly acquired territory into nine counties. No attempt at settlement was made in what is now South Dakota until 1856, at Sioux Falls. Other settlements followed, but in 1857 the settlers were all driven away by an Indian uprising. In December of 1857 the governor of Minnesota appointed the first officers of Big Sioux (now Minnehaha) county. In 1858 there was another exodus of settlers on account of the Indians, which resulted in a treaty with the Sioux, in which they gave up all their land—a total of 16,000,000 acres—east of the Missouri, except a small reservation in Charles Mix county. The Western Land Company of Dubuque, Iowa, and the Dakota Land Company of St. Paul, Minn., were rivals in trying to build up towns. In the effort to attract attention elections were held and provisional territorial officials and legislators were elected, and sessions of legislatures were held in Sioux Falls in the winters of 1858–59 and 1859–60, but Congress took no notice of the proceedings. Several memorials were sent to Congress asking for recognition; the last one, from a mass meeting at Yankton, Jan. 17, 1861, bore the signatures of 578 citizens. The first census was taken in June, 1861, and showed a population of 2,402. From this time began a real and active settlement, which was disturbed temporarily by the Indian outbreaks of 1862, and at other times until 1868, when the whites numbered about 12,000, and the Sioux were relocated west of the Missouri river, on what so long was known as the Big Reservation, and the Indian question ended as far as trouble was concerned. The first public land entry in North Dakota was in 1871. The first telegraph line was built in the territory—from Sioux City to Yankton—in 1870, and in 1872 the railroad was finished between the same places. The first railroad to reach Dakota was the Northern Pacific, at Fargo, Jan. 1, 1872. In 1874 gold was discovered in the Black Hills, and in 1877 the Black Hills region was opened to white settlement. Since that time the growth of Dakota has been one of the marvels of Western development.

Congressional History.—Dakota or Dakotah, and sometimes Dacouta (a word meaning leagued, allied or confederated, having reference to the union of various bands of Sioux Indians), was a part of the purchase made by the United States in 1803, when France surrendered title to the vast province of Louisiana—1,182,752 square miles, an area five times greater than that of France—for the sum of \$15,000,000, amounting to \$27,267,621.98, however, by reason of the United States assuming certain claims of its citizens against France.

Oct. 1, 1803, all of the new country lying south of what is now Arkansas was formed into the Territory of Orleans, while the portion north of the south line of that state became the District of Louisiana, with the governing power vested in the officials of Indiana Territory.

July 1, 1805, the "District" of Louisiana was designated as the "Territory" of the same name, and the legislative power placed in the hands of a governor and three judges appointed by the president.

Dec. 7, 1812, the name of the territory was changed to "Territory of Missouri," and the power was granted the people to elect a legislative body.

June 28, 1834, the Territory of Michigan was created, which included all of Dakota lying east of the Missouri river, in addition to the present states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota.

July 3, 1836, Congress established the Territory of Wisconsin, which included the eastern half of Dakota.

June 12, 1838, the Territory of Iowa was created, and the eastern part of Dakota was included.

March 3, 1849, Minnesota Territory was established, which covered the eastern part of Dakota.

Until the organization of Nebraska Territory, May 30, 1854, of which it became a part, that portion of Dakota lying west of the Missouri and White Earth rivers was known as "Mandan Territory."

From May 11, 1858, when Minnesota became a state, up to the organization of a territorial form of government, April 2, 1861, Dakota was a political orphan, without legal name or existence.

March 2, 1861, a bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Dakota became a law by the signature of President Buchanan. The bill had passed the senate February 26th, and the house March 1st. Two bills looking to the organization of the territory had been previously introduced, one in 1858 and the other in 1859, both in the senate. The territory as organized embraced an area of over 350,000 square miles, and included all of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho north of the 43d parallel and east of the Rocky Mountains. These territories were subsequently cut off. The last change in boundaries was made in 1873 in readjusting the line separating it from Montana.

A summary of congressional action relating to statehood in Dakota appears in another part of this publication.

Delegates.—In its twenty-eight years of existence as a territory there have been ten delegates to Congress, as follows:

J. B. S. Todd.....	1862-64	G. G. Bennett.....	1879-81
W. F. Barleigh.....	1864-69	R. F. Pettigrew.....	1881-83
S. L. Spink.....	1869-71	J. B. Raymond.....	1883-85
M. K. Armstrong.....	1871-75	Oscar S. Gifford.....	1885-88
J. P. Kidder.....	1875-79	Geo. A. Mathews.....	1888-89

Provisional or Squatter Government.—After the organization of the State of Minnesota, May 11, 1858, Dakota had no recognized political existence until March 2, 1861. The settlers early inaugurated a movement looking to admission as a territory, which resulted in an election in the fall of 1858 for members of a legislative assembly and delegate to Congress, for the latter position A. G. Fuller being named. The legislature met at Sioux Falls in the winter of 1858-59, and elected Henry Masters president of the council, and S. J. Albright speaker of the house. As no governor had been chosen, the president of the council was declared *ex-officio* governor. Congress was memorialized for recognition, but no action was taken by that body, although a bill for this pur-

pose was introduced in the senate. In the fall of 1859 another delegate to Congress, J. P. Kidder, was elected, and also another legislative body, with S. J. Albright as governor, but the latter was returned as a member of the legislature and then chosen speaker of the house, while W. W. Brookings was elected president of the council. As before, the president of the council was declared *ex-officio* governor. Congress was again memorialized, and Mr. Kidder applied for admission as a delegate, but failed by a few votes. The delay in organizing the territory was because the Republican members of Congress demanded a clause in the organic act which prohibited the taking of slaves into the territory, and no bill was passed until the Southern members retired, just before the inauguration of President Lincoln.

Territorial History.—The civil history of Dakota Territory dates from May 27, 1861, when Gov. William Jaynes, appointed from Illinois, arrived at Yankton and entered upon the duties of his position. Since then the territory has had ten executives, as follows:

William Jaynes.....	1861-63	William A. Howard.....	1878-80
Newton Edmunds.....	1863-66	Nehemiah G. Ordway.....	1880-84
Andrew J. Faulk.....	1866-69	Gilbert A. Pierce.....	1884-87
John A. Burbank.....	1869-74	Louis K. Church.....	1887-89
John L. Pennington.....	1874-78	Arthur C. Mellette... ..	1889-89

The other territorial officials of presidential appointment were as follows:

Secretaries.

John Hutchinson.....	1861-65	Oscar Whitney.....	1873-74
S. L. Spink.....	1865-69	Geo. H. Hand.....	1874-83
T. M. Wilkins.....	1869-70	J. M. Teller.....	1883-86
G. A. Batchelder.....	1870-72	Michael L. McCormack.....	1886-89
E. S. McCook.....	1872-73	L. B. Richardson.....	1889-89

Chief Justices.

Philemon Bliss.....	1861-64	Peter C. Shannon.....	1873-81
Ara Bartlett.....	1865-69	A. J. Edgerton.....	1881-85
George W. French.....	1869-73	Bartlett Tripp.....	1885-89

Associate Justices.

S. P. Williston	1861-65	Wm. E. Church.....	1883-86
J. S. Williams.....	1861-64	Louis K. Church	1885-87
Ara Bartlett.....	1864-65	Seward Smith.....	1884-84
W. E. Gleason	1865-66	W. H. Francis.....	1884-88
J. P. Kidder.....	1865-75	John E. Carland.....	1887-89
J. W. Boyle.....	1864-69	Wm. B. McConnell.....	1885-88
W. W. Brookings.....	1869-73	Charles M. Thomas.....	1886-89
A. H. Barnes.....	1873-81	James Spencer.....	1887-89
G. G. Bennett	1875-79	Roderick Rose.....	1888-89
G. C. Moody.....	1878-83	C. F. Templeton	1888-89
J. P. Kidder.....	1878-83	L. W. Crofoot.....	1888-89
C. S. Palmer.....	1883-87	Frank R. Aikens.....	1889-89
S. A. Hudson.....	1881-85		

United States Attorneys.

Wm. E. Gleason.....	1861-64	Hugh J. Campbell.....	1877-85
George H. Hand.....	1866-69	John E. Carland.....	1885-88
Warren Coles.....	1869-73	William E. Purcell.....	1888-89
William Pond.....	1873-77	John Murphey	1889-89

United States Marshals.

Wm. F. Shaffer.....	1861-64	J. B. Raymond.....	1877-81
G. M. Pinney.....	1864-65	Harrison Allen.....	1881-85
L. H. Litchfield.....	1865-72	Daniel W. Maratta.....	1885-89
J. H. Bardick.....	1872-77		

Surveyors General.

Geo. D. Hill.....	1861-65	Henry Experson.....	1877-81
Wm. Tripp.....	1865-69	Cortez Fessenden.....	1881-85
W. H. H. Beadle.....	1869-73	Maris Taylor.....	1885-89
Wm. P. Dewey.....	1873-77	B. H. Sullivan.....	1889-89

THE LEGISLATIVE ROLL.

First Legislature.—The members of the first territorial assembly were elected Sept. 16, 1861. The assembly convened at Yankton March 17, 1862, and continued in session until May 15th. It passed 91 general laws, 21 memorials to Congress and 25 private laws—among the latter two divorces and one law incorporating the Missouri & Niobrara Railroad Company. Chap. 8 of the General Laws was a code of civil procedure, and included 617 sections. Chap. 9 was a code of criminal procedure of 262 sections. The membership was as follows:

Council.

JOHN H. SHOBER, President.

H. D. Betts,	W. W. Brookings,	J. S. Gregory,
J. W. Boyle,	A. Cole,	Enos Stutsman.
D. T. Bramble,	Jacob Denel,	

House.

GEO. M. PINNEY, Speaker.

Moses K. Armstrong,	Christopher Maloney,	Hugh S. Donaddson,
Lyman Burgess,	A. W. Puett,	Reuben Wallace,
J. A. Jacobson,	John Stange,	George P. Waldron,
John C. McBride,	John L. Tiernon,	B. E. Wood.

Second Legislature.—The second legislature met at Yankton Dec. 1 1862, and continued in session until Jan. 9, 1863. It passed 57 general laws, including 33 chapters of a criminal code, 15 memorials to Congress and 8 private laws. The membership was as follows:

Council.

ENOS STUTSMAN, President.

W. W. Brookings,	Jacob Denel,	J. H. Shober,
Austin Cole,	D. T. Bramble,	J. Shaw Gregory,
John W. Boyle,	J. McFetridge,	H. D. Betts.

House.

*A. J. HARLAN, Speaker.

M. K. Armstrong,	M. H. Somers,	Knud Larson,
L. Bothun,	Edward Gifford,	F. D. Pease,
J. Y. Buckman,	J. A. Jacobson,	A. W. Puett,
H. S. Donaldson,	R. M. Johnson,	N. J. Wallace.
	G. P. Waldron,	

Third Legislature.—The third session convened at Yankton Dec. 7, 1863, and continued to Jan. 15, 1864. It passed 42 general laws, including 5 amendments, 9 memorials to Congress, 16 private laws, and repealed 4 private laws. It had the following members:

Council.

ENOS STUTSMAN, President.

J. M. Stone,	John Mathers,	D. P. Bradford,
G. W. Kingsbury,	Lasse Bothun,	J. Shaw Gregory,
J. O. Taylor,	Hugh Compton,	John J. Thompson.
M. M. Rich,	Franklin Taylor,	

House.

A. W. PUETT, Speaker.

L. Burgess,	L. A. Litchfield,	Peter Keegan,
Ole Bottolfson,	W. W. Brookings,	N. G. Curtis,
E. M. Bond,	Knud Larson,	Asa Mattison,
Wm. Shriner,	Washington Reid,	B. A. Hill,
O. L. Pratt,	P. H. Risling,	Duncan Ross,
John Lawrence,	E. W. Wall,	Albert Gore.
Henry Brooks,	Jesse Wherry,	

Fourth Legislature.—The fourth session met at Yankton Dec. 5, 1864, and continued to Jan. 13, 1865. It passed 32 general laws, including the penal code of 18 titles, 3 amendments, 7 memorials and joint resolutions and 9 private laws. The membership was as follows:

Council.

ENOS STUTSMAN, President.

J. M. Stone,	John Mathers,	D. P. Bradford,
G. W. Kingsbury,	Lasse Bothun,	J. Shaw Gregory,
J. O. Taylor,	Hugh Compton,	John J. Thompson.
M. M. Rich,	Franklin Taylor,	

House.

W. W. BROOKINGS, Speaker.

L. Burgess,	Geo. W. Kellogg,	G. W. Pratt,
I. P. Burgman,	P. Lemonges,	Washington Reid,
A. Christy,	John Lawrence,	John Rouse,
B. W. Collar,	M. M. Mattheinsen,	William Shriner,
Felicia Fallas,	Helge Matthews,	George Stickney,
J. R. Hanson,	Francis McCarthy,	John W. Turner,
Peter Keegan,	John W. Owens,	E. W. Wall.

*Resigned December 16th, and succeeded by M. K. Armstrong.

Fifth Legislature.—The fifth session convened at Yankton Dec. 4, 1865, and continued to Jan. 12, 1866. It passed 33 general laws, including 3 chapters of a criminal code, 22 joint resolutions and memorials to Congress and 7 private laws. It had the following members:

Council.

GEORGE STICKNEY, President.

M. K. Armstrong,	Nathaniel Ross,	John W. Turner,
Austin Cole,	Enos Stutsman,	A. L. Van Osdel,
G. W. Kingsbury,	O. F. Stevens,	Knud Weeks,
Chas. La Brecche,	John J. Thompson,	

House.

G. B. BIGELOW, Speaker.

T. C. Watson,	Frank Taylor,	Jonathan Brown,
E. C. Collins,	James McHenry,	J. A. Lewis,
William Walter,	Joseph Ellis,	Chas. H. McCarthy,
Michael Curry,	A. M. English,	William Stevens,
Michael Ryan,	Jacob Brauch,	Edward Lent,
James Whitehorn,	H. C. Ash,	Geo. W. Kellogg,
H. J. Austin,	S. C. Fargo,	Charles Cooper,
Amos Hampton,	W. W. Brookings,	

Sixth Legislature.—The sixth session convened at Yankton Dec. 4, 1866, and continued to Jan. 12, 1867. It passed 23 general laws, including 10 amendments and 5 repeals, 7 private laws and 21 memorials and joint resolutions. The membership was as follows:

Council.

M. K. ARMSTRONG, President.

Austin Cole,	J. A. Lewis,	John J. Thompson,
A. G. Fuller,	D. M. Mills,	John W. Turner,
G. W. Kingsbury,	Nathaniel Ross,	A. L. Van Osdel,
Chas. La Brecche,	O. F. Stevens,	Knud Weeks,

House.

J. B. S. TODD, Speaker.

H. C. Ash,	William Gray,	Chas. H. McCarthy,
Horace J. Austin,	Hans Gunderson,	N. C. Stevens,
D. T. Bramble,	M. C. Hoyt,	William Stevens,
W. N. Collamer,	Daniel Hogden,	John Trimbo,
Michael Curry,	Amos Hanson,	Franklin Taylor,
Hugh Fraley,	R. M. Johnson,	Eli B. Wixon,
Thomas Frick,	Geo. W. Kellogg,	Kirwin Wilson,
I. T. Gore,	Vincent La Belle,	

Seventh Legislature.—Convened at Yankton Dec. 2, 1867, and adjourned Jan. 10, 1868. Passed 37 general laws, including 2 amendments, 5 private laws and 18 memorials and joint resolutions. Chap. 1 of the General Laws was a code of civil procedure under 14 titles. The membership was as follows:

Council.

HORACE J. AUSTIN, President.

W. W. Brookings,
W. W. Benedict,
Aaron Carpenter,
R. J. Thomas,

Hugh Fraley,
R. R. Green,
A. H. Hampton,
Geo. W. Kellogg,

J. A. Lewis,
Chas. H. McIntyre,
D. M. Mills,
C. F. Rossteuscher.

House.

ENOS STUTSMAN, Speaker.

William Blair,
William Brady,
F. Bronson,
Jacob Brauch,
Jonathan Brown,
Caleb Cummings,
Michael Curry,
F. J. De Witt,

Martin V. Farris,
Felicia Fallas,
I. T. Gore,
Hans Gunderson,
Amos Hanson,
M. U. Hoyt,
John L. Jolley,
James Keegan,

G. C. Moody,
T. Nelson,
Michael Ryan,
Calvin G. Shaw,
John J. Thompson,
J. D. Tucker,
Thomas C. Watson.

Eighth Legislature.—Convened at Yankton Dec. 7, 1868, and adjourned Jan. 15, 1869. Passed 27 general laws, 17 special and private laws and 19 memorials and resolutions. It had the following membership:

Council.

N. J. WALLACE, President.

Horace J. Austin,
W. W. Benedict,
W. W. Brookings,
Aaron Carpenter,

Hugh Fraley,
R. R. Green,
A. H. Hampton,
Geo. W. Kellogg,

J. A. Lewis,
Chas. H. McIntyre,
C. F. Rossteuscher,
B. E. Wood.

House.

G. C. MOODY, Speaker.

Alfred Abbott,
Chas. D. Bradley,
G. G. Bennett,
Calvin M. Brooks,
Jacob Brauch,
John Clementson,
N. G. Curtis,
J. M. Eves,

J. Shaw Gregory,
J. T. Hewlett,
O. T. Hagin,
John L. Jolley,
A. W. Jameson,
Hiram Keith,
James Keegan,
Lewis Larson,

Knud Larson,
J. La Roche,
Joseph Moulin,
Charles Ricker,
Enos Stutsman,
M. H. Somers,
R. T. Vinson.

Ninth Legislature.—Convened at Yankton Dec. 5, 1870, and continued to Jan. 13, 1871. It passed 41 general laws, including a civil code of 2,034 sections, 12 special and private laws, 32 memorials to Congress and 7 joint resolutions. The membership was as follows:

Council.

EMORY MORRIS, President.

M. K. Armstrong,	Silas W. Kidder,	W. T. McKay,
Jacob Brauch,	Nelson Miner,	James M. Stone,
W. W. Cuppett,	Chas. H. McIntyre,	John W. Turner,
Hugh Fraley,	J. C. Kennedy,	

House.

GEORGE H. HAND, Speaker.

Charles Allen,	O. B. Iverson,	R. Mostow,
V. R. L. Barnes,	H. A. Jerauld,	S. L. Parker,
F. J. Cross,	James Keegan,	Amos F. Shaw,
C. P. Dow,	J. La Roche,	Philip Sherman,
A. P. Hammond,	Nelson Learned,	John C. Sinclair,
John Hancock,	A. J. Mills,	Ole Sampson,
Wm. Holbrough,	E. Miner,	E. W. Wall,
	Noah Wherry,	

Tenth Legislature.—The tenth session met at Yankton Dec. 2, 1872, and continued to Jan. 10, 1873. It passed 52 general laws, including 7 amendments and 4 repeals, 15 special and private laws, 4 joint resolutions and 42 memorials to Congress. It had the following membership:

Council.

ALEX. HUGHES, President.

D. T. Bramble,	John Lawrence,	Chas. H. McIntyre,
E. B. Crew,	Nelson Miner,	O. F. Stevens,
H. P. Cooley,	Joseph Mason,	Enos Stutsman,
J. Flick,	J. Gehan,	Henry Smith,

House.

A. J. MILLS, Speaker.

Samuel Ashmore,	James Hyde,	O. C. Peterson,
Ole Bottolfsen,	Cyrus Knapp,	Jens Peterson,
John Becker,	T. A. Kingsbury,	Silas Rohr,
Jacob Brauch,	Judson La Moure,	Martin Trigstadt,
Newton Clark,	E. A. Williams,	J. W. Turner,
N. B. Campbell,	Ephraim Miner,	John Thompson,
Michael Glynn,	George Norbeck,	E. E. Wood,
William Hamilton,	Joseph Roberts,	W. P. Lyman,
	A. B. Wheelock,	

Eleventh Legislature.—Met at Yankton Dec. 7, 1874, and adjourned Jan. 15, 1875. Enacted 93 general laws, including 17 amendments and 9 repeals, 15 special and private laws and 24 memorials to Congress. The membership was as follows:

Council.

JOHN L. JOLLEY, President.

H. J. Austin,	W. G. Harlan,	N. W. Sheafe,
Jacob Branch,	John Lawrence,	O. F. Stevens,
Philip Chandler,	A. McHench,	Clark S. West,
Benton Fraley,	M. Pace,	E. A. Williams.

House.

G. C. MOODY, Speaker.

H. O. Anderson,	Patrick Hand,	Ira Ellis,
George Bosworth,	John H. Haas,	L. Sampson,
Hector Bruce,	Knud Larson,	S. Severson,
J. L. Berry,	Joseph Zitka,	A. L. Van Osdel,
L. Bothum,	H. N. Luce,	M. M. Williams,
Michael Curry,	W. T. McKay,	Scott Wright,
Desire Chausse,	Henry Reifsnnyder,	James M. Wohl,
J. M. Cleland,	Amos F Shaw,	O. B. Larson.
	C. H. Stearns,	

Twelfth Legislature.—Convened at Yankton Jan. 9, 1877, and continued to Feb. 17, 1877. It passed 13 general laws, including two chapters of Criminal Code, 10 joint resolutions and memorials to Congress and 33 private laws. It had the following membership:

Council.

W. A. BURLEIGH, President.

Henry S. Back,	Judson La Moure,	R. F. Pettigrew.
M. W. Bailey,	Nelson Miner,	J. A. Potter,
Wm. Duncan,	A. J. Mills,	C. B. Valentine,
Hans Gunderson,	Robert Wilson,	J. A. Wallace.

House.

D. C. HAGLE, Speaker.

J. M. Adams,	A. G. Hopkins,	John Falde,
A. L. Boe,	M. O. Hexom,	D. Stewart,
H. A. Burke,	E. Hackett,	Asa Sargent,
*J. Q. Burbank,	D. M. Inman,	John Tucker,
W. H. H. Beadle,	Erick Iverson,	Franklin Taylor,
T. S. Clarkson,	Chas. Maywold,	John Thompson,
G. S. S. Codington,	F. M. Ziebach,	C. H. Van Tassel,
W. F. Dunham,	Hans Myron,	S. Soderstrom.
	John Shellberg,	

* Awarded the seat of D. M. Kelleher on the twenty-ninth day of the session.

Thirteenth Legislature.—Met at Yankton and continued in session from Jan. 14 to Feb. 22, 1879. It passed 59 general laws, including 26 amendments and 1 repeal, and 51 special and local laws. The following was the membership:

Council.

GEORGE H. WALSH, President.

Wm. M. Cuppett,	W. L. Kuykendall,	S. G. Roberts,
M. H. Day,	Nelson Miner,	Silas Rohr,
Ira Ellis,	Robt. Maenider,	C. B. Valentine,
Newton Edmunds,	R. F. Pettigrew,	H. B. Wynn.

House.

JOHN R. JACKSON, Speaker.

Alfred Brown,	Peter J. Hoyer,	Michael Shely,
J. Q. Burbank,	Ole A. Helvig,	A. Simonson,
P. N. Cross,	O. I. Hosehoe,	James H. Stephens,
D. W. Flick,	A. Hoyt,	D. Stewart,
A. B. Fockler,	S. A. Johnson,	Martin M. Trygstadt,
John R. Gamble,	John Languess,	E. C. Walhon,
Ansley Gray,	A. Manksch,	J. F. Webber,
Hans Gunderson,	J. M. Peterson,	Canute Weeks,
	Nathaniel C. Whitfield,	

Fourteenth Legislature.—Met at Yankton, and continued in session from Jan. 11 to March 7, 1881, passing 112 general laws, including 67 amendments and 2 repeals, and 76 special and private laws. The membership was as follows:

Council.

GEORGE H. WALSH, President.

M. H. Day,	J. A. J. Martin,	John Walsh,
Ira W. Fisher,	J. O'B. Scoley,	G. W. Wiggin,
John R. Gamble,	Amos F. Shaw,	John R. Wilson,
John L. Jolley,	J. P. Wallace,	

House.

J. A. HARDING, Speaker.

James Baynes,	V. P. Thielman,	Judson La Moure,
F. J. Cross,	A. Thorne,	S. McBratney,
G. H. Dickey,	P. Warner,	L. Moore,
L. B. French,	S. A. Boyles,	S. Rohr,
C. B. Kennedy,	W. H. Donaldson,	D. Thompson,
P. Landmann,	E. Ellertson,	A. L. Van Osdel,
J. H. Miller,	John D. Hale,	E. P. Wells,
Knud Nomland,	D. M. Inman,	

Fifteenth Legislature.—Convened at Yankton Jan. 9, and continued to March 9, 1883, passing 116 general laws, including 33 amendments and 1 repeal, and 44 special and local laws. This was the last session at Yankton. The following was the membership:

Council.

J. O'B. SCOBEE, President.

F. N. Burdick,	S. G. Roberts,	Geo. H. Walsh,
J. R. Jackson,	H. J. Jerauld,	J. Nickeus,
F. M. Ziebach,	Wm. P. Dewey,	E. McCauley.
F. J. Washabaugh,	E. H. McIntosh.	

House.

E. A. WILLIAMS, Speaker.

Ira Ellis,	E. M. Bowman,	Wm. H. Lamb,
M. C. Tychsen,	G. P. Harvey,	J. W. Nowlin,
John Thompson,	D. M. Inman,	A. A. Choteau,
W. B. Robinson,	H. Van Woert,	O. M. Towner,
R. C. McAllister,	J. B. Wynn,	B. W. Benson,
F. P. Phillips,	B. R. Wagner,	L. J. Allred,
Geo. W. Sterling,	John C. Pyatt,	N. E. Nelson.
W. A. Rinehart,	George Rice,	

Sixteenth Legislature.—Met at Bismarck Jan. 13, and continued to March 13, 1885. There were 151 general laws, including 59 amendments and 6 repeals, and 50 special and local laws enacted. The membership was as follows:

Council.

J. H. WESTOVER, President.

A. C. Hueston,	H. H. Natwick,	J. Nickeus,
Wm. Duncan,	C. H. Cameron,	C. D. Austin,
John R. Gamble,	J. P. Day,	D. H. Twomey,
A. Sheridan Jones,	A. B. Smedley,	Geo. H. Walsh,
B. R. Wagner,	V. P. Kennedy,	John Flittie,
A. M. Bowdle,	F. J. Washabaugh,	Judson La Moure,
R. F. Pettigrew,	S. P. Wells,	P. J. McLaughlin.
Geo. R. Farmer,	Chas. Richardson,	

House.

GEORGE RICE, Speaker.

Ole Helvig,	John Hobart,	W. F. Steele.
John Larson,	J. C. Southwick,	Henry W. Coe,
Eli Dawson,	V. V. Barnes,	J. Stevens,
Hans Myron,	J. A. Pickler,	S. E. Stebbins,
A. L. Van Osdel,	J. T. Blakemore,	P. J. McCumber,
Hugh Langan,	G. W. Pierce,	H. S. Oliver,
J. P. Ward,	M. L. Miller,	T. M. Pugh,
J. H. Swanton,	G. H. Johnson,	E. T. Hutchinson,
A. J. Parshall,	M. T. De Woody,	W. N. Roach,
Mark Ward,	E. Huntington,	C. W. Morgan,
C. E. Huston,	F. A. Eldredge,	J. W. Scott,
H. M. Clark,	A. L. Sprague,	D. Stewart,
P. L. Runkel,	E. W. Martin,	H. Stong,
J. M. Bayard,	H. M. Gregg,	H. H. Ruger,
H. W. Smith,	A. McCall,	P. McHugh.
W. H. Riddell,	E. A. Williams,	

Seventeenth Legislature.—Met at Bismarck Jan. 11, and continued to March 11, 1887. There were enacted 170 general laws, including 47 amendments and 2 repeals, and 37 special and local laws. The membership was as follows:

Council.

GEORGE A. MATHEWS, President.

Roger Allin,	P. J. McCumber,	H. Galloway,
Wm. T. Collins,	C. H. Sheldon,	G. A. Harstad,
John Cain,	E. G. Smith,	J. D. Lawler,
W. E. Dodge,	J. S. Weiser,	C. D. Mead,
E. W. Foster,	T. O. Bogart,	E. T. Sheldon,
Melvin Grigsby,	A. W. Campbell,	F. J. Washabaugh,
Alexander Hughes,	P. C. Donovan,	S. P. Wells,
T. M. Martin,	E. C. Eriksen,	

House.

GEORGE G. CROSE, Speaker.

Fred H. Adams,	J. Schmaidt,	W. J. Hawk,
John Bidlake,	F. M. Shook,	John Hobart,
J. W. Burnham,	D. Stewart,	R. McDonell,
D. S. Dodds,	E. W. Terrill,	F. A. Morris,
Thos. M. Elliott,	J. V. White,	H. J. Mallory,
D. W. Ensign,	Wilson Wise,	J. H. Patten,
J. H. Fletcher,	L. O. Wyman,	A. J. Pruitt,
F. Greene,	Frank R. Aikens,	W. R. Ruggles,
A. A. Harkins,	W. N. Berry,	D. W. Sprague,
C. B. Hubbard,	A. M. Cook,	A. H. Steward,
J. G. Jones,	M. H. Cooper,	B. H. Sullivan,
James M. Moore,	John R. Dutch,	Chas. B. Williams,
T. F. Mentzer,	John A. Ely,	James P. Ward,
C. I. Miltimore,	Wm. H. Fellows,	E. A. Williams,
John D. Patton,	J. T. Gilbert,	John Woltzmnth,
D. F. Royer,	Wm. Glendenning,	

Eighteenth Legislature.—Convened at Bismarck Jan. 8, and adjourned March 9, 1889, having enacted 120 general laws, including 31 amendments and 2 repeals, and 19 joint resolutions and memorials. This was the last territorial assembly. The membership was as follows.

Council.

SMITH STIMMEL, President.

Rodger Allin,	S. L. Glaspell,	David W. Poindexter,
Irenus Atkinson,	James Halley,	Joseph C. Ryan,
Peter Cameron,	G. A. Harstad,	C. A. Soderberg,
A. W. Campbell,	Alexander Hughes,	George H. Walsh,
M. H. Cooper,	Robert Lowry,	F. J. Washabaugh,
Coe I. Crawford,	Hugh McDonald,	James A. Woolheiser,
Robert Dollard,	John Miller,	A. L. Van Osdel,
E. C. Erickson,	J. H. Patten,	

House.

HOSMER H. KEITH, Speaker.

F. H. Adams,	Harry F. Hunter,	D. M. Powell.
Frank R. Aikens,	J. G. Jones,	M. M. Price,
Joseph Allen,	I. S. Lampman,	Wm. Ramsdell,
C. H. Baldwin,	W. S. Logan,	D. F. Royer,
R. L. Bennett,	Frank Lillibridge,	G. W. Ryan,
E. H. Bergman,	H. J. Mallory,	H. H. Sheets,
B. F. Bixter,	P. McHugh,	J. O. Smith,
J. W. Burnham,	Edwin McNeil,	W. E. Swanston,
A. D. Clark,	C. J. Miller,	C. J. Trude,
J. B. Cooke,	F. A. Morris,	John Turnbull,
T. A. Douglas,	C. C. Newman,	N. Upham,
Thomas Elliott,	P. P. Palmer,	O. R. Van Etten,
J. H. Fletcher,	A. L. Patridge,	J. B. Wellcome,
J. M. Greene,	H. S. Parkin,	D. R. Wellman,
A. J. Gronna,	John D. Patten,	J. V. White.
S. P. Howell,	O. C. Potter,	

The following tables show the various measures introduced in both houses of Congress looking to statehood in the Dakotas:

MEASURES INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

DATE.	BY WHOM.	No. of BILL.	TITLE OF BILL.
Jan. 7, 1880.....	C. C. Bennett.....	H. R. 3295.....	<i>a</i> Admission of Dakota south of 46th parallel, and establishment of Territory of Pendina.
Dec. 6, 1880.....	C. C. Bennett.....	H. R. 6512.....	<i>a</i> Admission without division.
Dec. 19, 1880.....	R. F. Pettigrew.....	H. R. 1889.....	<i>a</i> Establishing Territory of North Dakota north 46th parallel.
Dec. 19, 1880.....	R. F. Pettigrew.....	H. R. 1886.....	<i>a</i> Admission of Dakota south of 46th parallel.
Feb. 16, 1882.....	J. C. Barrows.....	H. R. 4156.....	<i>b</i> Substitute for H. R. 1886, admission of Dakota south of 46th parallel.
Feb. 26, 1882.....	W. W. Croft.....	H. R. 4672.....	<i>b</i> Substitute for H. R. 1889, establishing Territory of North Dakota, north 46th parallel.
Dec. 11, 1883.....	J. R. Raymond.....	H. R. 4681.....	<i>c</i> Establishing Territory North Dakota.
Feb. 4, 1884.....	Martin Maginnis.....	H. R. 4694.....	<i>c</i> Authorizing the people of Dakota to form a constitution.
Dec. 21, 1885.....	Benj. T. Frederick.....	H. R. 635.....	<i>c</i> Authorizing the people of Dakota to form a constitution.
Jan. 7, 1886.....	O. S. Gilford.....	H. R. 2820.....	<i>c</i> Admission of Dakota south of 46th parallel.
Jan. 11, 1886.....	Anthony Joseph.....	H. R. 3759.....	<i>c</i> Dividing the Territory on the Missouri river.
Feb. 5, 1886.....	Wm. M. Springer.....	H. R. 5618.....	<i>c</i> Authorizing the people of Dakota to form a constitution.
March 29, 1886.....	W. D. Hill.....	H. R. 7376.....	<i>c</i> Authorizing the people of Dakota to form a constitution.
March 29, 1886.....	W. D. Hill.....	H. R. 7377.....	<i>d</i> For the division of the Territory, and the establishment of the Territory of North Dakota.
April 26, 1886.....	Wm. M. Springer.....	H. R. 8120.....	<i>c</i> Authorizing the people of Dakota to form a constitution.
May 3, 1886.....	C. S. Baker.....	H. R. 8472.....	<i>d</i> Establishing Territory of North Dakota.
Dec. 13, 1886.....	Wm. M. Springer.....	H. R. 10225.....	<i>d</i> To enable the people of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico to form constitutions and state governments.
Jan. 28, 1887.....	Senate Bill.....	S. 1682.....	<i>f</i> To enable people of Dakota south of 46th parallel to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the state into the Union.
Feb. 9, 1886.....	Senate Bill.....	S. 967.....	<i>g</i> Admission of Dakota south 46th parallel.
Jan. 4, 1888.....	Wm. M. Springer.....	H. R. 1276.....	<i>h</i> To enable the people of Dakota to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.
Jan. 4, 1888.....	C. S. Baker.....	H. R. 1679.....	<i>i</i> To provide for the admission of South Dakota into the Union, and for the organization of the Territory of North Dakota.
Jan. 4, 1888.....	C. S. Gilford.....	H. R. 1944.....	<i>j</i> To provide for the admission of the state of South Dakota into the Union, and for the organization of the Territory of North Dakota.
Jan. 4, 1888.....	C. S. Gilford.....	H. R. 1942.....	<i>i</i> To provide for the formation and admission into the Union of the state of North Dakota, and for other purposes.
Jan. 10, 1888.....	C. S. Voorhees.....	H. R. 4131.....	<i>h</i> To provide for the formation and admission into the Union of the states of Washington, Dakota, Montana and New Mexico, and for other purposes.
March 17, 1888.....	Wm. M. Springer.....	H. R. 8466.....	<i>k</i> To enable the people of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico to form constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.
Dec. 19, 1888.....	J. L. McDonald.....	H. R. 14682.....	<i>i</i> To provide for a constitutional convention in the Territory of North Dakota.

a Reported to Committee on Territories. *b* Reported on calendar. *c* Read twice and referred to Committee on Territories. *d* May 25, 1886, reported back from the Committee on Territories. *e* Reported back from the Committee on Territories. *f* May 25, 1886, reported back from the Committee on Territories. *g* Reported from the Senate, referred to House Committee on Territories. *h* Reported from the Senate, referred to House Committee on Territories. *i* Reported to the Committee on Territories. *j* Reported to the Committee on Territories. *k* Reported by Mr. Springer from the Committee on Territories as a substitute for supply other bills.

MEASURES INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

DATE.	BY WHOM.	No. of BILL.	TITLE OF BILL.
Dec. 8, 1880.....	A. S. Paddock.....	S. 1879.....	<i>a</i> Authorizing the people of Dakota to form a constitution.
March 22, 1880.....	S. J. Kirkwood.....	S. 1516.....	<i>a</i> Establishing the Territory of Pembina north of 46th parallel.
Dec. 15, 1881.....	A. Saunders.....	S. 18.....	<i>a</i> Establishing the Territory of Pembina north of 46th parallel.
Dec. 6, 1881.....	W. Windom.....	S. 158.....	<i>a</i> Establishing the Territory of North Dakota north of 46th parallel.
Dec. 6, 1881.....	W. Windom.....	S. 157.....	<i>a</i> Admission of Dakota south of 46th parallel.
Dec. 6, 1881.....	W. Windom.....	S. 112.....	<i>a</i> To enable the people of Dakota to form a state government.
March 20, 1882.....	A. Saunders.....	S. 1514.....	<i>b</i> Substitute for senate bills 11, 157. Admission of Dakota south of 46th parallel.
Jan. 29, 1884.....	Angus Cameron.....	S. 1313.....	<i>a</i> Establishing the Territory of North Dakota.
Feb. 4, 1884.....	Angus Cameron.....	S. 1375.....	<i>a</i> To enable the people of Dakota to form a constitution.
Feb. 18, 1884.....	Benj. Harrison.....	S. 1565.....	<i>a</i> Admission of Dakota south of 46th parallel.
Feb. 20, 1884.....	Benj. Harrison.....	S. 1682.....	<i>c</i> Enable the people of Dakota south of 46th parallel to form a constitution and state government and for the admission of said state into the Union.
Dec. 15, 1885.....	Benj. Harrison.....	S. 578.....	<i>d</i> Admission of Dakota south of 46th parallel.
Jan. 14, 1886.....	Benj. Harrison.....	S. 967.....	<i>e</i> Substitute for S. 578 — providing for the admission of Dakota south of 46th parallel.
Dec. 12, 1887.....	C. F. Manderson.....	S. 183.....	<i>f</i> To provide for the admission of the State of Dakota into the Union, and for the organization of the Territory of Lincoln.
Dec. 12, 1887.....	David Turpie*.....	S. 400.....	<i>g</i> To provide for the formation and admission into the Union of the states of Washington, Dakota, Montana and New Mexico, and for other purposes.
Jan. 5 1888.....	O. H. Platt.....	S. 1196.....	<i>h</i> To provide for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes.

*At the request of his colleague, D. W. Voorhees, Indiana.

a Referred to Committee on Territories.*b* April 5, 1882. Reported on favorably by Committee on Territories. Placed on calendar.*c* Passed the senate Dec. 16, 1884. Yeas, 34; nays, 28; not voting, 14.*d* Reported back by Committee on Territories adversely.*e* Passed the senate Feb. 5, 1886. Yeas, 32; nays, 22; not voting, 22.*f* Passed the senate April 19, 1888; amended and passed the house Jan. 18, 1889; senate non-concurs in house amendments, and Conference Committee appointed; report of Conference Committee agreed to, and approved by president Feb. 22, 1889.*g* Referred to the Committee on Territories.*h* Referred to the Committee on Territories; reported back favorably and placed upon the calendar.

The Omnibus Bill.—The various measures looking to the admission of the northwest territories were grouped under an act commonly known as the "omnibus bill," which is herewith given in its entirety:

An Act to provide for the division of Dakota into two states and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to make donations of public lands to such states.

SECTION 1. That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the territories of Dakota, Montana and Washington, as at present described, may become the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington, respectively, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The area comprising the Territory of Dakota shall, for the purposes of this act, be divided on the line of the 7th standard parallel produced due west to the western boundary of said territory; and the delegates elected as hereinafter provided to the constitutional convention in districts north of said parallel shall assemble in convention, at the time prescribed in this act, at the city of Bismarck; and the delegates elected in districts south of said parallel shall, at the same time, assemble in convention at the city of Sioux Falls.

SEC. 3. That all persons who are qualified by the laws of said territories to vote for representatives to the legislative assemblies thereof are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form conventions in said proposed states; and the qualifications for delegates to such conventions shall be such as by the laws of said territories respectively persons are required to possess to be eligible to the legislative assemblies thereof; and the aforesaid delegates to form said conventions shall be appointed within the limits of the proposed states, in such districts as may be established as herein provided, in proportion to the population in each of said counties and districts, as near as may be, to be ascertained at the time of making said apportionments by the persons hereinafter authorized to make the same, from the best information obtainable, in each of which districts three delegates shall be elected, but no elector shall vote for more than two persons for delegates to such conventions; that said apportionments shall be made by the governor, the chief justice and the secretary of said territories; and the governors of said territories shall, by proclamation, order an election of the delegates in each of said proposed states, to be held on the Tuesday after the second Monday in May, 1889, which proclamation shall be issued on the fifteenth day of April, 1889; and such election shall be conducted, returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to such conventions issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of the said territories regulating elections therein for delegates to Congress; and the number of votes cast for delegates in each precinct shall also be returned. The number of delegates to said conventions respectively shall be 75; and all persons resident in said proposed states, who are qualified voters of said territories as herein provided, shall be entitled to vote upon the election of delegates, and under such rules and regulations as said conventions may prescribe, not in conflict with this act, upon the ratification or rejection of the constitutions.

SEC. 4. That the delegates to the conventions elected as provided in this act shall meet at the seat of government of each of said territories, except the delegates elected in South Dakota, who shall meet at the city of Sioux Falls, on the fourth day of July, 1889, and after organization shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed states, that they adopt the constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention shall be, and are hereby authorized to form constitutions and state governments for said proposed states respectively. The constitutions shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not to be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the declaration of independence. And said conventions shall provide, by ordinances irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said states:

First—That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said states shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second—That the people inhabiting said proposed states do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said states shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the states on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use. But nothing herein, or in the ordinances herein provided for, shall preclude the said states from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as may have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation; but said ordinances shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said states so long and to such extent as such act of Congress may prescribe.

Third—That the debts and liabilities of said territories shall be assumed and paid by said states respectively.

Fourth—That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools, and which shall be open to all the children of said states, and free from sectarian control.

SEC. 5. That the convention which shall assemble at Bismarck shall form a constitution and state government for a state to be known as North Dakota, and the convention which shall assemble at Sioux Falls shall form a constitution and state government for a state to be known as South Dakota; *Provided*, that at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention in South Dakota, as hereinbefore provided, each elector may have written or printed on his ballot the words "For the Sioux Falls Constitution," or the words "Against the Sioux Falls Constitution," and the votes on this question shall be returned and canvassed in the same manner as for the election provided for in Sec. 3 of this act; and if a majority of all votes cast on this question shall be "For the Sioux Falls Constitution" it shall be the duty of the convention which may assemble at Sioux Falls, as herein provided, to resubmit to the people of South Dakota, for ratification or rejection, at the election hereinafter provided for in this act, the constitution framed at Sioux Falls and adopted Nov. 3, 1886, and also the articles and propositions separately submitted at that election, including the question of locating the temporary seat of government, with such changes only as relate to the name and boundary of the proposed state, to the reapportionment of the judicial and legislative districts, and such amendments as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this act; and if a majority of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall be for the constitution irrespective of the articles separately submitted, the State of South Dakota shall be admitted as a state in the Union under said constitution as hereinafter provided; but the archives, records and books of the Territory of Dakota shall remain at Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, until an agreement in reference thereto is reached by said states. But if at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention in South Dakota a majority of all the votes cast at that election shall be "Against the Sioux Falls Constitution," then and in that event it shall be the duty of the convention which shall assemble at the city of Sioux Falls on the fourth day of July, 1889, to proceed to form a constitution and state government as provided in this act the same as if that question had not been submitted to a vote of the people of South Dakota.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the constitutional conventions of North and South Dakota to appoint a joint commission, to be composed of not less than 3

members of each convention, whose duty it shall be to assemble at Bismarck, the present seat of government of said territory, and agree upon an equitable division of all property belonging to the Territory of Dakota, the disposition of all public records, and also adjust and agree upon the amount of the debts and liabilities of the territory which shall be assumed and paid by each of the proposed states of North Dakota and South Dakota, and the agreement reached respecting the territorial debts and liabilities shall be incorporated in the respective constitutions, and each of said states shall oblige itself to pay its proportion of such debts and liabilities the same as if they had been created by such states respectively.

SEC. 7. If the constitution formed for both North Dakota and South Dakota shall be rejected by the people at the elections for the ratification or rejection of their respective constitutions as provided for in this act, the territorial government of Dakota shall continue in existence the same as if this act had not been passed. But if the constitution formed for either North Dakota or South Dakota shall be rejected by the people, that part of the territory so rejecting its proposed constitution shall continue under the territorial government of the present Territory of Dakota, but shall, after the state adopting its constitution is admitted into the Union, be called by the name of the Territory of North Dakota or South Dakota, as the case may be; *Provided*, that if either of the proposed states provided for in this act shall reject the constitution which may be submitted for ratification or rejection at the election provided therefor, the governor of the territory in which such proposed constitution was rejected shall issue his proclamation reconvening the delegates selected to the convention which formed such rejected constitution, fixing the time and place at which said delegates shall assemble; and when so assembled they shall proceed to form another constitution or to amend the rejected constitution, and shall submit such new constitution or amended constitution to the people of the proposed state for ratification or rejection, at such time as said convention may determine; and all the provisions of this act, so far as applicable, shall apply to such convention so reassembled and to the constitution which may be formed, its ratification or rejection, and to the admission of the proposed state.

SEC. 8. That the constitutional convention which may assemble in South Dakota shall provide by ordinance for resubmitting the Sioux Falls constitution of 1885, after having amended the same as provided in Sec. 5 of this act, to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, 1889; but if said constitutional convention is authorized and required to form a new constitution for South Dakota it shall be provided for submitting the same in like manner to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection at an election to be held in said proposed state on the said first Tuesday in October. And the constitutional conventions which may assemble in North Dakota, Montana and Washington shall provide in like manner for submitting the constitutions formed by them to the people of said proposed states, respectively, for their ratification or rejection at elections to be held in said proposed states on the said first Tuesday in October. At the elections provided for in this section the qualified voters of said proposed states shall vote directly for or against any articles or propositions separately submitted. The returns of said elections shall be made to the secretary of each of said territories, who, with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast shall be for the constitutions the governor shall certify the result to the president of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said articles, propositions and ordinances. And if the constitution and governments of said proposed states are republican in form, and if all the provisions of this act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the president of the United States to issue his proclamation announcing the result of the election in each, and thereupon the proposed states which have adopted constitutions and formed state governments as herein provided, shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union under and by virtue of this act on an equal footing with the original states from and after the date of said proclamation.

SEC. 9. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said states shall be entitled to one representative in the house of representatives of the United States, except South Dakota, which shall be entitled to two; and the representatives of the Fifty-first Congress, together with the governors and other officers provided for in said constitution, may be elected on the same day of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution; and until said state officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of each constitution and the states, respectively, are admitted into the Union, the territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in each of said territories.

SEC. 10. That upon the admission of each of said states into the Union sections numbered 16 and 36 in every township of said proposed states, and where such sections, or any parts thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one-quarter section, and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said states for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said states in such manner as the legislature may provide, with the approval of the secretary of the interior; *Provided*, that the 16th and 36th sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not, at any time, be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character, be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to, and become a part of, the public domain.

SEC. 11. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale, and at a price not less than \$10 per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislatures shall prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than 5 years, in quantities not exceeding 1 section to any one person or company; and such land shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

SEC. 12. That upon the admission of each of said states into the Union, in accordance with the provisions of this act, 50 sections of the unappropriated public lands within said states, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions as provided in Sec. 10 of this act, shall be, and are hereby, granted to said states for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said states for legislative, executive and judicial purposes.

SEC. 13. That 5 per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said states which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said states into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said state, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said states respectively.

SEC. 14. That the lands granted to the territories of Dakota and Montana by the act of Feb. 18, 1881, entitled "An Act to grant lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming for university purposes," are hereby vested in the states of South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana, respectively, if such states are admitted into the Union as provided in this act, to the extent of the full quantity of 72 sections to each of said states, and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by either of said territories of Dakota or Montana may be selected by the respective states aforesaid; but said act of Feb. 18, 1881, shall be so amended as to provide that none of said lands shall be sold for less than \$10 per acre, and the proceeds shall constitute a permanent fund to be safely invested and held by said states severally, and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. And such quantity of the lands authorized by the fourth section of the act of July 17, 1854, to be reserved for university purposes in the Territory of Washington, as, together with the lands confirmed to the vendees of the territory by the act of March 14, 1864, will make the full quantity of 72 entire sections, are hereby granted in

like manner to the State of Washington for the purposes of a university in said state. None of the lands granted in this section shall be sold at less than \$10 per acre; but said lands may be leased in the same manner as provided in Sec. 11 of this act. The schools, colleges and universities provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the said states respectively, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university. The section of land granted by the act of June 16, 1880, to the Territory of Dakota, for an asylum for the insane shall, upon the admission of said State of South Dakota into the Union, become the property of said state.

SEC. 15. That so much of the lands belonging to the United States as have been acquired and set apart for the purpose mentioned in "An Act appropriating money for the erection of a penitentiary in the Territory of Dakota," approved March 2, 1881, together with the buildings thereon, be, and the same is hereby, granted, together with any unexpended balances of the moneys appropriated therefor by said act, to said State of South Dakota, for the purposes therein designated; and the states of North Dakota and Washington shall, respectively, have like grants for the same purpose, and subject to like terms and conditions as provided in said act of March 2, 1881, for the Territory of Dakota. The penitentiary at Deer Lodge City, Mont., and all lands connected therewith and set apart and reserved therefor, are hereby granted to the State of Montana.

SEC. 16. That 90,000 acres of land, to be selected and located as provided in sec. 10 of this act, are hereby granted to each of said states, except to the State of South Dakota, to which 120,000 acres are granted, for the use and support of agricultural colleges in said states, as provided in the acts of Congress making donations of lands for such purpose.

SEC. 17. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new states by the eighth section of the act of Sept. 4, 1841, which act is hereby repealed as to the states provided for by this act, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the said states, or either of them, under the act of Sept. 28, 1850, and Sec. 2479 of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain states, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to the states provided for in this act, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said states, the following grants of land are hereby made, to-wit:

To the State of South Dakota: For the school of mines, 10,000 acres; for the reform school, 10,000 acres; for the deaf and dumb asylum, 10,000 acres; for the agricultural college, 10,000 acres; for the university, 10,000 acres; for state normal schools, 80,000 acres; for public buildings at the capital of said state, 50,000 acres; and for such other educational and charitable purposes as the legislature of said state may determine, 170,000 acres; in all 500,000 acres.

To the State of North Dakota a like quantity of land as is in this section granted to the State of South Dakota, and to be for like purposes, and in like proportion as far as practicable.

That the states provided for in this act shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as expressly provided in this act. And the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated, and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned, in such manner as the legislatures of the respective states may severally provide.

SEC. 18. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act. But if Secs. 16 and 36, or any subdivision or portion of any smallest subdivision thereof in any township shall be found by the department of the interior to be mineral lands, said states are hereby authorized and empowered to select, in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of other unappropriated lands in said states, in lieu thereof for the use and benefit of the common schools of said states.

SEC. 19. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, from the surveyed, unreserved and unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the respective states entitled thereto. And there shall be

deducted from the number of acres of land donated by this act for specific objects to said states the number of acres in each heretofore donated by Congress to said territories for similar objects.

SEC. 20. That the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to each of said territories for defraying the expenses of the said conventions, except to Dakota, for which the sum of \$40,000 is so appropriated, \$20,000 each for South Dakota and North Dakota, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial legislatures. Any money hereby appropriated not necessary for such purposes shall be covered into the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 21. That each of said states, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute one judicial district, the names thereof to be the same as the names of the states, respectively; and the circuit and district courts therefor shall be held at the capital of such state for the time being, and each of said districts shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the Eighth judicial circuit, except Washington and Montana, which shall be attached to the Ninth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for each of said districts one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The judge of each of said districts shall receive a yearly salary of \$3,500, payable in four equal installments, on the first days of January, April, July and October of each year, and shall reside in the district. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts in each district, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said state. The regular terms of said courts shall be held in each district, at the place aforesaid, on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both said circuit and district courts.

SEC. 22. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the supreme court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of either of the territories mentioned in this act, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from either of said courts, may be heard and determined by said supreme court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the state succeeding the territory from which record is or may be pending, or to the supreme court of such state, as the nature of the case may require; *Provided*, that the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall, in cases rising in the Territory of Dakota, be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the circuit or district court of the district of South Dakota, or to the supreme court of the State of South Dakota, or to the circuit or district court of the district of North Dakota, or to the supreme court of the State of North Dakota, or to the supreme court of the Territory of North Dakota, as the nature of the case may require. And each of the circuit, district, and state courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successor of the supreme court of the territory, as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts respectively, with full power to proceed with the same, and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of either of the territories mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of any of the proposed states prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the supreme court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said state into the Union.

SEC. 23. That in respect to all cases, proceedings, and matters now pending in the supreme or district courts of either of the territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission into the Union of either of the states mentioned in this act, and arising within the limits of any such state, whereof the circuit or district courts by this act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of the commencement of such cases, the said circuit and district courts, respectively, shall be the successors of said supreme and district courts of said territory; and in respect to all other cases, proceedings and matters pending in the supreme or

district courts of any of the territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission of such territory into the Union, arising within the limits of said proposed state, the courts established by such state shall, respectively, be the successors of said supreme and district territorial courts; and all the files, records, indictments and proceedings relating to such cases, shall be transferred to such circuit, district, and state courts, respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law; but no writ, action, indictment, cause, or proceeding now pending, or that prior to the admission of any of the states mentioned in this act shall be pending in any territorial court in any of the territories mentioned in this act, shall abate by the admission of any such state into the Union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States circuit, district or state court as the case may be; *Provided*, however, that in all civil actions, causes and proceedings in which the United States is not a party, transfers shall not be made to the circuit and district courts of the United States except upon written requests of one of the parties to such action or proceeding filed in the proper court; and in the absence of such request, such cases shall be proceeded with in the proper state courts.

SEC. 24. That the constitutional conventions may, by ordinance, provide for the election of officers for full state governments, including members of the legislatures and representatives in the Fifty-first Congress; but said state governments shall remain in abeyance until the states shall be admitted into the Union, respectively, as provided in this act. In case the constitution of any said proposed states shall be ratified by the people, but not otherwise, the legislature thereof may assemble, organize, and elect two senators of the United States, and the governor and secretary of state of such proposed state shall certify the election of the senators and representatives as required by law; and when such state is admitted into the Union the senators and representatives shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress, and to all the rights and privileges of senators and representatives of other states in the Congress of the United States; and the officers of the state governments formed in pursuance of said constitutions, as provided by the constitutional conventions, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of such state officers; and all laws in force made by said territories at the time of their admission into the Union shall be in force in said states, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitutions of the states, respectively.

SEC. 25. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by the legislatures of said territories or by Congress, are hereby repealed.

Statehood in South Dakota.—The first movement for statehood in South Dakota was the natural outgrowth of a very general desire for the division of Dakota Territory. This desire was augmented by the formal action of the territorial legislature upon the subject at seven successive sessions, which was as follows:

Jan. 12, 1871, a memorial to Congress, passed unanimously, asking division on the 46th parallel.

A similar memorial, adopted Dec. 31, 1872, four opposing votes.

The same on Dec. 19, 1874, one vote in opposition.

The same on Jan. 21, 1877, unanimous.

In 1879, a protest against the admission of Dakota as one state.

In 1881, a memorial asking for division into three states.

In 1881-82 there was an unparalleled volume of immigration to Dakota especially to the south half, which, it is believed, received fully 250,000 population in those two years. During the session of 1883 another memorial was passed asking Congress to divide Dakota.

During the winter of 1881-82 more than one hundred leading citizens of the territory went to Washington and urged Congress to enact a law enabling South

Dakota to form a state constitution and choose officers preparatory to admission to the Union. Such a bill was favorably reported to each house, but it passed neither one.

During the closing days of the legislative session of 1883 a bill passed that body, by a vote that was nearly unanimous, authorizing South Dakota to hold a convention and form a constitution, the expense to be paid out of the territorial treasury. This bill died in the governor's office; he did not care to veto it, yet he declined to sign it on the ground that as South Dakota was to be the sole beneficiary of the bill, it, and not the territory at large, should pay the cost of the convention. The loss of this bill aroused the anger of the friends of division all over the state. There was also another occurrence in the acts of that legislature which greatly offended a very large portion of the people of South Dakota, and contributed not a little toward hastening the desire for statehood and division to its culmination. This was the removal of the territorial capital from Yankton to North Dakota. The passage of the bill authorizing this was followed by indignation meetings in several of the cities in South Dakota; each meeting denouncing the legislature and the executive and demanding the removal of the latter. By this time a majority of the people in the proposed new state were ready for an organization whereby they could throw off their "territorial vassalage" and become a state. But how could this be done? To go back a little: On the twenty-first of June, 1882, the "Citizens' Constitutional Association" was held in Canton, ten counties being represented, to consider the subjects of a constitutional convention, increase of membership of the legislature, and of prohibition, with such other matters as might arise. The early division on the 46th parallel and the admission of South Dakota was debated, and it was the unanimous sentiment of the delegates that everything should be done that was necessary to accomplish these results. An executive committee of seven was appointed to act as circumstances and their own wisdom might indicate. The organization adopted the name of "The Dakota Citizens' League," and these are the names of their executive committee: Wilmot Whitfield and Joseph Ward of Yankton county, N. C. Nash of Lincoln, S. Fry Andrews of Turner, W. C. Bowers of Minnehaha, F. B. Foster of Hanson, J. V. Himes of Union. The convention then adjourned to meet in Huron when called by their executive committee.

In March, 1883, after the loss of the constitutional convention bill and the enactment of the law removing the capital, the times were ripe for this committee to act; so they called a convention to meet in Huron June 19, 1883, "for the purpose of determining upon the advisability of calling a constitutional convention." This call struck the popular chord, and great meetings were forthwith held all over the state to elect delegates to Huron. On Tuesday, June 19th, the convention assembled in that city, holding their sessions in a wigwam specially erected for the occasion by the Huronians. The membership was 188 delegates from 34 counties, as follows:

Aurora—S. L. Baker, L. S. Cull, E. W. Robey, J. C. Ryan, E. H. McIntosh.
Beadle—Karl Gerner, S. A. Armstrong, John Blair, Fred Grant, John Cain, A. B. Melville, L. S. Hazen, S. C. Nash, E. A. Morse, J. W. Shannon.

Brown—N. T. Hauser, M. J. Gordon, S. H. Jumper, John H. Drake, W. B. McChesney, E. A. Bowers, A. O. Titus, W. Winters.

Brookings—H. H. Natwick, C. A. Kelsey, Geo. A. Mathews, C. H. Stearns, L. P. McClarren, Page Downing, S. G. Mayland, H. P. Finegan, D. J. Darrow, S. W. Lockwood, Charles Davis, E. E. Gaylord, C. W. Williams, J. O'B. Scohey, Frank Adams, Ole Knutson.

Buffalo—E. A. Herman.

Brule—A. G. Kellam, John H. King, F. M. Goodykoontz, D. Warner, L. W. Lewis, Charles Cotton, S. W. Duncan, E. J. Wells.

Bon Homme—M. H. Day, F. M. Ziebach, Robert Dollard, C. T. McCoy, John L. Turner, Joseph Zitka, F. A. Morgan, T. O. Bogart, C. T. Campbell, Peter Byrne, John Todd, J. H. Stevens, C. S. Rowe, Robert Kirke, O. Richmond, Frank Trumbo, John C. Memmner, J. C. Klemme.

Campbell—S. S. Bassett.

Clark—S. H. Elrod, S. J. Conklin, E. F. Conklin, Don R. Frazier.

Clay—E. B. Dawson, C. G. Shaw, J. Kimball, A. L. Newton, J. E. White, H. Newton, John R. Whiteside, C. E. Prentis, Ben Collar, Jared Runyan, A. H. Lathrop, G. S. Agersborg.

Codington—H. R. Pease, L. D. Lyon, D. C. Thomas, E. M. Dennis, E. D. Wheelock, T. A. Kingsbury, A. D. Chase, Oscar Kemp, O. E. Dewey, Wm. M. Pierce, Geo. A. Edes, C. C. Wiley, L. D. F. Poore, W. O. Frazer, W. H. Donaldson.

Darison—H. C. Green, S. D. Cook, S. F. Goodykoontz, J. D. Fegan, S. W. Rathburn, R. F. Allerton, John Pease, E. S. Johnson, George S. Bidwell, John Foster, Douglas Leffingwell, W. H. Blackman.

Day—E. R. Ruggles, M. Moulton, O. A. James, B. F. Stringham.

Douglas—W. E. Tipton, George H. Woolman, J. J. Devy, F. E. Lawrence.

Faulk—J. H. De Voe, J. A. Pickler, L. Van Horn.

Grant—A. B. Smedley, A. Wardall, J. W. Bell, A. J. Blesser, P. E. Skaken, A. H. Lewis, Wm. M. Evans, S. S. Lockhart, O. J. Scheide, J. B. Whitcomb, John Buzzell, A. H. Nash, J. R. Eastman, J. C. Drake, A. C. Dodge, J. C. Knapp.

Hand—W. H. Kephart, B. F. Payne, R. T. Smith, E. S. Voorhies, C. E. Cort, G. O. Hutson, G. W. Livingstone, C. A. Wheelock, S. L. Sage.

Hanson—W. S. Arnold, L. P. Chapman, A. J. Parshall, F. B. Foster.

Hughes—H. J. Campbell, C. D. Mead, W. S. Wells, H. R. Horner, V. E. Prentice, C. W. Richardson, Wm. Stough, H. E. Dewey.

Hutchinson—A. Sheridan Jones, L. L. Eisenman, Henry Hedl, David Ballou, Karl Winter, S. M. Daboll, John Schamber.

Hyde—M. G. Sinon, E. O. Parker, L. E. Whiteher.

Kingsbury—P. Lawrence, Thomas H. Ruth, Thos. Reed, J. E. Risedorff, I. A. Keith, M. A. Brown, A. Whiting, J. A. Owen, D. C. Kline, L. F. Dow, J. C. Gipson, J. J. Sweet.

Lawrence—G. C. Moody, B. G. Canfield, S. P. Romans, Porter C. Warner, W. L. Hamilton, S. B. Smith, A. J. Knight, G. G. Bennett, W. H. Parker, W. R. Steel, D. Corson, A. J. Harding, John R. Wilson, C. F. Tracy, W. H. Riley, M. H. Gregg, T. E. Harvey, H. O. Anderson, D. K. Dickinson, W. J. Larimer, Dolph Edwards, J. O. Gunsully, Geo. F. Robinson, J. W. Garland, John H. Davey, Thomas Hartlan, John C. Ryan, Joseph Ramsdell.

Lincoln—L. Hensley, A. Boynton, J. W. Taylor, E. B. Peterson, B. C. Jacobs, A. B. Wheelock, W. K. State, Lars Hilue, Robert Pierce, Elling Opsal, Thomas Wright, O. D. Hinkley, Wm. Bradshaw, A. P. Dixon, George Conklin, Wm. M. Cuppett.

McCook—J. E. Rutan, J. T. McKee, J. M. Bayard, E. Thomas, E. H. Wilson, John F. Norton, D. S. Pond, H. G. Miller.

Maver—S. H. Bronson, Mark Harris, G. A. Martin, J. P. Ryan, M. A. Moore, H. Weddy, F. Britain, W. G. James.

Minachaha—R. F. Pettigrew, E. W. Caldwell, C. W. Hubbard, J. Schaezel, Jr., Melvin Grigsby, J. R. Jackson, John Langness, W. W. Brookings, C. H. Winsor, T. H. Brown, D. R. Bailey, B. F. Campbell, G. A. Uline, S. Wilkinson, D. S. Glidden, C. E. McKinney, A. C. Phillips, T. S. Free, W. A. Wilkes.

Moody—H. M. Williamson, A. G. Bernard, Wm. Ramsdell, T. E. Carter, Roger Brennan, L. W. Sherman, F. E. Whalen, N. Vance, C. D. Pratt, John Hobart, A. P. Allen, Phil Clark.

Peeter—O. L. Mann.

Sanborn—C. H. Van Tassel, H. E. Mayhew, N. B. Reed, Wm. McFarland, Geo. Lawrence, W. F. Kenfield, F. W. Thaxter, O. H. Jones.

Spink—E. C. Marriner, C. H. Seely, C. N. Keith, M. Moriarty, F. W.

Rogers, J. H. Allen, J. J. Cushing, D. H. Reedan, R. B. Hassell, E. W. Foster, J. M. Miles, C. D. Friberg, C. T. Howard, E. B. Korns.

Sully—J. A. Meloon, J. M. Moore, B. P. Hooven.

Turner—L. Newell, J. B. Currens, J. A. Hand, J. P. Coffman, A. T. Cathcart, G. W. Perry, Rev. Mr. Harnaling, Rev. Mr. Warnshuis, Jackson Davis, G. L. Douglass, Joel Fry, N. Tychsen, J. B. Beebe, T. H. Judson, S. F. Andrews, Mr. Parr.

Union—J. V. Himes, C. F. Mallahan, Halvor Knudson, C. H. Walworth, Geo. B. Freeman, J. C. Cittel, Geo. Ells, Jesse Akin, N. A. Kirk, Henry Kiplinger, Joseph Yerber, M. W. Sheafe, Adam Scott, Howard Mosier, J. G. Merrill, Thomas Roman.

Yankton—Bartlett Tripp, Joseph Ward, Geo. Brown, C. J. B. Harris, G. W. Kingsbury, John R. Gamble, Wilmot Whitfield, Newton Edmunds, J. R. Hanson, Fred Schnauber, Maris Taylor, E. Miner, Geo. H. Hand, I. E. West, S. A. Boyles, S. H. Gruber.

The convention was called to order by Wilmot Whitfield of Yankton, chairman of the executive committee of the Canton convention of 1882. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hoyt. B. G. Caulfield of Lawrence presided during the entire session; Philip Lawrence of Kingsbury was temporary and permanent secretary; assistants: W. B. McChesney of Brown, C. F. Mallahan of Union, John Cain of Beadle, V. E. Prentice of Hughes; there were fourteen vice presidents. As a result of their deliberations the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the representatives of Dakota in convention assembled, in the name and by the authority of Dakota, that the interests and the wishes of the people of Dakota demand a division of this territory on the 46th parallel; that on this measure the wishes of the people of Dakota who live south of this parallel are practically unanimous, and that this is their fixed and unalterable will.

This was followed by the adoption of an ordinance providing for a constitutional convention and the formation of a state constitution, preparatory to the admission of Dakota into the Union. Said convention to assemble in Sioux Falls at noon of Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1883, and to consist of 150 members.

After the reading of an address to the people, and the appointment of an executive committee of 36 members with ex-Gov. Newton Edmunds of Yankton as chairman, the convention adjourned on the afternoon of June 20th, subject to the call of the executive committee.

The First Constitutional Convention.—In pursuance of the ordinance adopted at Huron in June, the constitutional convention met in Sioux Falls on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1883, and was called to order by John R. Gamble of Yankton, who acted for ex-Gov. Edmunds, chairman of the executive committee. He read the roll of delegates elected as certified to the executive committee, and the following responded to their names:

Aurora—S. L. Baker, T. C. Kennelly, Frank P. Baum.

Beadle—A. B. Melville, C. J. Sheffer, Charles Reed, George F. Lane.

Bon Homme—C. T. McCoy, John L. Turner, Robert Dollard, F. M. Ziebach.

Brookings—G. S. Clevenger, B. J. Kelsey, A. S. Mitchell, T. R. Qualey.

Brown—M. J. Gordon, W. C. Houghton.

Brule—A. G. Kellam, S. W. Daucan, G. E. Schwindt.

Buffalo—E. A. Herman.

Charles Mix—A. B. Lucas.

Clark—S. H. Elrod, C. G. Sherwood.

Cay—J. P. Kidder, J. R. Whiteside, J. Kimball, E. B. Dawson.

Codington—A. C. Mellette, Wm. Pierce, E. D. Wheelock, R. B. Spicer.

Davison—A. W. Hager, A. J. Waterhouse, John C. Tatman, John M. Pease.

Day—E. R. Ruggles, M. M. Moulton.

Deuel—P. A. Gatchell, H. B. Managhan.

- Douglas*—J. F. Callahan.
Edmunds—H. A. Day.
Faulk—P. L. Knox.
Grant—J. C. Elliott, N. I. Lothian, W. T. Burman, B. P. Murphy.
Hamlin—John Hayes, J. P. Cheever.
Hand—B. R. Howell, Chas. E. Cort, Henry Miller, W. N. Brayton.
Hanson—Frank B. Foster, L. P. Chapman, H. W. Peck.
Hughes—W. A. Lichtenwallner.
Hutchinson—A. Sheridan Jones, Karl Winter, S. M. Daboll, Mathies Schlumgen.
Hyde—Eli Johnson.
Jerauld—C. W. McDonald.
Kingsbury—Philip Lawrence, John B. Smith, Knute Lewis, Chas. B. McDonald.
Lake—M. W. Daley, R. A. Murray, R. Wentworth.
Lawrence—G. C. Moody, B. G. Caulfield, Porter Warner, Dolph Edwards.
Lincoln—O. S. Gifford, A. Boynton, A. B. Wheelock, J. W. Taylor, J. V. Conklin, M. E. Rudolph, A. Sherman.
McCook—J. E. Rutan, W. S. Brooks.
Miner—S. H. Bronson, M. W. White, Geo. R. Farmer.
Minnehaha—R. F. Pettigrew, Melvin Grigsby, John Bippus, B. F. Campbell, W. W. Brookings, W. C. Lovering, Albion Thorne, G. D. Banister.
Moody—H. M. Williamson, C. S. Wellman, A. P. Allen, J. E. Whalen.
Pennington—R. C. Lake, C. L. Wood.
Sanborn—Alonzo Converse.
Spink—E. W. Foster, Thomas Sterling, D. N. Hunt, C. N. Keith.
Sully and Potter—Edmund W. Eakin.
Turner—Joseph Allen, Christian Epple, Orange Still, A. Bertelson.
Union—C. F. Mallahan, Ole Gunderson, Jesse Akin.
Yankton—John R. Gamble, Hugh J. Campbell, George H. Hand, Joseph Ward, Bartlett Tripp, C. J. B. Harris, C. E. Brooks.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. N. McLoney of Sioux Falls.

Arthur C. Mellette of Codington was unanimously elected temporary president. On the second day Bartlett Tripp of Yankton was chosen permanent president by the unanimous vote of the convention; C. H. Winsor of Sioux Falls was temporary and permanent secretary, assisted by H. M. Avery of Sioux Falls and T. A. Kingsbury of Watertown; Joseph M. Dixon of Sioux Falls was sergeant-at-arms. The convention was in session fourteen days and agreed upon a constitution. By the terms of its schedule and ordinance it was submitted to a vote of the people at the regular election in November. The official declaration of the result of this vote was: Total vote in forty-two counties, 19,150; for the constitution, 12,336; against it, 6,814. Majority for it, 5,522.

Second Constitutional Convention.—A law was enacted by the legislature of 1885 providing for a constitutional convention for South Dakota, preparatory to its admission to the Union. The election for choosing the 111 delegates was held on the thirtieth of June, and the convention assembled in Sioux Falls on Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1885. It was called to order by J. H. Teller, secretary of the territory, who read the names of the following gentlemen as having been certified to him as having been chosen members:

- Aurora*—H. F. Fellows, Matt. A. Ryan.
Beadle—J. H. More, J. K. P. McCallum, F. F. B. Coffin, S. C. Weatherwax, J. M. Baker.
Bon Homme—Robert Dollard, Geo. W. Snow, Daniel Wilcox.
Brookings—Miles Write, Warren M. Wright, R. C. Walton.
Brown—J. D. Mason, C. J. Macleod, George R. Laybourne, J. T. Dow.
Brule—A. G. Kellam, C. J. Maynard, C. M. Gregory.
Buffalo—Robert J. Brown.
Butte—H. J. Grant.

- Campbell*—Frank Alexander.
Charles Mix—Thomas Elfes.
Clark—John E. Bennett, R. A. Proudfoot.
Clay—John M. Cleland, J. M. Schultz.
Codington—S. G. Updyke, I. M. Westfall.
Custer—Stephen M. Booth.
Deuel—Charles S. Lowe.
Edmunds—S. H. Cranmer.
Faulk—E. M. Jessup.
Grant—Henry Neill, N. I. Lothian.
Hamlin—C. E. Andrus.
Hand—M. E. Williams, H. M. Smith, L. W. Lansing.
Hanson—W. H. Murphy, Isaac Gray, Sr.
Hughes—James A. Ward, Samuel Miller, Wm. A. Lichtenwallner.
Hutchinson—David Belton, Wm. Harding, C. Buechler.
Hyde—George G. Crose.
Jerauld—S. H. Huntly, Albert Gunderson.
Kingsbury—John A. Owen, H. H. Sheets.
Lake—Geo. L. Wright, Wm. McGrath.
Lawrence—G. C. Moody, D. Corson, Kirk G. Phillips, Frank C. Ayers, W. H. Parker, John Johnson, Leo. H. Weeden, Alpheus E. Frank.
Lincoln—Jeremiah Geehon, J. W. Taylor.
McPherson—Frank Gault, Sr.
McCook—T. H. Conniff, W. H. Goddard.
Miner—John H. Patten, S. A. Jones.
Minnehaha—W. W. Brookings, E. P. Beebe, A. J. Berdahl, C. S. Gifford, J. B. Goddard, E. T. Oaks.
Pennington—J. W. Fowler, W. H. Mitchell.
Potter—Willis C. Stone.
Roberts—W. G. Ashton.
Sanborn—Theodore D. Kanouse, Robert Dott.
Spink—J. B. Churchill, F. I. Fisher, C. H. Myers, G. C. Britton, George Boyer, F. H. Craig.
Sully—C. M. Reed, H. F. Pendleton.
Turner—A. Haines, Joseph Allen, N. C. Tychsen, R. C. Tousley.
Union—H. H. Blair, J. P. Kendall, John Dall.
Walworth—B. B. Potter.
Yankton—A. J. Edgerton, Joseph Ward, J. R. Hanson, Hugh J. Campbell.

A. J. Edgerton of Mitchell was unanimously elected president, and John Cain of Huron was chosen secretary by a similar vote. H. M. Avery of Sioux Falls was the assistant secretary; M. B. Kent of Elk Point, sergeant-at-arms. After a sixteen days' session a constitution was adopted and published. It was submitted to the people for ratification at the following November election, with this result: Total vote, 31,791; for the constitution, 25,226; against it, 6,565; majority for it, 18,661.

At the same election a full ticket of state and legislative officers was voted for, and the state officers chosen were the following named:

- Governor*—A. C. Mellette of Codington.
Lieutenant Governor—A. E. Frank of Lawrence.
Secretary of State—H. S. Murphy of Brookings.
Auditor—Frank Alexander of Campbell.
Treasurer—D. W. Diggs of Grant.
Attorney General—Robert Dollard of Bon Homme.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. Sheridan Jones of Hutchinson.
Commissioner of School and Public Lands—W. H. H. Beadle.
Supreme Judges—D. Corson of Lawrence, A. G. Kellam of Brule, John E. Bennett of Clark.
Members of Congress—Oscar S. Gifford of Lincoln, Theodore D. Kanouse of Sanborn.

In compliance with the schedule and ordinance of this constitution, the legislature met in Huron—elected the temporary capital—on the second Monday of December, and listened to Gov. Mellette's message. Later they elected A. J. Edgerton of Mitchell and G. C. Moody of Lawrence United States senators, then adjourned. Congress refused admission.

Third Constitutional Convention.—Under the authority of an act of Congress approved Feb. 22, 1889, a third constitutional convention was held in Sioux Falls, beginning July 4, 1889, and continuing thirty-two days. Its membership was as follows, in alphabetical order, with the address of each:

R. C. Anderson, Gann Valley,	J. Kimball, Elk Point,
I. Atkinson, White,	A. G. Kellam, Chamberlain,
A. J. Berdahl, Dell Rapids,	T. W. P. Lee, Ashton,
Christian Buechler, Olivet,	R. F. Lyons, Madison,
S. F. Brott, Groton,	W. H. Murphy, Alexandria,
L. T. Boucher, Leola,	V. T. McGilliuddy, Rapid City,
C. G. Coats, Sioux Falls,	William McKusick, Wilmot,
E. W. Caldwell, Sioux Falls,	W. H. Matson, Froquois,
D. Corson, Deadwood,	A. B. McFarland, Lennox,
H. S. Craig, Monnd City,	Henry Neill, Milbank,
P. Couchman, Bangor,	W. S. O'Brien, Lead City,
Geo. C. Cooper, Huron,	Sanford Parker, Oelrichs,
E. E. Clough, Watertown,	C. H. Price, Highmore,
Wm. Coak, Britton,	S. S. Peck, Estelline,
George H. Culver,	A. O. Kingsrud, Elk Point,
T. F. Diefendorf, Montrose,	S. A. Ramsey, Woonsocket,
T. H. Davis, Ipswich,	John Scollard, Sturgis,
J. Downing, Brookings,	M. R. Stroupe, Aberdeen,
J. G. Davies, Bowdle,	William Stoddard, Groton,
W. G. Dickinson, Webster,	Thomas Sterling, Redfield,
Wm. Elliott, Hurley,	C. G. Sherwood, Clark,
A. J. Edgerton, Mitchell,	I. R. Spooner, Lake Preston,
E. G. Edgerton, Yankton,	R. A. Smith, Burnside,
H. W. Eddy, Canova,	C. M. Thomas, Deadwood,
J. A. Fowles, Canton,	T. W. Thompson, Whitewood,
H. T. Fellows, Plankinton,	William Van Eps, Sioux Falls,
C. S. Gifford, Dell Rapids,	C. H. Van Tassell, Artesian City,
W. H. Goddard, Montrose,	S. B. Van Buskirk, Watertown,
C. J. B. Harris, Yankton,	H. M. Williamson, Flandreau,
C. A. Houlton, Delmont,	W. T. Williams, Tyndall,
M. R. Henninger, West Point,	C. L. Wood, Rapid City,
H. A. Humphrey, Faulkton,	S. A. Wheeler, Butte,
David Hall, Onida,	C. R. Wescott, Gary,
S. F. Huntley, Wessington Springs,	J. V. Willis, Plankinton,
C. G. Hartley, Miller,	J. F. Wood, Redfield,
L. H. Hole, Huron,	J. F. Whitlock, Gettysburg,
John L. Jolley, Vermillion,	F. G. Young, Madison,
S. D. Jeffries, Clark,	Joseph Zitka, Tyndall.

Judge Edgerton was unanimously chosen president; E. W. Caldwell was made temporary secretary. F. A. Burdick of Yankton was chosen permanent secretary; A. W. Hyde of Brookings, enrolling and engrossing clerk; James Carney of Lawrence, sergeant-at-arms; Rev. J. A. Wakefield of Brookings, chaplain.

In compliance with the act of Congress above cited, the convention readopted the constitution of 1885, with such amendments as were authorized by the said act of Congress. It was submitted to a vote of the people on Oct. 1, 1889, who cast 66,411 votes for it and only 3,247 against it. The legislature chosen at the same election met in Pierre, the temporary capital, on October 15th, and on the seventeenth they chose R. F. Pettigrew and G. C. Moody as United States senators.

The state officers elected on October 1st are:

Governor—A. C. Mellette of Codington.

Lieutenant Governor—J. H. Fletcher of Brown.

Secretary of State—A. O. Ringsrud of Union.

Auditor—L. C. Taylor of Hanson.

Treasurer—W. F. Smith of Lake.

Attorney General—Robert Dollard of Bon Homme.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—G. L. Pinkham of Hand.

Commissioner of School and Public Lands—O. H. Parker of Brookings.

Judges of the Supreme Court—D. Corson of Lawrence, A. G. Kellam of Brule, John E. Bennett of Clark.

Members of Congress—Oscar S. Gifford of Lincoln, J. A. Pickler of Faulkton.

Under the last mentioned constitution South Dakota was admitted into the Union by proclamation of President Harrison on Nov. 2, 1889.

Statehood in North Dakota.—Under the authority of an act of Congress (known as the "omnibus bill") approved Feb. 22, 1889, a constitutional convention was held at Bismarck, beginning July 4, 1889, and formulated a constitution which was adopted at an election held on Oct. 1, 1889, by a vote of 27,444 for, to 8,107 against,—the majority being 19,337.

The following is the list of the members, with their post office addresses:

F. B. FANCHER, Jamestown, President.

Roger Allin, Grafton,
J. M. Almen, Grafton,
A. F. Appleton, Crystal,
T. W. Bean, Michigan City,
James Bell, Minto,
Richard Bennett, Grand Forks,
L. D. Bartlett, Ellendale,
W. D. Best, Bay Centre,
Chas. V. Brown, Sykeston,
David Bartlett, Cooperstown,
Andrew Blewett, Jamestown,
William Budge, Grand Forks,
E. W. Camp, Jamestown,
E. W. Chaffee, Amenla,
John E. Carland, Bismarck,
Charles Carothers, Emerado,
Horace M. Clark, New Rockford,
W. J. Clapp, Tower City,
J. L. Colton, Burlington,
James A. Douglass, Park River,
Elmer E. Elliott, Sanborn,
George H. Fay, Ashley,
A. D. Flemmington, Ellendale,
J. B. Gayton, Hampton,
B. R. Glick, Langdon,
Enos Gray, Embden,
Alexander Griggs, Grand Forks,
A. P. Haugen, Reynolds,
M. F. Hegge, Hatton,
H. L. Holmes, Neche,
M. N. Johnson, Lakota,
Harvey Harris, Bismarck,
A. W. Hoyt, Mandan,
W. S. Lauder, Wahpeton,
Addison Leech, Davenport,
Jacob Lowell, Fargo,
Martin V. Linwell, Northwood,

E. H. Lohnes, Devils Lake,
M. K. Marrinan, Grafton,
T. H. Mathews, Larimore,
O. G. Meacham, Carrington,
John McBride, Alma,
H. F. Miller, Fargo,
S. H. Moer, La Moure,
J. D. McKenzie, Milnor,
P. McHugh, Langdon,
V. B. Noble, Bottineau,
Knud J. Namland, Caledonia,
Jas. F. O'Brien, Devils Lake,
C. P. Parsons, Rolla,
A. S. Parsons, Mandan,
E. M. Paulson, Mayville,
M. M. Peterson, Horace,
R. M. Pollock, Casselton,
John Powers, Havana,
Joseph Powles, Milton,
W. E. Purcell, Wahpeton,
William Ray, Dickinson,
R. B. Richardson, Drayton,
A. D. Robertson, Minto,
E. S. Rolfe, Minnewaukan,
Wm. H. Rowe, Mouango,
Andrew Sandager, Lisbon,
John Shuman, Rutland,
J. W. Scott, Valley City,
J. F. Selby, Hillsboro,
Andrew Slotten, Wahpeton,
B. F. Spalding, Fargo,
R. N. Stevens, Lisbon,
Ezra Turner, Bottineau,
E. D. Wallace, Hope,
A. O. Whipple, Devils Lake,
J. Wellwood, Minnie Lake,
E. A. Williams, Bismarck.

The state officers of North Dakota elected October 1st are:

Governor—John Miller.

Lieutenant Governor—Alfred Dickey.

Secretary of State—John Flittie.

State Treasurer—L. E. Booker.

State Auditor—John P. Gray.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—William Mitchell.

Attorney General—Geo. F. Goodwin.

Commissioner of Insurance—A. L. Carey.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor—H. F. Helgesen.

Commissioners of Railroads—Geo. S. Montgomery, D. Bartlett, F. S. Underhill.

Judges of the Supreme Court—Guy C. H. Corliss, Joseph M. Bartholomen, Alfred Wallin.

Representative in Congress—H. G. Hansbrough of Devils Lake.

The first legislature of the State of North Dakota convened at Bismarck, on November 20th, in accordance with the call of the governor. Judge Winchester of Bismarck administered the oath to the senators, and Judge Lander of Wahpeton swore in the members of the house. The caucus nominees were elected officers: David B. Wellman of Eddy county, speaker of the house, and J. G. Hamilton of Grand Forks county, chief clerk; C. C. Bowsfield of Dickey county, secretary of the senate. On the twenty-first, ex-Gov. Gilbert A. Pierce was elected United States senator, receiving all except 12 Democratic votes cast for M. L. McCormack. Ten ballots were cast for second senator, the last on the twenty-sixth, when Lyman R. Casey of Jamestown was chosen, receiving 62 votes to 26 for M. N. Johnson and 4 for D. W. Maratta. Among the other leading candidates were Messrs. Ordway, Allen, Walsh, McCumber, La Monte and Plummer. Gov. Miller's message was a long one, but full of valuable detail and recommendations.

II.

GEOGRAPHY.

Location and Boundaries.—Dakota is geographically half-way east and west between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and midway north and south between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's bay—in short, the central territory or heart of the North American continent, and one of the largest, most enterprising and promising of the forty-eight civil divisions constituting the federal republic. It is bounded on the north by the British possessions of Manitoba and Assiniboia, on the east by the states of Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by the State of Nebraska and on the west by the territories of Montana and Wyoming.

From where the waters of the Red River of the North start and journey languidly to Hudson's bay, travel across wide grain lands, pastures and fields of coal 350 miles, to where the Yellowstone pours its turbid flood into the Missouri; travel from the Big Sioux river and its palisades of aspen, a cross garden and grazing lands 350 miles, to the hills where there is no want of minerals known to earth; then from where the long, winding "Jura"—the Riviere Jacques of the French, the Teshan-sau-san of the Sioux—contributes its flow to the "Big Muddy," travel 400 miles northward to the international boundary line, where the so-called Turtle Mountains rise above the prairies.

then the traveler has crossed Dakota in cardinal directions, from east to west and south to north, across the empire territory so lately attached as two sovereign republics to the United States of America, and populated with a people radiant, hopeful and confident of a future, where the energies of a vigorous existence bring forth abundant fruits.

Latitude and Longitude.—Dakota is situated between the 43d and 49th parallels of north latitude and between the meridians of $96^{\circ} 20'$ and 104° of west longitude from Greenwich. Its extreme length north and south approximates 430 miles, its width east and west 350 miles.

Most people have been so accustomed to look upon this part of the continent as so far north, so cold, so snowy, so far away, and a lot of other so-so's, that it would probably never be a fit abode for mankind; but the facts show to the contrary. Why, hundreds of miles north of here there is a country with winters no more severe than those of the north New England states, and summers more suitable for the growing of grains. We are separated from that region by the 49th parallel, an imaginary political boundary which nature will not take into account when adjusting affairs in the future. The intermingling of people of the same blood, speech, religion, ideas and ambitions will obliterate it. Statesmen have foretold it, and business interests will hasten it. Those who think Dakota is a section of the arctic region slipped down out of place, should look to the east. The south line of Dakota is the 43d parallel of the north latitude. Follow this line across the Atlantic, and much of Europe will be found lying north of it. All of Britain and Norway and Sweden lie a full degree above the northern boundary of our great territory. Edinburgh, St. Petersburg, Stockholm and Christiana, in the midst of a swarming population, are on the parallel of Sitka, Alaska. England and the north of Europe are made habitable by the influence of the Gulf stream. The Kuro-Siwo—the Black Ocean river of the Asiatic coast—or the Japan current, gives to this northwestern region the same mildness of climate that the Gulf stream does to northern Europe, and why should not this country, like that, be filled with life and industry? Water heated off the coast of southern Asia sweeps across the Pacific ocean and tempers the climate of our western coast nearly up to the arctic circle. This river of warmth gives to British Columbia, Washington and Oregon winters so mild that ice is a scarce article, even in Sitka, while roses grow in gardens along the Pacific coast at Christmas time. Imparting its heat to the air, it passes over the Rocky Mountains—much lower between the 40th and 50th parallels than further south—and affects the climate of a region larger than the original United States. Comparisons of temperature made with the north Atlantic coast are most favorable to Dakota and Montana. The Missouri river at Fort Benton, Fort Buford, Bismarck and Pierre is clear of ice earlier than it is at Omaha. In the light of existing knowledge who will say that up to the 60th parallel this Northwest is not as capable of being settled as Russia and Norway and Sweden south of that line?

Glance at the physical features of this portion of the continent and one will see a great plain sloping northward. It is the latitude of the continental water system. Nowhere else in the world is there such a succession of lakes and navigable rivers; no other country possesses such an area of agricultural land so intersected by fresh water. Within a radius of 1,000 miles is half the fresh water of the globe. At Grand Forks the Red river is less than 1,000 feet

above the sea; follow the river to its mouth, Lake Winnipeg, and it has descended 300 feet; and in a boat one can steam westward on the Saskatchewan more than 1,000 miles, and then double the distance on other rivers.

Follow the Red river to its source in Lake Traverse, and in high water a boat can reach Big Stone lake, the source of the Minnesota, and there pass to the Mississippi, thus joining Hudson's bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Two hundred miles to the east is Lake Superior and a waterway to the Atlantic. Two hundred miles to the west the Missouri can be reached, and the traveler can be borne into the shadows of the Rocky Mountains, from whose western side another mighty river springs—the Columbia—and leaps to a different sea. After the Mississippi and the Missouri, the Columbia drains the largest basin in the republic.

From Lake Superior along the northern boundary of the republic to the Pacific ocean, the average altitude is less than 2,000 feet above the sea. It is the only line on which connected agricultural settlement can be made across the continent. It is the cereal belt, and history shows that mankind gathers in largest numbers where food is most abundant and cheapest. Southwest of here is the roof of the continent; the plains of Colorado are almost as high as the mountains of Montana; Denver, surrounded by productive farms, is a half mile higher than the average of Montana's valleys and plains. Between Omaha and Sacramento there is a continuous elevation of quite 4,000 feet. Ascending every three hundred feet makes a difference of one degree in temperature.

Geology.—The geological structure of Dakota covers a wide range of formations, from the archæan of the Black Hills to the fresh water tertiary and quaternary of the great plains and of the Missouri valley. Scientists say that Dakota lay directly in the path of a great continental glacier, which in its passage crushed the loftiest mountains and the flintiest of rocks and carried the *debris*, according to its composition and specific gravity, to greater or less distances. This erosion of the ancient rocks must have been enormous to have produced such a vast accumulation of drift material as is found overlying and underlying the plains of Dakota, as shown by artesian well borings. The surface over every part of the territory has been greatly modified since the glacial period by the action of flowing water. The greatest effect has been in the Black Hills region, where the cuttings reach several thousand feet. The valleys of the Missouri, James, Red, Mouse, Big Sioux and other rivers have all been cut out since the vast blanket of slow-moving ice covered the land. It is also quite probable that several fresh water lakes have existed since that period, besides the great lake of the Missouri valley, whose waters were drained off by the cutting of streams.

Altitude.—The altitude of Dakota above sea level ranges from 800 feet in the Red river valley to 2,000 on the high prairies between the large rivers, the average of the territory being about 1,500 feet. The most elevated section is the Black Hills, where the prairies and tablelands gradually increase in height from 2,000 feet to the culminating points, 7,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of tide-water.

TABLE OF ALTITUDES IN DAKOTA, COMPILED FROM UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS AND OTHER SOURCES.

STATION.	AUTHORITY.	ELEVATION. FEET.
Aberdeen.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	1,300
Abraham Lincoln, Fort.....	Medical Department U. S. A.....	2,211
Alcester.....	Dak. Cent. R. R.....	1,355
Altamont.....	C. & N. W. R. R.....	1,831
Apple Creek valley.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,711
Aurora.....	C. & N. P. R. R.....	1,630
Belfield.....	N. P. R. R.....	2,577
Bennett, Fort, signal station.....	U. S. Signal Office.....	1,440
Beresford.....	Dak. Cent. R. R.....	1,505
Berthold, Fort.....	Medical Department U. S. A.....	1,873
Big Sioux River, water, second crossing.....	C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	1,479
Bismarck.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,668
Bismarck, signal station.....	U. S. Signal Office.....	1,677
Bismarck, Missouri river, low water.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,616
Blue Lake.....	F. & S. W. R. R.....	1,965
Botineau.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	1,645
Brookings.....	C. & N. W. R. R.....	1,636
Buford, Fort.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	1,949
Buford, Fort, signal station.....	U. S. Signal Office.....	1,876
Burbank.....	S. C. & D. R. R.....	1,153
Canistota.....	Dak. Cent. R. R.....	1,555
Canova.....	Dak. Cent. R. R.....	1,525
Canton.....	S. C. & D. R. R.....	1,291
Carthage.....	Dak. Cent. R. R.....	1,440
Casselton.....	N. P. R. R.....	930
Cavour.....	C. & N. W. R. R.....	1,311
Centerville.....	Dak. Cent. R. R.....	1,233
Church's Ferry.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	1,460
Clark.....	Dak. Cent. R. R.....	1,785
Clark, Fort.....	Petermann.....	1,827
Davenport Depot.....	F. & S. W. R. R.....	921
Davis Junction.....	S. C. & D. R. R.....	1,130
Deadwood, signal station.....	U. S. Signal Office.....	4,630
De Smet.....	C. & N. W. R. R.....	1,726
Devils Lake.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	1,469
Dickinson.....	N. P. R. R.....	2,403
Doland.....	Dak. Cent. R. R.....	1,355
Eden.....	S. C. & P. R. R.....	1,239
Egan.....	C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	1,510
Elk Point.....	S. C. & D. R. R.....	1,142
Ellendale.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	1,451
Eskelon Lake, station.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,447
Esmond.....	Dak. Cent. R. R.....	1,430
Fairview.....	C. & N. W. R. R.....	1,542
Fairview.....	S. C. & D. R. R.....	1,251
Farzo.....	N. P. R. R.....	903
Fawn Lake, water.....	St. P. & S. C. R. R.....	1,320
Flandreau.....	C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	1,550
Frankfort.....	Dak. Cent. R. R.....	1,296
Gary.....	C. & N. W. R. R.....	1,484
Gaysville.....	S. C. & D. R. R.....	1,178
Gladstone.....	N. P. R. R.....	2,346
Glen Ullin.....	N. P. R. R.....	2,070
Goodwin.....	C. & N. W. R. R.....	1,996
Grafton.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	827
Grand Forks.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	830
Hawarden.....	Dak. Cent. R. R.....	1,182
Henry.....	Dak. Cent. R. R.....	1,810
Herman.....	C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	1,654
Herman, Lake.....	C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	1,646
Horace Depot.....	F. & S. W. R. R.....	917
Hurley.....	Dak. Cent. R. R.....	1,272
Huron.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	1,305
Iroquois.....	C. & N. W. R. R.....	1,401
Jamestown.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,365
Jefferson.....	S. C. & D. R. R.....	1,130
Kampeska, Lake.....	C. & N. W. R. R.....	1,650
Kampeska, Lake, water.....	C. & N. W. R. R.....	1,714
Kranzburg.....	C. & N. W. R. R.....	1,982
Lakota.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	1,519
Langdon.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	1,615

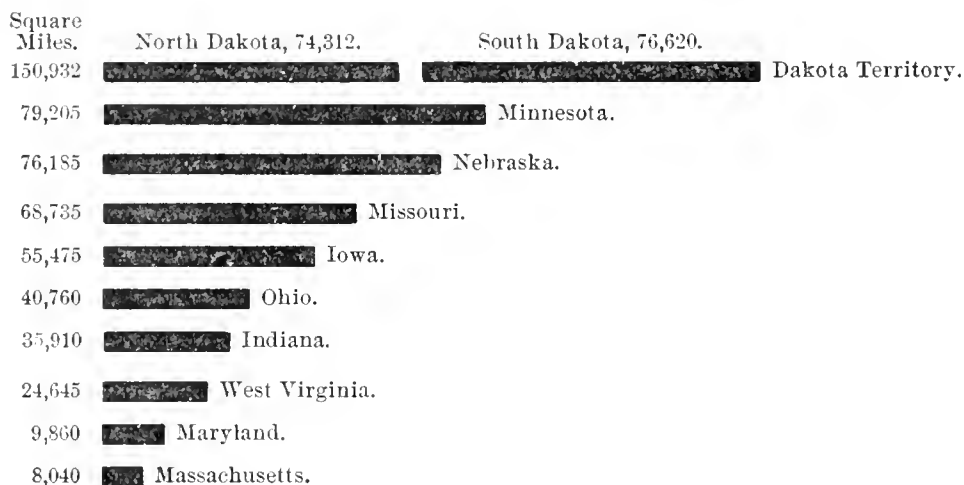
TABLE OF ALTITUDES IN DAKOTA, COMPILED FROM UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS AND OTHER SOURCES.—Continued.

STATION.	AUTHORITY.	ELEVATION. Feet.
Larimore.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	1,118
Little Missouri.....	N. P. R. R.....	2,200
McCook.....	S. C. & D. R. R.....	1,111
McKenzie.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,006
Madison Lake.....	C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	1,375
Mandan.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,611
Mapleton.....	N. P. R. R.....	201
Meekling.....	S. C. & D. R. R.....	1,296
Milbank Junction.....	C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	1,110
Minot.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	1,360
New Buffalo.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,296
New Madison.....	C. M. & St. P. R. R.....	1,000
Oriska.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,240
Park River.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	1,304
Parker.....	Dak. Cent. R. R.....	3,619
Pembina, signal station.....	U. S. Signal Office.....	1,011
Pierre.....	C. & N. W. R. R.....	1,438
Preston, Lake.....	C. & N. W. R. R.....	1,606
Randall, Fort.....	Medical Department U. S. A.....	3,110
Ransom, Fort.....	Medical Department U. S. A.....	1,118
Richardton.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,000
Rugby.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	910
St. John.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	1,300
Salem.....	St. P. & S. C. R. R.....	1,017
Sanborn.....	N. P. R. R.....	910
Sentinel Butte.....	N. P. R. R.....	2,197
Shenenne River.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,200
Sims.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,960
Sioux Falls.....	St. P. & S. C. R. R.....	1,387
South Heart.....	N. P. R. R.....	2,470
Spiritwood.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,167
Steele.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,837
Stevenson, Fort, signal station.....	U. S. Signal Office.....	1,731
Sully, Fort.....	U. S. Signal Office.....	1,088
Sully Springs.....	N. P. R. R.....	2,017
Tappen.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,700
Teton, Fort.....	Thorpe.....	1,189
Union, Fort.....	Toner.....	1,079
Valley City.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,211
Valley Springs.....	St. P. & S. C. R. R.....	1,192
Vermillion.....	S. C. & D. R. R.....	1,111
Vilas.....	Dak. Cent. R. R.....	1,480
Virginia.....	S. C. & D. R. R.....	1,121
Volga.....	C. & N. W. R. R.....	1,616
Wadsworth, Fort.....	Medical Department U. S. A.....	1,806
Wadsworth.....	Smithsonian Institute.....	1,000
Wahpeton.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	1,002
Watertown.....	St. P., M. & M. Ry.....	1,100
Wheatland.....	N. P. R. R.....	1,080
Yankton, signal station.....	U. S. Signal Office.....	9128

Area.—Government reports give the territory an area of 170,962 square miles or 96,596,180 acres, Texas and California only being larger. Divided into two states, North Dakota will have 71,312 square miles and South Dakota 76,620, each one still larger than any one of sixteen of the states. The great size of the territory can be understood by comparing it with foreign countries, it being larger than England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales combined, larger than Norway or Italy, twice the size of Turkey, four times as large as Portugal and ten times the size of Denmark. To bring the contrast nearer home, it may be stated that Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland could be spread

over the length and breadth of the great commonwealth and still leave room for an average Eastern state. As densely populated as Holland it would contain half the population of the United States.

The following diagram, giving the square miles of several leading states as compared with the two Dakotas, may aid in establishing correct impressions of the great size of Dakota as a whole, and divided.



While Dakota overshadows many of the states in area, in population the contrast is the other way, as the following, from latest estimates, will show:

Dakota, 600,000.

New York, 5,082,000.

Ohio, 3,198,962.

Indiana, 1,978,301.

Massachusetts, 1,783,085.

Iowa, 1,624,615.

Minnesota, 780,773.

Topography and Surface.—The general topography of the territory is that of a vast undulating plain, which covers about four-fifths of its surface. The plateau du coteau des Missouri, the "Little Hill" country of the French explorers, occupies a belt of plains occasionally broken by low hills, traversing the territory diagonally from the northwest to the southwest. A somewhat similar plateau, the plateau du coteau des prairies, or the "tableland of the heights of the prairies," but much less in extent, lies between the Minnesota line and the valley of the James river. West of the Missouri river the country has about the same general features, except there are more hills and buttes, which finally culminate in the southwestern part in the rugged upheaval known as the Black Hills.

Mountains and Hills.—Dakota is distinctively a prairie or plain country, yet there are two mountainous regions, which occupy, however, but a small part of her vast domain. The larger of these two tracts is known as the Black Hills, and while it laps over into Wyoming, it covers an area in Dakota of about 4,000 square miles. The highest point of the Black Hills, Harney Peak, reaches an altitude of 8,200 feet above the sea, while other peaks vary from 6,000 to 7,500 feet, the average elevation of the entire region being about 5,000 feet, or from 2,500 to 4,500 feet above the surrounding plains. A more extended notice of the Black Hills appears elsewhere.

Turtle Mountains.—The Turtle Mountain region lies in the northern part of the territory, and includes an area of 800 square miles along the international boundary line. It consists of ranges of hills hardly high enough to be dignified by the name of mountains, rising, as they do, but a few hundred feet above the surrounding prairies. There are only two prominent peaks, Butte St. Paul and Bear Butte, each about 3,200 feet above the sea, and only 700 feet higher than the rolling plains below. This region, as well as the Black Hills, is well timbered. In South Dakota there are several systems known as the Wessington, Ree and Bijou hills, but not sufficiently elevated to be classified as mountains, which is also true of several elevated points in western Dakota, and of the Pembina hills in the northeast.

Water Surface.—Dakota has a water surface estimated at about 1,500 square miles. The principal rivers are the Missouri, James or Dakota, Big Sioux, Vermillion, Red, White, Green, Bad, Cheyenne, Moreau, Grand, Cannon Ball, Heart, Sheyenne, Little Missouri, Mouse and Maple, in all forming one of the finest river systems in the country.

The Missouri River.—The Missouri, varying in width from one-half of a mile to two miles, is the most important river of the territory, as it is one of the most important in the United States. It flows in a general southeastern direction, through a course, counting its windings, of fully 1,300 miles within the boundaries of Dakota, dividing the territory into two nearly equal divisions. Analysis has proven the water to be the purest river water in the world, although no one would imagine this to be true, looking at the muddy, yellow surface of the stream, caused by the great amount of sediment held in solution.

The Missouri is navigable for steamers eight months in the year, from March to November, the boats ascending as high as Fort Benton, Mont., 3,692 miles from where it empties into the Mississippi, and 1,165 from the Gulf of Mexico. The winter along the upper Missouri is shorter than it is several parallels south, and the river is usually clear of ice in North Dakota and Montana before it is at Sioux City or Omaha. The conditions under which steamboats operate on the Missouri river are totally different from those on Eastern rivers. The boats are of very light draught and of great length and width in proportion to their depth. Of such light draught are some of these boats it has been suggested that they might run over a prairie covered with heavy snow. Their models vary from all the usual standard shapes, and are said to have been patterned after the mouth of the catfish. The engines are placed at the extreme after-end of the hull, and are coupled at right angles to the shaft of the wheel, which is very much less in diameter than the wheels of a sidewheel boat, but extends nearly the whole width of the boat. The boilers are placed forward of the centre. It is stated that a sternwheel boat will carry a load of

1,000 tons on but little more than half the depth of water required by a side-wheeler for the same load. Another important feature of the Missouri river boats is the spars used for lifting and dragging the boat over shoals and bars, the river being noted for shifting its channel. In early days the traffic of the river was very large, but the railway construction of late years throughout the Northwest has reduced the amount of river transportation; however, it is still quite heavy, and boats run regularly, during the season, between Sioux City and Bismarek, and Bismarek and the head of navigation, far off in the shadows of the Rocky Mountains. Congress annually appropriates large sums of money for improvements to its channel.

As the Missouri is the important stream of Dakota, quite 1,300 miles of it flowing through our confines, the following table of distances from its mouth to Fort Benton, the head of navigation, will be of interest:

Mouth of Missouri river to—

	Miles.
St. Charles, Mo.....	28
Hamburgh, Mo.....	48
Murdoch, Mo.....	51
Augusta, Mo.....	58
Washington, Mo.....	65
Bates, Mo.....	82
Hermann, Mo.....	92
Bluffton, Mo.....	100
Harkersville, Mo.....	125
Mouth of the Osage River.....	130
Jefferson City, Mo.....	136
Burlington, Mo.....	151
Eureka, Mo.....	156
Searcy, Mo.....	180
Arrow Rock, Mo.....	211
Saline City, Mo.....	223
Glasgow, Mo.....	234
New Frankfort, Mo.....	248
Miami, Mo.....	288
Lexington, Mo.....	345
Sibley, Mo.....	380
El Paso, Mo.....	403
Kansas City, Mo.....	431
Leavenworth, Kan.....	469
Atchison, Kan.....	502
Petersburgh, Mo.....	526
St. Joseph, Mo.....	549
Dallas, Mo.....	580
Forest City, Mo.....	607
Arago, Neb.....	633
Brownsville, Neb.....	661
Nebraska City, Neb.....	708
Plattsmouth, Neb.....	784
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	804
Omaha, Neb.....	806

Mouth of Missouri river to—

	Miles.
Little Sioux River, Iowa.....	929
Sioux City, Iowa.....	1,019
Elk Point, Dak.....	1,070
Yankton, Dak.....	1,161
Niobrara City, Neb.....	1,214
Fort Randall, Dak.....	1,268
Cedar Island, Dak.....	1,313
Fort Thompson, Dak.....	1,424
Pierre, Dak.....	1,528
Fort Sully, Dak.....	1,546
Little Cheyenne, Dak.....	1,610
Standing Rock, Dak.....	1,766
Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.....	1,880
Bismarek, Dak.....	1,886
Fort Clarke, Dak.....	1,951
Fort Berthold, Dak.....	2,030
Little Missouri River, Dak.....	2,070
Knife River, Dak.....	2,105
White Earth River, Dak.....	2,155
Big Muddy River, Dak.....	2,225
Fort Buford, Dak.....	2,304
Mouth of the Yellowstone, Dak.....	2,305
Fort Kipp, Mont.....	2,401
Fort Copeland, Mont.....	2,565
Fort Peck, Mont.....	2,584
Harney's Point, Mont.....	2,640
Round Butte, Mont.....	2,701
Musselsbell River, Mont.....	2,769
Carroll, Mont.....	2,810
Grand Island, Mont.....	2,869
Antoine Rapids, Mont.....	2,947
Eagle Creek, Mont.....	3,019
Fort Harvey, Mont.....	3,084
Fort Benton, Mont.....	3,092

From the mouth of the Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico the distance is 1,373 miles. New Orleans is 110 miles from the Gulf. St. Louis is 21 miles south of the mouth of the Missouri.

The Cheyenne River.—The Big Cheyenne, which with its tributaries drains the Black Hills region, contributes the largest volume of water to the Missouri of any stream in Dakota. The greater part of the Cheyenne lies within the boundaries of the Sioux Indian reservation, as also does that of the White, Bad, Moreau and Grand rivers. The Cannon Ball river forms the northern boundary of this reservation.

The Red River.—The Red River of the North forms the boundary line between Dakota and Minnesota from Lake Traverse to the Manitoba line. It is a deep, narrow, and decidedly crooked stream, traveling a devious course of some 600 miles before emptying its waters into Lake Winnipeg, Man. The valley of the river is from 60 to 80 miles east and west by 300 miles north and south, and distinguished as the finest wheat district in the world. One hundred and eighty miles in length and 40 miles in width of this valley are situated in Dakota. Steamers of from 200 to 500 tons burden, similar in construction to the Missouri river craft, ply about eight months in the year as far up the river as Fargo, a distance of nearly 400 miles; and a part of the season as high as Abercrombie, 10 miles further. The Government has annually appropriated a considerable sum for the improvement of navigation on this river. During the summer months millions of feet of pine logs are run down the Red river from the Red lake and Otter Tail pineries in Minnesota to the saw mills at Grand Forks.

The James or Dakota River.—The James, or as it is locally known, the "Jim," river, which drains the country lying between the Red river and its tributaries of the north and the Sioux and Vermillion rivers of the south, on the east, and the Missouri river on the west, is not navigable. It has its source in the central part of North Dakota, and flows in a southerly course to its junction with the Missouri, on the extreme southern boundary of the territory. From source to mouth it has a length, counting numerous bends and curves, of over 500 miles, and is the longest stream wholly in Dakota, and the longest stream in the United States solely within one commonwealth. The valley of the James river is of great width, and may be described as one vast prairie extending a distance north and south of nearly 400 miles. The fame of the fertility of its soil has had much to do with the rapid settlement of central Dakota. The valley of the James river is the greatest artesian well district known. Artesian wells are found in all parts of Dakota, but those in this valley are notable for having the heaviest pressure and greatest volume of any in the world.

The Big Sioux River.—The Big Sioux river carries a considerable volume of water, the drainage of numerous lakes and ponds situated around its headwaters in Kingsbury, Hamlin, Codington, Day and other counties. It flows in a southerly direction, forming the boundary line between Lincoln and Union counties, Dakota, and the State of Iowa, and empties into the Missouri at the extreme southeastern point of the territory. It furnishes the best water power in the territory. At Sioux Falls the river descends through a series of cascades a distance of ninety-one feet in the course of half a mile, and supplies motive power for flouring mills, granite polishing works and other industries. There is practically no limit to the power which can be supplied by the numerous falls of this stream in the vicinity of Sioux Falls and Dell Rapids when fully developed. Along the Big Sioux river there is the largest outcropping of quartzite or jasper granite in America. It is of reddish color and susceptible of a glass like polish, and is so hard that sharp points will cut glass like a diamond. Quarrying this stone and preparing it for paving, building and ornamental purposes has become a large industry at Sioux Falls, Dell Rapids and at other places.

The Vermillion River.—The Vermillion river drains a rich and well-settled section of South Dakota, midway between the James and Big Sioux rivers. It empties into the Missouri near the city of Vermillion.

The Mouse River.—The Souris or Mouse river comes down from the British territories, and after a long sweep through North Dakota returns to the Canadian dominion. It is lined with timber and has fine agricultural and grazing lands everywhere tributary. Lignite coal of fine quality abounds along the banks. The country it traverses is coming into prominence for raising sheep, cattle and horses. Here and to the west is to be found the greatest area of good free land in Dakota, if not in America.

The Sheyenne.—The Sheyenne is the largest stream wholly in North Dakota, and has an easterly course to a union with the Red. The region drained by it is more varied than that of the Red or James; it consists of rolling prairies diversified by ranges of low hills, and is well suited throughout to stock raising and general agriculture.

The Little Missouri River.—The Little Missouri river rises in Wyoming near the Black Hills, and coursing northward through the western part of the territory, finally empties into the Missouri. It is a considerable stream, and noted for the extensive coal deposits along its shores and the fine grazing country through which it runs. Along the river in North Dakota is a region—30 by 60 miles in size—known as Bad Lands, where the clay has been worn into fantastic forms by the action of wind, water and fire. Mounds stand up in regular form like pyramids, and others assume many marvelous shapes, curiously banded with colors due to fire from burning coal beds, some of which are still on fire. The valleys are covered with grasses which supply large herds of cattle and horses. The Northern Pacific railroad runs through this singular region, of which Medora is the central point, made prominent by the business enterprise and subsequent failure of the Marquis de Mores. There is also a district known as “Bad Lands” along the White river in southwestern Dakota.

The Yellowstone River.—This river can hardly be considered as belonging to Dakota, because it runs only some twenty miles through the northwestern part of the territory before it reaches the Missouri, which river it doubles in size by the large volume of water it adds. The Yellowstone is navigable for many hundreds of miles through Montana.

Numerous streams, creeks and rivulets, of greater or less length and volume throughout Dakota, flow into the large rivers, and in all make up an extensive and important water system, and supply an abundance of water for stock and irrigation purposes. These streams are wooded in many places, and their waters are pure and palatable.

Lakes and Ponds.—In various parts of Dakota the country glistens with lakes and lakelets, notably so in the counties of Brookings, Kingsbury, Hamlin, Codington, Walworth, Brown, Day, Roberts, Emmons, Logan, Barnes, Stutsman, Kidder, Burleigh, Turner, Benson, Ramsey, Nelson, Foster, Griggs, Deuel, Clark, Charles Mix, Brule, Lake and Aurora. The Turtle Mountain region, in the counties of Bottineau and Rolette, is full of small lakes and ponds, as is also the wide belt of low hills, the plateau du coteau des Missouri, extending diagonally from the northwest to the southeast corner of the territory.

Devils Lake.—Minnewakan or Spirit Lake of the Indians, situated in Ramsey and Benson counties, North Dakota, is the largest body of water in the territory. It has a length of about fifty miles and a width ranging from a few rods to several miles. The water of Devils lake contains sulphate and carbonate of soda, combined with lime, magnesia and iron, and in taste is not unlike sea water. It has become popular as a health and pleasure resort. Some miles distant, in the central part of Ramsey county, is a lake covering over 4,000 acres, known as Sweet Water lake, the water being pure and clear. Devils lake has no outlet, and is belted with heavy timber. It has a depth varying from a few feet to one hundred, and is about 1,200 feet above sea level.

Traverse and Big Stone Lakes.—Lake Traverse is the virtual head of the Red River of the North, whose waters find their way to Hudson's bay, in the distant arctic regions, while Big Stone is the source of the Minnesota or St. Peter's river, whose waters finally reach the semi-tropical Gulf through the "Father of Waters," the Mississippi. These lakes have remarkable length for their width, and are navigable for steamers of considerable size. They form for fifty miles the boundary between Grant and Roberts counties, Dakota, and the State of Minnesota, and in times of flood their waters mingle, and connect without break the widely separated Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's bay.

Lake Kampeska.—This pretty lake, near Watertown, is becoming notable as a pleasure resort.

Fishing.—The rivers and lakes of Dakota abound in fishes of many varieties, and with the Great Lakes to the east aid in supplying the larger cities and towns with fish for a considerable part of the year. The many fine streams and lakes present good inducements for fish culture, which with statehood will receive proper attention.

Hunting.—Wild ducks and geese and other predatory birds feed in countless numbers along the lakes and rivers during the spring and autumn migrations, and afford fine sport for hunters, who come from all parts of the country. Prairie chickens and quail flock around the grain stacks and stubble fields by hundreds and even thousands. The buffalo, elk, moose, deer and antelope, which once roamed the prairies and plains in vast numbers, have largely disappeared, the first named entirely so. Rabbits and various kinds of small game exist in numbers; villages of prairie dogs divert the traveler in the western counties, while field rodents of various species abound in all parts of the territory.

Springs and Wells.—Where water is not to be had from running streams or hillside springs, it is often easily obtained by dug or driven wells. In most counties veins of excellent water are found at depths varying from a few feet to forty or more, by driving down gas pipe, to which is attached the usual style of driven well point and wire strainer. The operation is simple and inexpensive, a complete well of this sort costing from \$25 to \$50. In some localities, where the underground veins of water are at a greater depth from the surface, it becomes necessary to dig or bore one of the tubular pattern. A dug well will last for years without being walled. The settler in any part of Dakota finds but little difficulty in obtaining a supply of good, pure water, either from some of the streams, lakes, marshes and ponds scattered throughout every county, or else by sinking a well of one of the patterns mentioned. Many of the farms have windmills attached to the pumps, and so supply a constant

flow of fresh water for both house use and stock purposes. At the Jamestown hospital an abundant supply of water for stock use was found in a pasture field, by digging into a moist place in the hillside and putting in a barrel, which soon filled up, the overflow being sufficient to fill large troughs to which the horses and cattle have free access. We doubt not equally good springs can be tapped in nearly all ravine hillsides.

Artesian Wells.—In no section of the United States, or the world for that matter, can there be found so many artesian wells, of as great pressure and supplying the immense volume of water, as those flowing in Dakota to-day, particularly in the valley of the James river. They are in successful operation from Yankton on the extreme southern boundary of the territory to Grafton on the north, covering a distance of nearly 500 miles. In Yankton more than a dozen of these wells, from a depth of 550 to 600 feet, pour forth a bountiful supply of water—the increase in the number of wells not having the least effect on the flow or pressure from the underground source.

There is nothing strange or marvelous connected with the flow of artesian wells. The principle is precisely that of a reservoir system of water works, or of the artificial fountain, common everywhere. By storing a supply of water in a basin at some high point and carrying it in pipes to a lower level, convenient water power is obtained. Nature has constructed a vast system of underground water works on the same plan—the pervious strata of sand rock underlying the earth's surface at various depths, serving as pipes to convey the water from the distant reservoir or source of supply, which in the case of Dakota is no doubt the Rocky Mountains.

There are now more than 100 wells in 30 counties of Dakota, of remarkable pressure and supply, not to include numerous mere flowing wells. At Yankton various factories now utilize the force furnished by the pressure of the underground current, and the example set will be followed in other places where artesian wells only await the application of wheel and belt. Wells costing from \$4,000 to \$6,000 are not out of comparison with steam machinery, the saving in fuel in one year in any large establishment being enough to put down an average well. The pressure varies in different localities from 30 to 180 pounds to the square inch, and the flow from 50 gallons to 4,000 gallons a minute. The water is more or less mineralized, but the constituents are such as have imparted to the water undoubted hygienic and remedial properties, analyses showing the presence of carbonates and sulphates of iron, lime, magnesia, soda, sodium, potash, etc. The artesian water is almost invariably soft, and of excellent quality for general household purposes. The temperature of the water partakes of the internal heat of the earth, which increases as its interior is penetrated at an average rate of one degree for every 50 or 60 feet. If no other results were to be obtained from the sinking of artesian wells than a cheap and abundant supply of water and a splendid fire protection, as is the case in dozens of the towns of Dakota, the value to the people of the territory of these underground storehouses would be beyond comparison.

The records kept by well-borers showing the penetration of various strata, establish the fact that the geological formation of the territory contains all the essential features which scientists tell us are prerequisite to flowing wells. The water is found in coarse-grained sand rock, which has above it a confining stratum of shale, clay, or lime rock. The same strata undoubtedly underlie

the entire territory, though it may be necessary in some localities to go deep before striking the water-bearing rock. The accompanying table gives in detail the strata penetrated at Yankton and Grafton, in widely separated localities:

GRAFTON.		YANKTON.	
	FEET.		FEET.
Black loam	3	Yellow clay.....	15
White clay.....	25	Chalk rock	40
Blue clay.....	250	Shale.....	160
Hardpan	20	Hard rock.....	3
Limestone.....	137	Shale	195
Quicksand	20	Sand rock.....	20
White sand.....	45	Shale.....	37
Slate	3	Hard rock.....	3
Water-bearing rock.....	25	Sand rock.....	15
Red rock or shale.....	60	Shale	17
Blue shale.....	16	quicksand	30
Pink shale.....	11	Hard sand rock	4
Gravel.....	49	Shale.....	27
Red shale.....	16	Hard rock	2
Soapstone.....	188	Coal.....	1
Sandstone.....	5	Shale.....	26
Granite.....	12	Sand rock.....	10
.....		Quicksand.....	15
.....		Shale	20
.....		Soft sand rock	30
Total	915	Total.....	610

Noted wells in all parts of the world fall far short in flow and pressure of any of the Dakota wells. The great well — 2,359 feet deep, with 3½ feet bore — at Paris, France, throws a little over 1,000 gallons a minute, while many of the Dakota wells, with less than a half foot bore, throw 3,000 gallons per minute. The possibilities of the wells of Dakota are beyond estimation. Nature stores the supply, and it only awaits tapping and application. It is certainly an ideal manufacturing power, and has not been utilized because the country has not yet entered the industrial age.

The territorial assembly of 1887 enacted a law providing for the construction and maintenance of artesian wells in towns, townships, cities and counties, by the assessment of an equal tax upon the property owners and residents of the district or community to be benefited — provisions which would undoubtedly lead to an extension of the advantages arising from artesian wells to a great many farming communities, provided the new states re-enact similar laws.

Forests and Woodlands.—There is a lacking of trees in Dakota, but there is compensation in the fact that there are no stumps to clear away to get the land ready for the plow, and also that the farmer can plant trees and have his groves and orchards where he wants them. Twenty years ago much of Iowa and southern Minnesota was as treeless as Dakota is to-day, but the success of timber culture in these states is attested by numerous useful and beautiful groves to be seen now in every locality.

The heaviest timbered section of Dakota is the Black Hills, where the somber covering of pine, as viewed from a distance, gives a name to the region. The yellow or Norway pine is the most abundant and valuable tree of that section, black and white spruce coming next, and then various species of hard and soft

woods. The timber area of the Black Hills exceeds in size the entire area of the State of Rhode Island or Delaware. All the lumber used in the hills for building and manufacturing purposes is made at home, and amounts to millions of feet annually.

Along the Missouri river, cottonwood, ash, willow, box elder and other trees grow to a considerable extent, the groves occasionally widening to forests of some magnitude. The islands of the Missouri are usually covered with a profuse growth of trees and shrubs.

Around Devils lake there is a large fringe of timber, and another much more extensive in the Turtle Mountains near the international boundary line. The banks of the Red river are lined with oak and other forest trees of good size. Its tributaries, the Sheyenne, Wild Rice, Maple, Goose, Turtle, Forest, Park, Tongue and Pembina rivers, are also timbered in many places. The course of the Mouse river is marked by a heavy growth of timber, including oak, ash, box elder and other varieties. On the coteaus between the Missouri and James rivers, and in the breaks of the hills west of the Missouri, patches of timber are found. All of the streams emptying into the Missouri from the west, and the shores of many of the lakes scattered about the territory, are more or less timbered.

Grand Forks, on the Red river, is a lumber manufacturing point of importance. Two mills alone have a capacity of over 200,000 feet of pine lumber per day. The annual output of lumber of the mills of Grand Forks is estimated at 20,000,000 feet. The logs are rafted down the Red from the pineries of Minnesota. The national and territorial governments both encourage tree culture, and time will find our prairies as well dotted with groves and wind-breaks as in the prairie states to the south and east.

Wild Fruits and Berries.—Wild plums, grapes, choke cherries, buffalo berries, etc., grow in abundance along the banks, and cover the islands of the Missouri and other rivers. The buffalo berry grows on a thorny bush similar to the plum or crab tree. Its fruit is about as large as a red currant, which it resembles both in color and taste; but instead of having a number of seeds to each berry, like the currant, it has but one. Each berry is joined to the tree by a stem of its own, though they are so thickly clustered as to have the appearance of being in pods. These trees or bushes grow ten to fifteen feet high, and are so completely covered with berries from within three or four feet of the ground to the top, as to look as if they might be trees of red coral. Strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, etc., are found wild in various parts of the territory, and often in great profusion. The fact of fruits of such a variety growing everywhere is sufficient guaranty of the adaptability of our climate and soil to fruit culture; but in addition to this, the success attending a great number of farmers who have surrounded their prairie homes with bearing orchards, show that fruit culture in Dakota has passed the experimental stage, and the farmer who is without a supply of home-grown fruit, has but himself to blame.

Forestry.—To encourage the growth of timber in Dakota, every possible advantage is accorded the settler. By the national timber culture act he is given 160 acres of land if he will successfully grow 10 acres of trees. As reported to the department of agriculture for 1887, there were 2,300 planted forest tracts in Dakota. A few over 400 have received their final certificate under the timber culture act. The timber filings made at the different land offices

have attained as high figures as 3,000 in a single year. Realizing the necessity for forest culture, Dakota Territory has enacted several bounties to encourage the industry. For every five acres of trees the law of Dakota exempts forty acres, with \$1,600 in improvements, from taxation for ten years. In 1888 the territory paid as bounties for tree planting \$2,530. It is officially stated that 50,000,000 trees, covering 64,000 acres, have been planted in Dakota. Of the nineteen varieties planted, the ash, box elder, cottonwood, elm, maple and willow are recorded as succeeding best. Arbor day was instituted in 1884, and thousands of trees have been planted by school children, arboreal societies and village authorities as well as by individuals acting separately. A forestry association was organized in 1887. There are several nurseries, worth from \$5,000 to \$15,000, dealing exclusively in native grown trees. One of the most profitable crops that a Dakota farmer can plant is trees. Prof. Hayden, the well-known geologist, says: "Experiments show clearly that forests may be restored to these almost treeless prairies in a comparatively short period of time. It is also believed that the planting of ten or fifteen acres of forest trees on each quarter section will have a most important effect on the climate, equalizing and increasing the moisture and adding greatly to the fertility of the soil. In the tertiary period, when the lignite or brown coal beds were deposited, all these treeless plains were covered with a luxuriant growth of forest trees like those of the Gulf states or South America."

The Dakota Horticultural Society recommends the following trees as suitable for the purposes named:

For Forests — Box elder, white or green ash, rock elm, larch, white birch, soft maple, butternut, cottonwood, black cherry.

For Wind-breaks — White willow, cottonwood, box elder.

For Street Trees — Hard maple, white elm, basswood, hackberry, ash.

Ornamental Trees — Bird cherry, larch, white birch.

Forest Evergreen — Red cedar, white pine, European larch, American arbor-vitae.

Ornamental Evergreens — Colorado blue or white northern spruces, Siberian fir, Scotch pine, dwarf mountain pine, red cedar, any variety of arbor-vitae.

Why Trees are Needed.—The reasons for tree planting are many — shelter, shade, fuel, ornament, health, lumber, climate—and no pains should be spared by every well-wisher of Dakota in arousing public sentiment in favor of a definite, practical, and widespread movement in its favor. It is a matter the Farmers Alliance should take hold of to be on as extensive a scale as it should be, and must be, if Dakota and the whole Northwest is saved from final sterility and barrenness. The work must become the *protégé* of the public of the Government. It is an axiom that he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor. How much more a benefactor is he who plants a tree, and how easy it is to earn that proud distinction. Let every day and every suitable occasion be Arbor day. Do not wait for the governor to ask the children to plant trees around the school house, but plant them around the home acre in wind-breaks and in forest groves.

President Melounth of the Brookings Agricultural College, says: "Two things are greatly needed in Dakota—trees and birds. These will work marvels. The trees will produce both climatic and entomological changes by

modifying the temperature, influencing the rainfall and producing a shelter for birds. The birds in turn will destroy the insects and larvæ and thus reduce by a large per cent danger to crops."

Trees are living monuments, which, multiplied, will make our land more fertile and fruitful, and our winds less harsh, better our sanitary and health conditions, give uniformity to our rainfall and to our streams, mitigate the heat of summer and the cold of winter, diminish droughts, supply material for fuel and lumber, etc., for all of which future generations will call us blessed.

III.

POPULATION.

1861.—The first census of Dakota as a separate organization was taken in June, 1861, by order of Gov. Jaynes, preliminary to the apportionment of the territory into legislative districts. The returns showed a population of 2,402. When the federal canvass was made for the census of 1860 the territory was a part of Minnesota, but the figures for the Dakota district were reported at 4,837.

1870.—The returns from the national census of 1870, by counties and districts, showing 14,183 population, were as follows:

COUNTIES, DISTRICTS, ETC.	No. Dwellings.	No. Families.	Total No. Inhabitants.	No. White Males.	No. White Females.	No. Colored Males.	No. Colored Females.	No. Males Foreign Born.	No. Females Foreign Born.	No. Marriages During Year.	No. Deaths During Year.	No. Births During Year.	No. Who Cannot Read.	No. Who Cannot Write.	No. Voters.
Yankton county	534	536	2097	1193	877	16	11	461	271	...	11	48	41	48	744
Union county	779	763	3516	1919	1578	5	8	572	403	10	24	100	53	118	933
Deuel county	8	8	37	7	10	11	9	6	6	...	1	1	1	8	8
Brookings county.....	44	44	163	15	3	62	83	10	2	...	2	5	11	41	44
Minnehaha county.....	419	116	356	184	118	30	24	98	58	...	6	8	13	37	138
Lincoln county.....	239	226	712	403	309	...	...	142	93	2	...	21	68	106	239
Clay county.....	808	704	2623	1502	1116	2	3	419	347	41	17	131	104	277	671
Bon Homme county	173	172	608	360	230	9	9	124	93	...	3	16	1	21	210
Jayne county	3	3	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5
Hutchinson county	12	12	37	25	12	...	...	10	5	...	...	3	...	1	15
Pembina county	183	180	1213	379	24	414	396	297	114	2	7	40	529	529	129
Ft. Totten and vicinity.....	43	43	240	10	22	60	57	66	17	2	1	4	87	89	40
Ft. Buford and vicinity	36	36	454	409	32	8	5	197	4	...	7	4	14	16	82
Ft. Stevenson and vicinity.....	16	16	151	134	8	2	7	70	3	...	1	2	9	9	21
Ft. Rice and vicinity.....	27	27	215	187	23	3	2	90	8	...	1	3	4	4	18
Grand River and vicinity	9	9	154	148	4	1	1	62	...	...	1	1	...	...	9
Cheyenne and vicinity.....	12	12	131	119	7	5	3	74	2	...	...	1	4	4	13
Ft. Sully and vicinity.....	77	77	745	616	86	18	25	332	19	3	10	11	66	70	34
Buffalo county.....	51	51	245	158	16	22	49	68	2	...	3	6	58	59	45
Todd county.....	37	37	337	254	67	7	9	93	14	3	2	...	28	31	30
Charles Mix county.....	30	30	152	34	1	53	64	17	...	2	5	...	55	58	39
Total of territory.....	3240	3102	14188	8151	4543	729	765	3208	1461	72	101	405	1147	1528	3467

1880.—The gain in population—120,999, or 853 per cent—during this decade was many fold greater than in the preceding 10 years, while the number of counties increased from 14 to 59. The following is the population returns by counties:

COUNTIES.	Popu- lation.	COUNTIES.	Popu- lation.	COUNTIES.	Popu- lation.
Aurora.....	64	Emmons.....	38	Montraville.....	13
Barnes.....	1,585	Faulk.....	4	Pembina.....	1,862
Beadle.....	1,260	Foster.....	37	Pennington.....	2,244
Billings.....	1,333	Grand Forks.....	6,248	Ramsey.....	281
Bon Homme.....	5,468	Grant.....	3,010	Ransom.....	597
Brookings.....	1,965	Hughes.....	268	Richland.....	3,597
Brown.....	353	Hutchinson.....	7,573	Spink.....	177
Brule.....	238	Hamlin.....	696	Stanley.....	796
Buffalo.....	63	Hand.....	153	Stevens.....	247
Burleigh.....	3,216	Hanson.....	1,391	Stutsman.....	1,667
Campbell.....	50	Kidder.....	89	Sully.....	296
Cass.....	8,998	Kingsbury.....	1,102	Traill.....	1,126
Charles Mix.....	197	Lake.....	2,657	Turner.....	5,529
Clark.....	111	La Moure.....	20	Union.....	6,813
Clay.....	5,091	Lawrence.....	13,248	Walworth.....	46
Codington.....	2,156	Lincoln.....	6,896	Williams.....	15
Custer.....	995	McCook.....	1,283	Yankton.....	8,300
Dayison.....	1,256	Miner.....	363	Omitted by change in county lines.....	1,785
Day.....	97	Minnehaha.....	8,251		
Deuel.....	2,392	Moody.....	3,915		
Douglas.....	6	Morton.....	290	Total.....	155,177

Of the population in 1880 the whites numbered 133,147, the colored 401, the Chinese 238 (mostly in the Black Hills), and Indians (who have become citizens), 1,490. The sexes were divided as follows: Males, 82,296; females, 52,881. The nativity of the population was as follows: Born in Dakota, 17,029; born in other states, 66,356; born in foreign lands, 51,795, or about one in every three.

1885.—The census this year, taken in accordance with a congressional law, showed a growth remarkable even in the history of the West. The gain was 280,433, while the counties increased from 59 to 107.

COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.
Allred.....	13	Grant.....	6,793	Rolette.....	2,232
Aurora.....	5,950	Griggs.....	2,093	Sanborn.....	4,106
Barnes.....	6,093	Hamlin.....	3,757	Sargent.....	3,234
Beadle.....	10,318	Hand.....	7,057	Sheridan.....	40
Benson.....	1,255	Hanson.....	3,933	Spink.....	10,446
Billings.....	737	Harding.....	43	Stanley.....	653
Bon Homme.....	7,449	Hettinger.....	63	Stanton.....	322
Bowman.....	162	Hughes.....	5,268	Stark.....	1,507
Bottineau.....	818	Hutchinson.....	9,006	Steele.....	3,080
Brookings.....	8,288	Hyde.....	2,175	Stevens.....	55
Brown.....	12,241	Jerauld.....	3,458	Stutsman.....	5,632
Brule.....	7,524	Kidder.....	1,572	Sully.....	3,233
Buffalo.....	864	Kingsbury.....	7,345	Towner.....	366
Buford.....	521	Lake.....	5,432	Traill.....	8,119
Burdick.....	75	La Moure.....	2,072	Turner.....	8,282
Burleigh.....	5,354	Lawrence.....	10,326	Union.....	8,017
Butte.....	1,081	Lincoln.....	7,598	Villard.....	200
Campbell.....	1,199	Logan.....	236	Wallace.....	46
Cass.....	21,085	McCook.....	5,641	Walsh.....	12,775
Cavalier.....	5,029	McHenry.....	800	Walworth.....	1,412
Charles Mix.....	4,022	McIntosh.....	390	Ward.....	257
Clark.....	4,892	McKenzie.....	24	Wells.....	285
Clay.....	6,201	McLean.....	942	Williams.....	36
Codington.....	5,648	McPherson.....	1,422	Wynn.....	10
Custer.....	1,292	Marshall.....	2,187	Yankton.....	9,404
Davison.....	5,940	Mercer.....	254		
Day.....	5,601	Miner.....	4,928	NOT IN ANY COUNTY.	
De Smet.....	76	Minnehaha.....	13,857		
Deuel.....	4,403	Moody.....	5,189	A certain strip of land	
Dickey.....	3,897	Morton.....	5,873	lying between Ed-	
Douglas.....	3,801	Mountraille.....	37	munds, McPherson	
Dunn.....	32	Nelson.....	3,031	and Brown counties	1,055
Eddy.....	825	Oliver.....	327	A certain strip of land	
Edmunds.....	2,422	Pembina.....	11,510	lying between Cav-	
Emmons.....	1,046	Pennington.....	3,124	alier, Walsh, and	
Ewing.....	50	Potter.....	2,336	Ramsey counties....	68
Fall River.....	472	Ramsey.....	3,271	Sisseton and Wabpe-	
Faulk.....	3,120	Ransom.....	4,286	ton reservation.....	45
Flannery.....	64	Renville.....	31		
Foster.....	992	Richland.....	9,043	Total.....	415,610
Grand Forks.....	20,454	Roberts.....	2,154		

The classified returns for 1885 were as follows: Whites, 414,065; colored, 707; Chinese, 191; Indians, 647. Males, 236,045; females, 179,565. Born in Dakota, 58,530; born in other states, 206,090; born in foreign countries, 150,-990. Births in census year, 13,171; deaths during same period, 2,511. Civil condition: Single, 252,910; married, 145,046; widowed, 9,184, divorced, 549. Occupation: Farmers, 78,362; mechanics and laborers, 45,494; merchants, 10,418; professions, 2,632; teachers, 2,116; railroad employes, 2,895. Defectives blind, 116; deaf and dumb, 182; idiotic, 112; insane, 225. School attendance, 63,256; adults unable to read, 3,920; adults unable to write, 4,807.

The returns as to races show Dakota with an enormous preponderance of whites. Forty-seven counties, of which 21 were in South Dakota and 26 in North Dakota, contained none but white residents. The colored population was distributed between 54 counties, 29 in South Dakota and 25 in North Dakota. The Chinese population was distributed between 25 counties, 17 in South Dakota and 8 in North Dakota. The excess of males over females is less in Dakota than in any of the other territories except Utah. As our vast prairies are plowed, the once trackless land is made ready for the habitation of man and the blessed influence of woman.

1889.—A careful estimate of the population up to the thirtieth of June, 1889, gave the territory a population of 650,000. This estimate is based upon the census of 1885, with estimates of the increase since that time made from the total land entries, and corrected by comparison with the total vote of the territory at the last election. This estimate was obtained by multiplying the total number of land entries both upon government and railway lands by three, and adding to the result the estimated natural increase; these figures, together with the population given by the census of 1885, make the total above named, which is doubtless a conservative and reasonably accurate estimate. The returns at the next succeeding election furnish a practical method of verification. As an illustration of this fact it may be stated that while the estimate of population for the year ending June 30, 1888, was placed at 610,823, the returns of the election of November last indicated that the estimate was excessive, and the best opinion placed the population at the opening of the present year at 600,000 souls. As above stated, the increase during the first six months approximates 50,000. Of this total population there was probably 379,000 people within the limits of the future State of South Dakota, and 271,000 in the State of North Dakota, on the thirtieth of June, 1889. Estimates made on the returns of the state elections Oct. 1, 1889, justify our calculations for South Dakota, but not for North Dakota. See population tables in Parts II. and III.

Indians.—Dakota contains, upon eleven reservations, about 32,000 Indians—the Sioux, divided into various bands, constitute the largest number. The Lake Traverse or Sisseton reservation is being allotted in severalty, while the Sioux reservation has been reduced one-half. The Indians are confined to their reservations under the care of white agents, and are never allowed to roam over the country. For many years they have never given the whites any trouble. They are peaceably disposed toward their white neighbors, and as but little is seen of them anyway, their presence in the territory on the Government reservations is hardly observed, and of no concern to the people of Dakota generally. A white man can travel unarmed and alone through any reservation with as little danger of molestation as on the streets of any great city.

The Indian population of Dakota in 1885 (those abandoning tribal relations) was distributed between 26 counties, 11 in South Dakota and 15 in North Dakota. An Indian who abandons his tribal relations and adopts the habits and pursuits of the white man is held to be a citizen of the United States, and may enter an Indian homestead of 160 acres on any vacant public lands, his title to be inalienable for a period of five years from the date of a patent, which is obtained by the Indian after a residence of five years on the land.

Such little knowledge had the people or the Government of the attractions of the Northwest for white settlement, that even in late years large tracts of country now stirring with civilization were deeded to Indians "in fee simple, forever," as "long as grass grows and water runs," but the warranty could not be maintained against the tide of white growth. It will not be many years before the reservations will disappear from Dakota. The present acreage held by them equals eight hundred acres for each head in the territory.

IV.

CLIMATE.

Dakota is in the same latitude with some of the most prosperous and populous states of the Union, yet dense ignorance or prejudice exists in the East concerning not only the resources but the climate of the great territory. Dakota contains millions of acres of land in identically the same latitude as a portion of the great and flourishing state of Iowa, which state forms a part of the eastern boundary of the territory, and millions of acres in a more southern latitude than any within the state of Minnesota. The climate of Dakota is continental, and not as damp as in the states near the oceans.

Length of Seasons.—There is scarcely any appreciable difference between the territory and the Atlantic and upper Middle and lake states, in the length of the seasons. The changing seasons in our Dakota climate, even if the beauties of home are humble, are still infinite. We can secure to ourselves endless variety without leaving our own fireside, and say with Ruskin: "How different is the view from our windows as we look on the tender green of spring, the rich foliage of summer, the glorious tints of autumn, or the delicate tracery of winter. We may make our daily travels interesting, even though, like the Vicar of Wakefield's family, all our adventures are by our own fireside, and all our migrations from one room to another."

The spring clothes the face of nature with grass and flowers, the summer and fall "rounding" them up in fulness and perfection so gratifying to every sense, while the winter, so much dreaded by those who know nothing about it, needs the pen of a Ruskin to portray the atmospheric phenomenon: The grandeur of the morning and evening skies, the brilliancy of the auroras, the nights gemmed with stars, and an air so stimulating and bracing that one is fitted for the fullest enjoyment of life.

Winter.—This is the season of which there is much misconception. The winters are cold, it is true; but the air is pure, and full of invigoration; dry, and devoid of any humidity during the winter months, it never penetrates and chills as does the damp atmosphere of the Atlantic states; both human beings and animals can stand a pretty low temperature under such circumstances without feeling it. There is no rain in winter, no mud, no slush. Under foot the snow lies crisp and hard. Less snow falls in Dakota during the winter than in the states east and south of us. Some winters there is scarcely enough snow to make good sleighing—as for example, that of 1888-89, when farmers were able to do more or less work in their fields every month. The railroads are very much less obstructed from snow than in any other locality of the same latitude. The winter of 1886-87, however, was severe and accompanied by much snow, and one storm in January quite as severe as the March storm of 1888 in New York. The most disagreeable and uncomfortable days of the winter are not those indicated by the lowest temperature, as the uninformed imagine. It is only when the wind blows strong from the northwest, full of fine particles of snow, that the Dakotan thinks of housing himself because of the cold. These storms—popularly known as blizzards—are severe, but fortunately are rare, and are always followed by days brighter and more sunshiny, if possible, than before. The records of the national signal service prove that in the winter months Dakota enjoys more sunny days, when human beings and animals are comfortable out of doors, than any of the Atlantic or lake states.

The dryness of the air diminishes its capability of conducting heat from the body, and men and animals therefore suffer much less here from cold than where there is even slightly more dampness. People work at outdoor employments without discomfort when the thermometer ranges from zero to ten or twelve degrees below, ten below here not being felt as ten above is in Chicago or New York. The sudden breaking up of the winters is a very noticeable feature of Dakota weather. There is none of the intermittent warfare between Boreas and Phoebus, resulting in the prolonged visitation of rain and wind, alternate freezing and thawing, so common in the eastern states and dreaded always as the most disagreeable season in the year.

Snowfall.—The claim is made under the title of "Winter," that Dakota has less snowfall than in the states east of this, and the claim is reiterated and supported by the annexed table showing the depth of snowfall in Dakota during the months of 1886-87, as compared with some of the states:

SNOWFALL IN DAKOTA COMPARED WITH SOME OF THE STATES.

STATES	DECEMBER, 1886.	JANUARY, 1887.	FEBRUARY, 1887.	Total in. of Snowfall During the Winter.
	Snowfall In inches.	Snowfall In inches.	Snowfall In inches.	
Dakota.....	9.8	21.0	17.0	47.8
New York.....	45.7	23.9	16.1	85.7
Connecticut.....	18.8	25.4	16.3	60.5
Michigan.....	17.6	21.5	21.9	61.0
Massachusetts.....	19.7	25.3	18.9	63.9
Maine.....	24.5	28.7	32.8	86.0
New Hampshire.....	27.9	28.3	29.8	86.0
Vermont.....	24.5	31.1	31.6	87.2

* Compiled from the records of the United States signal service.

The winter of 1886-7, as above compared, was one of the coldest in the history of the territory, and was noted for the unusual number of its snow storms, yet the Government records show that less snow fell in Dakota during that season than in many of the states of the East, the snowfall in some of the states being nearly double that of Dakota.

Spring.—Farm operations generally begin in the latter part of March or early in April, and are seldom interrupted by the return of frost or snow. Occasionally, in the southern portion of the territory, seeding is begun as early as February, and the fall plowing continued as late as December. There is little question but that the cultivation of the soil, the planting of trees, and the improvements of civilization, have already had a marked effect on the climate of Dakota. Some of the oldest settlers insist that even within their time these changes have been very decided, and that seeding is now begun a month earlier than formerly. It is said by some that climate is determined by the great forces and order of nature which man is powerless to alter. Whatever the agency or cause, it is true that changes have occurred and are still occurring, to say nothing of the revolutions which geology shows so plainly, when arctic regions were sub-tropical—when the elephant and tiger roamed in the forests of Dakota, and whose remains, with scores of other animals, are

found in the clay beds of Dakotan rivers—or again when the mighty glacier plowed its way as far south as Texas. There have been changes of considerable magnitude within recent historic times; several of the Windward Isles, clothed not long ago in tropic verdure and densely populated, are now barren and abandoned, having been literally dried up by some unexplained change in the wind currents which brought the rain. Palestine and Syria do not now appear to merit the description of “flowing with milk and honey;” and bad government and lack of proper husbandry hardly account for such a change as has come to pass in these and other Eastern lands. Greenland, Iceland—some of whose people now live within our borders—and Labrador have undoubtedly a more rigorous climate than when Eric the Red and the Norsemen were attracted to and made settlements on their shores. These are a few cases of many that might be given, where climates have changed according to human records. The spring season in Dakota opens early, and without that lingering hesitancy which causes so much misery and discomfort in other states. In proof of this claim one has only to compare the amount of snow remaining on the ground in Dakota at the end of March, after the severe winter of 1886-87 (the second coldest season in fifteen years), with other localities, as shown by the following table:

TABLE SHOWING DEPTH OF UNMELTED SNOW ON THE GROUND IN DAKOTA AT THE END OF THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1887, AS COMPARED WITH SOME OF THE STATES.*

STATES.	INCHES.	STATES.	INCHES.	STATES.	INCHES.
Dakota	1.0	Michigan.....	4.8	New York	12.9
Minnesota	2.0	Pennsylvania	6.3	New Hampshire	17.0
Iowa	3.3	Massachusetts	12.0	Connecticut	26.0
Wisconsin.....	3.3	Maine	12.3	Vermont	35.2

Summer.—The summer time is characterized by warm days and cool nights, a season which perfects the grain crops and gives Dakota a reputation for growing the best wheat, the heaviest oats, the brightest barley, the oiliest flax and the most superior vegetables in the Union. Dakota has established her claim to many advantages when the question of home is being considered, and none is more universally admitted than her beautiful evenings, and cool, pleasant nights. The day may have been a little too warm to be comfortable, the winds high and steady; but at night all is calm and peaceful, and the tired laborer or weary invalid never fails of finding rest in the delightful hours of the slumber-giving night season. In reality the pure, exhilarating, healthful climate of Dakota is one of the enchantments by means of which it holds irresistibly within its grasp those who have enjoyed a residence within its boundaries, be it ever so short.

Autumn.—The fall season is a delightful one in Dakota. How mellow the days, how golden the sunlight! It is the expressive silence of satiety, of the fulness of enjoyment. The potatoes are being dug, and the grain crops threshed. October is a charming month in all of the Northwest, but nowhere is it fairer than in Dakota. None of the fever, scarcely any of the malaria, none of the

*Compiled from records of the United States signal service.

storms, which mingle with the October days of many other sections of the land. Here is a serenity that seems almost unborn of earth, and a perpetual sunlight, tempered and misty, as if falling through a golden haze. And the white moonlight nights—when the sky is a mirror through which the stars twinkle with a far-off glory, the moon as silvery as the sun of day is golden, a flush of northern lights glinting the horizon—close a perfect day like a benediction from the heavens.

Frost.—The total period of exemption from frost in Dakota ranges from four and one-half to five months, which permits ample time for the maturing of all the regular crops. The frost is usually out of the ground to allow planting in April, although seeding is often earlier. The first frost generally comes in September, but is sometimes delayed until October. Dakota is no more endangered by late and early frosts than other states in this parallel. The peculiar dryness of the air enables vegetation to resist light frosts, which in other sections, where the air is more humid, would prove disastrous. On account of the absence of moisture the temperature can fall below the freezing point without producing frost. The dry air is valuable in that it does not generate rust, smut, and insects injurious to cereal crops as in wet climates.

Storms.—Of cyclones and like disastrous storms the people of Dakota have no fear. The investigations of the United States signal service declare us to be well out of the track of those extensive and terrible cyclones which frequently sweep over regions further south and east, causing immense damage to property and often attended with serious loss of life. Northwestern "blizzards," which are grossly exaggerated, are simply high winds accompanied by driving snow, and are no worse or more frequent here than in any prairie country north of the 38th parallel. Each year's record tells of death-dealing cyclones, of terrible floods, of forest fires, of drought and of earthquakes in neighboring states, and yet no one thinks of maligning those sections of the Union by oft-repeated exaggerations of their misfortunes. Those who live in smaller states fail to bear in mind that storms may occur here upwards of 500 miles apart and still be in Dakota, whereas with most of them such a distance would carry the storm far enough beyond their borders for even another state to intervene.

Healthfulness of the Climate.—The inexperienced sometimes contend that cold and a variable temperature must be prejudicial to health, but the healthfulness of the climate of this region is so fully tested by experience that no reasonable person can longer call the matter into question. Dakota's climate, although the thermometer during the winter months sometimes registers considerable coldness, is dry, pure, healthful and invigorating, and possesses all the good qualities of the climate of Colorado, without the light, highly rarified air of a mountainous altitude, which is so dangerous to those who have long suffered from lung troubles. The climate, the year round, is especially favorable to pulmonary, bronchial and malarial diseases, and is an upbuilder of physical and mental strength. Very many of those now residing in the territory were induced to come hither because of bronchial or pulmonary ailments, and in all cases relief was experienced, and most of them have fully recovered. The fever and ague, so common to most new countries, is unknown here as an ailment originating in this climate, and fevers of every description that have their producing cause in miasmatic vapors rarely occur here and are much less

malignant than in moister regions. The number of deaths in the territory during the census year 1885 was 2,511 or 6.01 to every 1,000 inhabitants, or one in every 166 of population, and which included a considerable number of invalids who came hither suffering with chronic diseases, which had already so nearly exhausted their vitality as to render recovery scarcely possible.

Mortality.—The following table of the death rate in different states and foreign countries, compiled from the United States census report of 1880, is certainly a pretty strong argument in favor of Dakota as a health resort:

TABLE OF MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Minnesota.....	1 in 86	Norway.....	1 in 56
Iowa.....	1 in 84	Denmark.....	1 in 46
Wisconsin.....	1 in 82	Sweden.....	1 in 50
Pennsylvania.....	1 in 67	Great Britain.....	1 in 46
Texas.....	1 in 66	Switzerland.....	1 in 41
All of the United States.....	1 in 66	Holland.....	1 in 37
Dakota (census of 1885).....	1 in 166		

The death rate of Sioux Falls, 1887, which might be taken as a fair sample of other Dakota cities, was 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to each 1,000 inhabitants; while the average death rate of the leading cities of the country in 1880, according to the census, was 20 to each 1,000.

Expert Testimony.—Dr. T. C. Duncan of Chicago, who made a thorough study of the climate, soil, healthfulness, etc., of Dakota, and embodied the results of his investigation in a pamphlet, sums up the characteristics of this territory as a health resort in this way: "Dakota is a vast plateau, reached from Chicago after passing up through hill and dale, over rivers and picturesque lakes. As far as the eye can reach, for miles and miles, green waving grass or grain is seen below, and a clear blue sky above. The effect upon the mind is most soothing. Dakota is so situated that there are constant breezes coming up the rivers and over the broad expanse of prairie. These increase with the evaporating heavy dews, and wax and wane with the sun, as in California. The lakes and moisture are on the high ground, so that the air is not so dry as in Colorado; therefore there is a large amount of ozone always present. The river and surface water is mildly alkaline. The chief ingredient is magnesia. The soil is loaded with saline ingredients, which increase the nitrogenous elements of the food, rendering Dakota products very healthful and appetizing. The people of Dakota are vigorous, intelligent, enterprising, and remarkably hospitable. These are features that, in the opinion of many medical men, will yet make Dakota a famous health resort. The class of cases that will be especially benefited will readily occur to you. For consumptives, and those suffering with diseases of the lungs in general, it will yet rival Colorado or California, especially for the first stage of lung troubles. The tax upon circulation will not be so great as in higher altitudes. Advanced cases had better go South, especially in winter. The absence of low marshes and malaria make it desirable for those troubled with bilious disorders. For diseases of the kidneys and bladder, the water of Dakota is especially valuable, rivaling that of any noted waters. For dyspeptics, especially, the climate, water and cereal products of Dakota will yet have a great reputation. For agreeable mental diversion there is no better, safer resort. City business men should take a few weeks' vacation in Dakota, especially in the spring and the fall. The mental diversion and physical energy recovered would amply repay them. Young ladies in the East,

suffering from neurasthenia and ennui, would get health by a short residence in Dakota—as well as a husband, perhaps, and a slice of Government land. The whole country is filling up rapidly with very intelligent people. In the many towns springing up are excellent openings for young men with a little money. Money is in great demand. The enterprising railroads that are assisting amazingly to develop this country, will furnish maps and particulars as to special points. Physicians who have visited Dakota agree that the trip is a delightful one. Dakota is destined, physically, as it is commercially, to wield an immense influence in this nation. It can invite the dyspeptic, hollow-chested young men from the East, and expand and develop them into vigorous manhood. The sanitary features of this country should be as widely known as are its agricultural advantages."

Sunshine.—No stronger claim can be put forth in support of the healthfulness of our climate than that there is a great deal of sunshiny weather. It is doubtful if any section of the world can compare with Dakota in the number of bright, clear and invigorating days of sunshine. In the year 1886, and a year, too, with more than an average of storms, there were 302 days classed by observers as either clear or fair, leaving but 63 days, or an average of 5 to each month, which could be called cloudy or stormy. The following table is from the reports of the Government signal office at the stations named:

CLEAR, FAIR AND CLOUDY DAYS IN DAKOTA IN 1886.

STATIONS.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.
Yankton....	8	15	8	12	12	4	9	10	12	10	13	7	8	22	4	12	15	3
Deadwood....	14	14	3	13	11	4	9	14	8	8	15	7	12	13	3	15	16	2
Huron.....	8	18	5	6	17	5	1	16	11	9	12	9	5	20	3	15	16	5
Ft. Sully.....	.....	.....	.....	6	13	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	18	6
Bismarck....	9	17	5	7	16	5	9	11	11	12	10	8	11	18	2	7	20	3
Ft. Buford..	3	21	7	2	16	10	4	16	11	12	11	7	5	17	9	4	17	9
Ft. Totten...	12	14	3	6	14	8	10	12	9	12	7	11	10	18	3	10	15	5
Averages	9	16.5	5.5	7.4	14.1	6.5	7.51	13.2	10.3	10.5	11.3	18.2	9	18.5	3.5	11.4	15	5.9

STATIONS.	JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.
Yankton...	12	17	2	10	17	4	14	10	6	16	10	5	11	13	6	9	13	9
Deadwood..	15	9	3	21	10	6	19	9	2	19	8	4	12	12	6	9	20	2
Huron.....	13	15	3	10	18	3	10	15	5	18	9	4	10	12	8	10	18	3
Ft. Sully...	.....	.....	.....	18	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bismarck...	14	16	1	14	17	3	11	17	2	16	11	4	10	14	6	9	18	4
Ft. Buford..	5	24	2	11	17	3	9	18	3	9	14	8	7	19	4	6	18	7
Ft. Totten...	14	16	1	15	16	6	13	12	5	9	11	11	13	12	5	7	20	4
Averages	12.5	16.2	2.3	13.7	15.2	2.4	12.7	13.5	3.8	14.5	10.5	6	10.5	13.6	5.9	8.3	17.8	4.9

The stormy or clondy days were distributed throughout the seasons as follows: Winter, 17; spring, 22; summer, 8; fall, 16.

CLEAR, FAIR AND CLOUDY DAYS IN 1888.

STATIONS.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.
Yankton.....	13	12	6	8	6	15	9	12	10	11	13	6	3	11	17	6	19	5
Huron.....	10	17	4	10	13	6	8	15	8	12	13	5	4	16	11	8	14	8
Fort Sully....	15	10	6	7	16	6	9	16	6	12	15	3	6	17	8	12	11	7
Moorhead																		
(Fargo)....	11	13	7	7	13	9	6	12	13	4	18	8	6	13	12	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent																		
(Pembina)	17	13	1	8	16	5	12	14	5	9	15	6	12	13	6	11	9	10
Ft. Totten....	14	12	5	10	11	8	12	10	9	8	17	5	10	17	4	6	13	11
Bismarek....	13	13	5	9	12	8	7	19	6	7	21	2	10	15	6	9	10	11
Ft. Buford....	8	19	4	4	12	13	5	19	7	4	17	9	4	15	12	2	13	3
Deadwood....	14	15	2	6	18	5	9	10	12	12	12	6	5	10	16	4	15	13
Averages..	13	14	4	8	14	7	9	14	8	9	16	5	7	14	10	7	13	10

STATIONS.	JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.
Yankton.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6	10	16	7	7	14	10	7	14	9	7	16	5	10
Huron.....	8	16	7	15	5	11	15	13	2	13	10	8	21	3	6	17	7	7
Fort Sully....	16	12	3	14	8	9	22	7	1	13	14	4	19	3	8	19	6	6
Moorhead																		
(Fargo)....	13	11	7	16	4	11	17	2	11	10	1	20	18	4	8	17	3	11
St. Vincent																		
(Pembina)	13	8	10	15	10	6	8	9	13	8	7	16	9	8	13	11	11	9
Ft. Totten....	17	6	8	19	5	7	17	8	5	10	8	13	18	3	9	14	11	6
Bismarek....	11	14	6	11	11	9	14	14	2	14	4	13	18	5	7	19	2	10
Ft. Buford....	6	16	9	9	9	13	10	14	6	3	14	14	13	10	7	8	15	8
Deadwood....	9	14	8	11	10	10	20	7	3	11	14	6	20	8	2	14	12	5
Averages..	12	12	7	14	7	10	15	9	6	11	9	11	17	6	7	15	8	8

Out of the 366 days in 1888, the sun shone pretty constantly on 273 days. The average number of clear and fair days for every month of the twelve was a fraction less than 23. In January there were 27 days of sunshine, leaving but 4 cloudy days, during which the precipitatin consisted entirely of snow fall.

The following table, compiled from the reports of the United States signal offices, shows the number of clear, fair and cloudy days in Dakota during the year 1886, in comparison with some of the states:

STATES.	CLOUDY DAYS.	CLEAR DAYS.	FAIR DAYS.	TOTAL.
Dakota.....	62.9	126.7	175.4	365.0
Nebraska.....	67.0	124.0	174.0	
Rhode Island.....	81.8	122.2	161.0	
Kansas.....	83.7	135.0	146.3	
Minnesota.....	97.2	106.0	161.8	
Illinois.....	102.4	115.4	147.2	
Connecticut.....	103.3	113.3	148.4	
Wisconsin.....	109.4	96.8	159.1	
Iowa.....	118.0	93.3	153.7	
Pennsylvania.....	118.8	106.2	140.0	
Massachusetts.....	128.0	103.0	134.0	
Indiana.....	128.1	94.5	142.4	
Maine.....	129.5	92.3	143.2	
Ohio.....	130.8	90.4	143.8	
Michigan.....	135.3	83.1	146.6	
New York.....	153.5	76.1	135.4	
New Hampshire.....	163.6	79.2	122.2	

The Record.—As our crops testify to the fertility of our soil, so the records of our Government signal service and other authorities aid in establishing the general good character of our climate. The eight stations of the United States signal service, from which monthly reports are furnished to the commissioner of immigration of the territory, are located as follows:

LOCALITY.	LATITUDE.		LONGITUDE.	
<i>Missouri Valley—</i>	°	'	°	'
Yankton.....	42	45	97	3
Huron.....	45	21	98	30
Fort Sully.....	44	30	101	44
<i>Extreme Northwest—</i>				
Moorhead.....	46	51	96	50
St. Vincent.....	49	00	97	00
Bismarck.....	46	48	103	58
Fort Buford.....	48	30	100	38
<i>Northern Slope—</i>				
Rapid City.....	44	01	103	12

In addition to data from the above named stations, this department has had the benefit of weather reports covering some thirty widely separated stations in the territory, and extending over a period, in most instances, of fifteen years. These weather records were transcribed under the direction of Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, Washington, from the original reports filed in the war department of the post surgeons at all the Government posts established in Dakota since 1872, the reports of the various signal stations maintained from time to time in the territory, and the reports from several volunteer observers. From these reports the following valuable tables have been compiled:

MEAN TEMPERATURE.

THE MEAN MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE IN DAKOTA FOR THE PERIODS AND LOCALITIES NAMED BELOW.

STATIONS.	PERIOD COVERED BY REPORTS. (DATES INCLUSIVE.)											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Fort Abercrombie.....	1.0	5.1	13.5	40.5	60.3	67.1	73.3	69.8	60.0	42.5	19.3	12.1
Fort A. Lincoln.....	3.8	9.9	21.7	40.4	57.2	66.3	72.2	69.5	58.1	44.9	25.9	12.7
Alexandria.....	3.9	7.6	25.8	42.9	51.6	63.6	73.6	69.4	58.8	45.0	32.1	15.4
Fort Bennett.....	9.3	15.1	29.2	43.8	56.5	67.6	71.4	70.6	60.1	46.1	30.9	18.3
Bismarek.....	4.5	11.1	22.2	40.6	55.2	63.8	68.8	67.5	55.8	43.6	25.5	13.4
Fort Buford.....	5.2	11.5	23.0	41.2	54.2	63.2	69.5	67.5	54.9	43.0	25.6	13.1
Deadwood.....	21.0	24.5	31.6	39.9	49.8	59.7	65.3	65.0	53.1	43.6	32.8	23.2
Fort Hale.....	12.1	16.3	28.6	45.6	59.4	69.8	73.8	73.6	61.2	48.6	29.5	14.8
Huron.....	6.7	13.8	28.0	44.5	54.6	66.0	69.7	68.1	56.6	46.8	29.8	17.2
Lower Brule Agency..	15.9	26.7	28.9	48.1	58.7	66.8	72.2	71.0	62.6	46.6	30.5	20.8
Fort Meade.....	16.7	20.5	31.1	42.5	55.2	5.5	72.0	71.2	59.1	46.5	32.6	22.2
Morrison.....	17.8	14.4	26.5	45.5	66.5	72.9	73.2	72.9	61.1	48.3	30.0	18.2
Olivet.....	-5.1	1.3	13.6	35.4	52.7	62.1	67.3	64.2	52.2	38.9	19.1	4.5
Pembina.....	14.7	21.2	31.3	48.0	60.9	69.4	75.0	73.6	63.3	50.5	32.9	21.1
Fort Randall.....	8.5	13.8	24.3	44.1	58.2	66.5	76.0	72.0	61.2	41.6	25.0	20.8
Fort Rice.....	0.4	9.5	23.7	40.3	51.4	66.3	69.8	65.3	55.8	46.7	29.0	11.5
Richardton.....	1.8	6.0	12.8	37.6	56.7	59.7	70.7	67.6	55.7	41.7	17.1	11.3
Fort Seward.....	3.3	9.5	21.8	41.2	54.7	64.8	69.3	67.3	56.0	44.8	24.8	8.0
Fort Sisseton.....	3.8	9.6	19.7	38.8	53.5	63.0	69.0	66.2	54.3	41.6	23.3	9.9
Fort Stevenson.....	11.2	18.2	28.9	46.4	59.1	68.8	74.6	73.1	61.6	48.9	30.3	17.8
Fort Sully.....	-1.7	5.2	16.5	37.8	54.1	63.1	68.5	66.6	55.5	42.0	21.4	7.8
Fort Totten.....	4.5	24.1	29.0	49.7	63.2	.....	.....	.....	62.5	48.3	37.0	27.0
Vermillion.....	-0.6	-1.4	14.2	37.4	57.1	61.0	71.4	67.4	58.4	44.1	19.3	17.3
Fort Wadsworth.....	1.3	9.0	25.1	42.6	57.3	70.5	74.8	72.3	63.1	50.1	31.1	12.6
Webster.....	14.1	19.9	29.9	45.4	59.5	68.5	73.5	71.8	61.3	49.1	32.2	20.4
Yankton.....	3.8	11.5	25.3	44.1	57.5	68.7	72.7	70.0	59.2	44.9	28.6	12.8
Fort Yates.....	-4.0	4.5	19.3	39.8	54.6	64.7	67.5	63.8	55.8	43.8	21.6	9.0
Fargo (Noorhead).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mean monthly and annual temperature for territory.....	6.8	12.9	24.2	42.5	56.7	65.8	71.8	69.6	58.8	45.7	27.7	15.6
												41.5

* Observations taken at Lead City from June to Oct., inclusive, 1878.

NOTE.—The latest observations included in the above calculations are those of December, 1887. The winter of 1888-'89 was not normal, being one of the mildest ever known, and the figures are omitted.

Temperature.—By an examination of the first table, that of "Mean Temperature," it will be seen that January is the coldest month in the year in Dakota, and July the warmest. The weather is six degrees warmer in February than in January, and nearly three degrees warmer in December than in January or February. The average temperature of the three winter months in Dakota, covering a long period of years, is 11.8° . For the spring months the average temperature is 41.1° —or about the mean annual temperature of the territory. In March the weather is nearly 12° warmer than the preceding month, April 18° warmer than March, and May 11° warmer than April. The average temperature during the summer time is 69.1° . In June the weather grows warmer by 9° , and in July the maximum temperature of the season is reached, viz., 71.8° . During August the thermometer begins to fall, and the average temperature of this month is 2° and a fraction below that of July. The average temperature during the fall is 3° higher than during the three months of spring, viz., 41.1° . In September the thermometer averages 10.8° lower than in August, October 13.1° below September, and November 18° lower than in October.

The years 1878 and 1880 were remarkable for an average temperature in January but a few degrees below the usual weather of the month of March. In 1876 we had the coldest March in fifteen years, and in 1878 the warmest. December, 1879, was the coldest December covering the same period, and 1877, the warmest. In 1875 we had the severest weather for November, 1878, the mildest. The month of October is noted for the wonderful evenness of its temperature, there having been a variation since 1872 of but 8° above and 4° and a fraction below the average mean for this month. The winter of 1874-75 was the coldest, and the winter of 1877-78 the mildest, during the period covered by those observations.

A Favorable Comparison.—The average monthly temperature of the climate of Dakota, based on observations covering the fifteen years in which the records have been kept, is compared in the annexed table with the monthly and annual mean temperature of one of the New England and one of the Western states, which shows that in no month of the year does the weather average so cold in Dakota as in either Minnesota or New Hampshire.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mean Annual.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Dakota.....	6.8	12.9	24.2	42.5	56.7	65.8	71.8	69.6	58.8	45.7	27.7	15.6	41.5
Minnesota.....	3.2	10.2	20.5	38.5	52.8	63.0	66.2	65.8	56.0	44.1	25.5	11.6	38.1
New Hampshire	6.1	8.8	9.6	20.1	34.2	44.3	46.7	47.2	42.6	30.2	17.2	11.3	26.5

Rainfall.—Dakota has sufficient rainfall to mature all crops, if it comes at the right time. This does not always occur, and crops suffer. That the rainfall is sufficient in quantity is verified by the reports of the signal service and other authorities. The table which follows under the heading of "Precipitation," shows 22.35 inches of rainfall and melted snow for the year. Beginning with January, the month of the year in Dakota when the least moisture is precipitated, there is a slight increase of snowfall in February, which is nearly doubled in quantity by the rain and snowfall in March. In April the average rainfall is 2.5 inches, or twice the depth of moisture falling in the preceding month. This is increased thirty per cent in May, the average precipitation of the month being 3.2 inches, while in June, at just the time the rainfall is most needed to benefit the growing crops in this region of late harvests, the maximum precipitation during any single month of the year is reached, averaging 3.64 inches. During the last half of the year the amount of moisture precipitated each month lessens in about the same ratio as it increases during the first half. By seasons we have the following result: In the winter months the total precipitation averages 2.26 inches; in the spring, 9.96 inches; in the summer, 9.39 inches, and in the fall, 3.77 inches.

PRECIPITATION.
THE AVERAGE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (RAINFALL AND MELTED SNOW) IN DAKOTA, FOR THE PERIODS AND LOCALITIES NAMED BELOW.

STATIONS.	PERIOD COVERED BY REPORT. (DATES INCLUSIVE.)											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Fort Abner, La.	0.50	0.69	0.63	1.70	1.80	1.73	1.79	2.18	1.85	0.37	0.59	13.76
Fort A. Lincoln,	0.41	0.61	0.81	2.30	2.45	2.96	1.75	2.14	1.80	1.01	0.19	16.95
Alexandria,	0.28	1.07	1.12	3.86	3.47	1.29	5.26	3.20	1.18	2.11	0.10	30.54
Fort Bennett,	0.73	0.61	1.91	2.20	2.58	3.97	2.17	2.21	1.21	0.69	0.29	17.85
Bismarck,	0.51	0.64	1.95	2.78	2.91	3.49	2.28	2.60	1.24	1.19	0.75	20.10
Fort Buford,	0.35	0.45	0.50	1.28	2.32	2.79	1.75	1.62	0.72	0.96	0.19	13.91
Deadwood,	1.94	1.26	1.99	5.02	4.70	3.69	2.33	2.12	1.38	1.84	1.35	28.23
Forestead,	0.55	0.28	5.18	4.12	3.87	2.92	4.18	2.92	3.10	1.00	0.78	27.60
Fort Hale,	0.29	1.09	0.96	1.43	3.00	3.71	2.39	2.52	0.70	2.32	0.25	19.62
Huron,	0.21	0.34	0.70	2.72	3.73	1.14	4.32	3.37	1.85	1.86	0.66	3.79
Lower Brule Agency, ..	0.20	0.18	0.82	1.86	1.81	1.80	3.27	2.91	2.01	0.41	0.31	6.79
Fort Meade,	0.71	0.56	1.18	2.80	4.43	2.73	1.98	1.82	0.49	0.73	0.51	0.49
Mortonsville,	0.21	1.28	1.36	2.77	1.26	4.69	1.51	3.11	2.17	1.97	0.52	1.01
Olivet,	0.84	1.14	0.94	2.51	1.86	4.78	2.93	3.02	2.14	2.39	0.31	1.26
Pemba,	0.47	0.76	1.00	1.59	2.91	3.78	2.53	2.31	1.52	1.67	1.42	0.99
Fort Randall,	0.41	0.87	1.38	2.71	1.56	5.18	3.67	3.62	2.39	1.83	0.55	1.55
Fort Rice,	0.24	1.23	1.04	3.69	4.15	2.64	1.51	1.10	1.29	1.21	0.90	0.73
Richardson,	1.50	0.87	1.00	3.41	2.65	4.20	6.98	5.53	1.30	0.83	0.93	0.97
Fort Seward,	0.65	0.11	0.89	1.15	3.23	3.37	1.87	1.58	1.57	0.65	0.08	0.10
Fort Sisseton,	0.37	0.49	1.66	2.4	2.63	3.58	3.46	2.37	1.37	1.99	0.61	0.62
Fort Stevens,	0.37	0.44	1.09	1.31	2.33	4.13	1.70	2.91	1.40	0.96	0.49	0.43
Fort Sully,	0.42	0.58	0.72	1.95	2.77	3.12	3.06	2.13	0.91	0.63	0.43	0.59
Vermillion,	0.26	0.40	1.30	2.97	1.69	2.88	3.35	3.87	2.18	1.58	1.35	0.52
Fort Wadsworth,	1.86	0.58	2.65	2.35	2.26	1.87	1.95	4.12	1.33	1.63	1.45	2.19
Webster,	1.58	2.89	2.46	1.87	6.18	7.21	6.30	2.53	3.18	1.31	1.86	2.11
Yankton,	0.36	0.82	1.29	3.39	4.15	4.81	3.74	3.65	2.93	1.66	0.67	0.72
Fort Yates,	0.34	0.35	0.46	4.84	1.51	3.34	2.57	1.87	0.75	0.50	0.32	0.57
Fort Zumbach,	0.75	0.92	0.80	2.39	2.97	1.57	1.85	3.12	1.35	2.77	1.22	0.78
Fort Totten,	0.37	0.57	0.90	1.69	2.70	3.40	2.40	2.87	1.63	1.39	0.65	0.62
Mean monthly and annual precipitation for territory,	0.70	0.72	1.29	2.70	3.29	3.61	3.19	2.65	1.59	1.47	0.71	0.81
												22.35

* Observations taken at Lead City from June to Oct., inclusive, 1878.

Note. The latest observations included in above calculation are those of December, 1887. The winter of 1888-89 not being normal, the figures are omitted. The precipitation of 1889 was the smallest ever known.

The Drought.—The widespread drought in the Northwest this year, extending from the lakes to the Pacific coast, being worse in Montana and Washington than elsewhere, has been singularly commented upon to the detriment of the Dakotas, more especially the north state, where in some localities aid has been asked on account of short crops and excessive interest rates. It is absurd to construe permanent disability, as the shortage of rainfall is palpably a temporary matter, as shown in the tables elsewhere, taken from the records of the signal service. At one time as hard things were said about Kansas, yet Kansas settlers overcame drought disadvantages, planted trees and in various ways promoted moisture. The range cattlemen have had much to do with creating the impression that all of the Western plains are arid, to keep away agricultural settlers. Dakota belongs to the plains. Maj. Lyons of the signal office at St. Paul, in a talk about rainfall, says: "The records for the signal service for the whole of Dakota show, as is the case with other portions of the country, years of drought and years of quite abundant moisture, nearly up to our average here, which is twenty-nine inches. To talk about Dakota being a perfectly arid region is preposterous. There are years when there is a deficiency of rain in the Eastern states just as in Dakota, and my conviction is that after this deficient period there will be plenty of moisture for the crops without the necessity of expensive irrigation works, except in some localities west of Bismarck. The settlers in that new country have not much money, and have to live, many of them, on scant rations until they get their farms stocked and are able to make provision, as they will, against short-crop years. It should be remembered that the country has only been settled a comparatively short time, and it takes years for people to get comfortably fixed. As to moisture, we know that there is as much of it as ever. Water is constantly drawn up from the earth and redistributed. It goes somewhere. If it does not fall in one locality, it will fall in another, and there is always a compensating distribution upon areas that have suffered for a few seasons. That will be the case in the Dakotas. Records show that North Dakota has its good years of moisture and its bad years. There are, too, untold amounts of water beneath the surface, which can be secured by drilling artesian wells. This the Government has to undertake, as it is a very expensive operation when undertaken on a large scale, and private individuals would not be able to enter upon any extensive system of that kind. The moisture collected on the Rockies is enormous in quantity, and most of it goes down into the soil and exists in great subterranean streams which can be tapped by artesian wells."

V.

AGRICULTURE.

Two-thirds of the people of Dakota are engaged in gainful occupations — in agriculture in some of its departments. In products of the field, garden and pasture Dakota must always take pre-eminence, with future high rank in manufacturing. The output of Dakota's products in the past seven years has had a marked effect upon the commerce of the world. It has turned the eyes of the poor and the rich in astonishment and wonder to this constant increase and development. The product has increased from 10 to 20 per cent each year, and with the steady increase in the value of real estate and personal property, the addition to railroad mileage, etc., the growth is something marvelous. The basis of all wealth and prosperity in Dakota is agriculture, supported by its grasses for live stock. Out of 96,000,000 acres of land in Dakota it is estimated that 80,000,000 can be cultivated. In 1880 there were 17,000 farmers in the territory; in 1889 there are 80,000, each with an average of 200 acres to the farm. The National Department of Agriculture in June, 1889, estimated 96 per cent of the area of Dakota uncultivated, but of the cultivated area 96.1 per cent was cultivated by owners, a larger percentage than in any other state or territory. The lands east of the Missouri river range in value from the Government price of \$1.25 per acre for a pre-emption, to \$5 to \$10 for lands proved up, but without special improvement and considered wild lands. To begin farming in either North or South Dakota without means is not a round of pleasure; but thousands have succeeded — those blessed with character, industry and endurance. Our climate is one of the healthiest on the planet, our prairies being ideal land to men whose fathers grew old in clearing away trees and stumps. The chances were never better than now for energetic men to open up farms. Land is still vacant, in sight of moving trains and close to markets. The Dakotas are destined to be a region of small farmers. The day when men can skim over large areas has past. Intensive, and not extensive, farming will be the method of the future, when every acre will be subjected to use and in diversified form.

Grain raising, of course, will never be abandoned, because the conditions here favor the production of the finest wheat in the world, the heaviest oats, the brightest barley and the oiliest flax; and in the near future the agriculturist will produce everything on his farm, except groceries and clothing, and stop buying canned vegetables from Maine and meat from Chicago. The industrious and persistent man who will steer clear of whisky and 3 per cent chattel mortgages, can become independent. His experience during first years, if he starts without means, will be no fairy existence, but in the brilliant sunshine and stimulating atmosphere much can be endured and accomplished.

The people of the great territory feel proud of their accomplishments. No equal agricultural population will show a greater, quicker and more substantial development in material and moral things — schools, churches, banks, benevolent institutions, railroads, etc., — and fewer criminals and incompetents, and they unselfishly urge the landless poor of the older states and of foreign lands to come and share the present facilities and aid in getting more. Statehood is here, with all of its additional benefits, and yet millions of vacant acres await occupancy.

Wheat.—This cereal has been known from the earliest historical ages, and has always formed a large portion of the breadstuff of all civilized people. It is the most perfect of grain, since it contains in itself all the elements in right proportions to sustain human life. It is Dakota's principal agricultural product, and will undoubtedly ever remain her chief staple owing to the extremely favorable conditions which prevail within the territory for raising the best quality of wheat at the lowest possible cost per bushel. The report of the bureau of chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1884, contains the result of an analysis of 2,759 specimens of wheat, among which were included samples from every state of the Union, and many foreign countries. The following table is from the report of the chemist:

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF WATER AND ALBUMINOIDS IN THE COMPOSITION OF AMERICAN WHEAT.

LOCALITY.	Water, Per Cent.	Albumi- noids, Per Cent.	Highest Per Cent Al- buminoids in any Specimen.
Dakota.....	8.84	14.95	18.03
Pennsylvania.....	10.73	11.44	15.58
Maryland.....	10.52	11.65	14.53
Virginia.....	9.98	12.10	14.00
West Virginia.....	8.55	10.94	11.03
North Carolina.....	10.03	10.43	12.43
Georgia.....	20.00	11.78	14.00
Alabama.....	10.82	11.29	13.65
Ohio.....	10.68	12.83	16.10
Tennessee.....	20.24	12.50	16.63
Kentucky.....	10.83	13.15	14.53
Michigan.....	10.71	11.67	15.23
Missouri.....	9.80	11.56	14.00
Arkansas.....	9.56	12.95	.....
Minnesota.....	9.96	13.19	17.15
Kansas.....	11.80	11.15	12.25
Texas.....	10.03	13.14	15.23
Colorado.....	9.73	12.73	15.94
Utah.....	9.17	10.15	10.50
New Mexico.....	9.30	10.50	11.73
California.....	10.73	10.94	12.78
Oregon.....	9.74	8.60	9.47
Washington Territory.....	9.89	8.23	8.75

The result of the analysis is to establish the fact by national investigation that in the two most important *desiderata*, dryness and richness in albuminoids, Dakota wheat ranks the best of any grown on American soil, and probably averages the best of all in the world. The average percentage of albuminoids in the wheats of all the United States and British America is 12.15; in Dakota, the average percentage is 14.95, leading every state and territory. The chemist further says that the average percentage of dryness of the wheats of the United States and British America is 10.16. In this respect Dakota also leads every competitor with an average percentage of only 8.84 of water in the composition of wheat grown on her soil.

"The Dakota specimens are all extremely rich in albuminoids, one containing as high as 18.03 per cent, which is the richest specimen ever analyzed in the United States," says the chemist.

These experiments, carried on by authority of the National Government, establish two facts:

First—That a bushel of Dakota wheat flour will make more bread than the same quantity of wheat raised in any other state or territory of the Union.

Second—That the bread made from Dakota wheat flour contains more gluten and other of the materials which nourish and build up the human body, than bread made from any other kind.

At the World's Exposition in New Orleans, 1884-85, Dakota was awarded first premium for wheat over competitors from all the famous wheat-growing countries of the world. Dakota hard wheat—being a grade unto itself—commands from 10 to 20 cents per bushel more than any other wheat grown, and it is raised at less cost than in any other section. The range of cost of producing a bushel of wheat in Dakota is from 21 cents on the large farms, carefully cultivated, to 40 cents on small farms indifferently tilled. This is less than the cost of producing the inferior wheat of India, with labor at 10 cents a day, and less than half the cost of English production.

In 1860, when the development of the territory began, less than 1,000 bushels were produced. In 1870 the aggregate was 170,662 bushels; in 1880 the crop passed the million standard, the total being 2,830,289 bushels; in 1885 it mounted up to 38,166,413 bushels; in 1887 it led all the states and territories in producing, according to the National Department of Agriculture, 52,406,000 bushels, and according to the territorial statistician, 62,553,499 bushels; in 1888, owing to the drought, the total dropped to 37,763,847 bushels, but as before, leading all other states; in 1889—with 41 acres of each 1,000 of the total land surface in use for this purpose—the yield reached 41,009,092 bushels, and for the third time leading all others in the grand total, despite the lack of rainfall, which reduced the yield of cereals in all the Northwest. If one-third of the land in Dakota (33,000,000 acres) was sown to wheat and raised 14 bushels to the acre, it would result in a crop of 462,000,000 bushels, or more than the entire yield of the United States for 1886. Wheat will always be a part of the farmer's crop in every section of the territory, and an extremely profitable one too, when by a rotation of uses the soil is made to yield him a better, surer and larger return than even now, and when his live stock interests shall relieve him from the necessity of crowding his wheat crop on the low markets of the early fall. There can be no more certain and positive indication of the success and wealth in store for the farmers of Dakota, than is displayed by the progress of the last few years toward a diversity of crops.

Flour.—The chemist of the National Department of Agriculture, in submitting the result of an exhaustive analysis of samples of flours submitted from the various milling centres of the country, says: "The Eastern flour is poorer in nitrogen and gluten than any of the others. In fact, the flours follow closely the composition of the wheat which had been examined from the same parts of the country. Dakota makes a flour richer than any other, in gluten, in the same way that it produces a wheat of that description. The average of these "Northwestern spring wheat flours" is high, and in comparison with the rest of the country they are the richest which have been analyzed. The hard wheats of the Northwest have furnished the country with a finer flour than it has before possessed, and in baking experiments, the bread made from these flours excelled all others in quality.

Corn.—Maize, or Indian corn, is the most important crop of the United States, its average exceeding that of all the other cereals, with a yield nearly

double that of all other grains. Its cultivation in the United States is much wider than that of any other crop. Corn finds its chief use as food for animals, but it has other and valuable uses, and must always continue to be a staple. Notwithstanding its large yield it does not rank with wheat as an article of export. In the early days of settlement in Dakota it was thought that corn would not grow, but time has dispelled that idea, until now the territory takes high rank as a producer, in 1887 raising more corn, with only 8 acres in each 1,000 of land surface in cultivation for this purpose, than the entire product in 1886 of either the states of New York, Minnesota, Maryland, South Carolina, New Jersey, Louisiana, West Virginia, California, or seventeen other of the states and territories.

While North Dakota excels South Dakota in yield and general quality of wheat, it cannot compare with South Dakota for growing corn, although the north state produces the small, hard or flint corn with success and large yield. The cultivation of corn, however, has not been attempted on a generous scale in North Dakota, owing to the greater success with the small grains. South Dakota has established a reputation for its excellent quality of corn and its adaptability of climate and soil for its production. The success of corn-growing in Dakota is shown in the yield of various years: In 1860 it was 20,269 bushels; in 1870 it was 133,140 bushels; in 1880 it was 200,864 bushels; in 1885 it was 7,800,593 bushels; in 1888 it was 19,068,680 bushels; in 1889 it was 22,832,073 bushels, of which quantity a little over 1,000,000 was grown in North Dakota, the total exceeding that of twenty other states. The crop matures without damage from frost or ravages from insects, and farmers declare that the yield, condition, average and profit is better than in any other part of the country in which they have had experience. Of the quality of corn raised in Dakota the same is true as has been said of the quality of our wheat. It is extremely rich in albuminoids and nitrogen (the nourishing properties), and in this respect is above the average corn grown in the East, and the general average of the composition of American corn. The following table is the result of an analysis by the chemist of the department of 290 different specimens of corn:

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF AMERICAN CORN.

LOCALITY.	ALBUMINOIDS.	NITROGEN.
Dakota.....	10.75	1.72
New York.....	10.51	1.69
Illinois.....	10.06	1.61
Minnesota.....	10.07	1.61
Nebraska.....	10.47	1.68
Colorado.....	9.89	1.58
California.....	10.26	1.64
America, 1883.....	10.31	1.65

Flax.—The production of flax in Dakota is barely in its infancy as compared with the interest that will be devoted to this crop in the future, when capital shall have built up in the territory manufactories to utilize the seed and the fiber. At present, owing to a lack of such industries, it is grown principally for the seed, and the fiber or straw is burned or wasted, and the fiber, too, being equal to that grown in Ireland, from which the best linens are made.

Flax and sod corn are usually the first crops raised on new land. They can be sown on freshly turned sod with a reasonable assurance of a good yield under any circumstances. Flax is one of the best subduers that can be grown on the sod, and places the ground in excellent condition for working the next season, for any kind of a crop. Planted in this way it yields, ordinarily, from 7 to 15 bushels per acre, and in many instances a single crop has paid for the land, in addition to the cost of breaking and planting. As a profitable "sod crop" it is a real godsend to the new settler. If he can turn over 40 acres of sod prior to say the twentieth of June, or even later, he can confidently rely on 10 bushels an acre, of the value of say \$400, and can make the seed in 100 days from the time when he unlimbers his plow on the prairie. The flax crop of the territory in 1879 amounted to 26,757 bushels; in 1885 to 2,916,984 bushels, and in 1889 to 3,288,115 bushels. The entire production of seed in the United States is tabulated as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Dakota	3,288,115	Kansas	209,881
Minnesota.....	2,183,889	Missouri.....	187,000
Iowa	2,332,000		
Nebraska.....	1,250,000	Total.....	10,151,796

The amount of seed produced elsewhere in the United States than as stated above is so small as not to be taken into account by statisticians. It is thus shown that Dakota produces over over one-quarter of the entire product, and that Dakota and Minnesota together more than one-half of all the seed raised in the country. Projects looking to the building up of flax mills, paper and cordage manufactories—efforts which are certain to succeed sooner or later because of the profit which must ensue to the farmer in raising the crop could he find a market at home for the seed and straw. For the immense quantities of linseed oil, paints, oilcake, straw-paper, cloth, twine (especially that which is used for binding the wheat crop), and other articles manufactured from flax, annually consumed in Dakota, we now pay a tribute to other regions which is justly due the people of our territory. The introduction of flax mills will add a new source of wealth to Dakota, and furnish a wonderful impetus to the growing, by our farmers, of one of the most profitable crops.

Oats.—Next after wheat in the total yield and value is the oats crop. Its use as human food is extending, the Dakota article, as well as all of that produced in the Northwest, being of unusual excellence for making meal. It is a hardy plant, and upon the whole considered a very safe and reliable crop, being subject to fewer diseases and insect pests, and is less exhausting to the soil than any other of the cereals. It has been known to yield as high as 115 bushels to the acre in Dakota, the average, however, being from 40 to 80 bushels, and weighing, generally, 42 pounds to the bushel. In 1869 the crop was 2,540 bushels; in 1870 it was 111,327; in 1880 it was 2,217,132; in 1885 it was 22,970,698; in 1888 it was 30,408,585 bushels, and only 13 acres of each 1,000 in the territory in cultivation with this crop.

Barley.—This cereal does well in Dakota, the product being of unusual brightness, and highly prized by brewers, who take the entire yield for the production of malt to be used in brewing. In European countries it, with rye, constitutes the chief breadstuff used by the peasantry, the two cereals making the black bread they eat, wheat or white bread being almost unknown to them.

In 1889 the yield in Dakota was 4,455,777 bushels as against 4,118 bushels in 1870 and 277,424 in 1880. It yields from 35 to 48 bushels to the acre, and weighs from 45 to 54 pounds to the bushel.

Rye.—The crop returns a good yield, averaging from 35 to 50 bushels to the acre, and weighing from 56 to 62 pounds in the bushel, the berry being hard, full and heavy. Its main use is for distilling, and in respect to the value of the crop per acre it stands lowest of all the cereals grown in the United States.

Buckwheat.—This is an exclusively Northern crop, but it has never become a staple, its chief recommendation being that it grows where nothing else will, which accounts for the fact that the centre of production is in the rough, hilly and stony parts of Pennsylvania and New York. The yield in Dakota in 1889 is reported at 32,564 bushels, against 179 in 1870 and 2,551 in 1880.

Hay.—This product ranks fourth, if not third, among agricultural productions in the United States. The prairie hay crop in Dakota is a voluntary contribution of wealth by nature almost equaling in value that of the cultivated farm products. A large yield of native hay, of excellent quality, can always be depended upon. There never has been, in the history of the territory, a complete disappointment of the annual profits to the farmer and stock grower derived from this crop, although during some seasons the growth of the prairie grasses may be heavier and ranker, and the number of tons of hay gathered from an acre of ground more, than others. This year is one of the dryest known to our history, yet the hay crop is estimated at 3,000,000 tons.

Grasses.—The native grasses of Dakota are so abundant and nutritious that no extended attempts have been made with the cultivated varieties, but wherever timothy, blue grass, clover, millet, Hungarian and alfalfa have been tried success has followed the effort. The wild grasses of Dakota, of which there are dozens of varieties, cure uncut during the summer and fall, and maintain their succulence and nutriment, and standing on the ground during the winter are preferred by stock to tame hay in the stack. The famous buffalo grass disappears with cultivation; it seeds in the root and cannot be transplanted. The cultivation of the grasses has long been held to lie at the basis of all successful farming, and time only is needed to place Dakota in the front rank among the grass-growing, stock-raising and butter-making sections of the Union.

Potatoes.—Aside from the cereals, the potato constitutes the principal vegetable food of the American people. The quality and quantity of the yield of vegetables of all kinds, grown in Dakota, cannot be excelled in any portion of the United States. Potatoes grow very large in size, a single potato sometimes weighing as much as 6 pounds, are uniformly sound, very mealy, and conceded to equal those grown in Colorado or any of the other states of the Union. They yield from 150 to 500 bushels per acre, and are such good keepers, owing to their soundness, lasting until late in the summer, that the future has much in store for them for export purposes, particularly when the cultivation is attempted on a large scale, rendered possible now by the use of machinery. The crop of 1889, our dryest year, is estimated as 4,038,262 bushels.

Minor Crops.—Sorghum can be grown successfully throughout the corn belt, and not a few farmers make syrup for their own use. Sugar beets, too, will grow, and from these two products sugar can be made. Both, too, are good fodder crops.

Tobacco is grown, and when properly cured and cared for the quality is good, particularly for smoking purposes.

Beans could be made an important crop. Many varieties will grow, the small white, or navy bean possessing unusual excellence. In the Northern Pacific Railroad exhibit at the Buffalo and Detroit international fairs this year, the beans and seeds from North Dakota attracted considerable attention from gardeners and seedsmen.

Hops of excellent quality grow wild along the Missouri, James and other rivers, and on the low lands of the Black Hills, and yield a large and regular crop. The fact of hops growing wild along the streams of Dakota is an assurance that the climate and soil are peculiarly fitted for the production of this valuable product. This, together with the knowledge of the fortunes made by the hop growers of the East, should be sufficient inducement for our farmers to give some attention to the subject. The territory where hops are successfully grown in the United States is limited to small sections of New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Washington.

Vegetables.—All the root, bulbous and salad crops peculiar to the north temperate zone seem to run riot and grow without stint, making abundant yields, attaining gigantic size, and possessing fine flavor. Turnips, peas, beets, beans, carrots, squashes, cabbages, cauliflower, eggplant, radishes, melons and all the field and garden vegetables, are raised without more than the usual effort. All kinds of root crops do well on sod, especially turnips and rutabagas. Turnips are usually sown in May or June; rutabagas may be sown as late as in July and will produce a good crop; for stock the mangel-wurzel is a very profitable root crop, is a remarkable yielder—tons to the acre—and can be raised as easily as rutabagas. Onions are a prolific crop, growing to a large size and yielding from 400 to 500 bushels per acre. Cabbage, lettuce, celery, endive, spinach, etc.—plants whose leaves only are eaten—are more tender here than in the warmer climates, because their growth is slower and there is better chance for the digestion and distribution of their juices than in the hot southern sun where growth is forced. The superiority of our products only confirms what is claimed by many writers, that vegetables generally attain their greatest excellence near their northern limit of production.

Fruits.—Along the margin of the rivers and creeks, in the woods and thickets, wild plums, grapes, crab apples and currants are found. Several kinds of edible berries are also found. Experience has shown that fruits can be cultivated here, and that the product ranks high in quality, though care has to be observed in selecting varieties for planting that are adapted to the climate, and in placing them in position favorable to their growth. Difficulties similar to those encountered and overcome in New England, Canada, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and elsewhere are being encountered and overcome in Dakota to such an extent as to leave no doubt about the future success of a general variety of fruits. In many localities the farmers have organized societies to further the interests of horticulture and forestry, and in connection there is a territorial society called the "Dakota Horticultural and Forestry Association." The Farmers Alliance, which is a strong organization, has given the fruit question attention, and after a careful consideration recommended the following varieties for Dakota:

Apples—Wealthy, Duchess, Tetofsky; and in the Missouri valley as far west as Bon Homme county, Walbridge, Fameuse and Haas.

Hybrid Apples — Whitney No. 20, Crab, Transcendent and Hyslop.

Raspberries — Turner and Cuthbert.

Black Raspberries — Gregg and Doolittle.

Strawberries — Crescent and Downing.

Currants — Victoria, Red Ditch and White Grape.

Gooseberries — Downing and Houghton. Early Richmond is recommended for trial.

Plums — De Soto, Forest and Garden.

Flowers.—Dakota has a great variety of flora. The traveler who hurries through the country on the cars may get a fair idea of the general landscape, but he cannot form a correct opinion of the flowers that bloom across the prairies, or high upon the bluffs, or down in the sloughs and ravines. He may see from the car windows the compass plant and the native sunflower, but there are thousands of little beauties, in which blue and golden colors predominate, that can only be seen and appreciated by going among them on foot, and inhaling their sweet odors along with the pure air in our bright sunshine. In no part of the North are there more wild roses, while the great profusion of floral growth gives to the prairie the appearance of a vast flower garden. No lover of flowers need fear that by locating in Dakota he or she will be deprived of the pleasure of having them. Window and outdoor gardening can be carried on to a large extent. The outdoor flowers comprise the usual varieties of roses, pinks, peonies, poppies, lilies, dabbias, china asters, pansies, ladyslippers, sweet williams, phlox, larkspur, morning glories, flowering peas, tulips, lilacs, chrysanthemums, and a host of others common to the gardens of the Northern states.

The Soil.—Careful investigation shows that the soil of Dakota is a drift or alluvial loam from one to four feet deep, underlaid with a clay subsoil having the properties of holding moisture to a wonderful degree, which is given out as needed by the growing crops; that it contains an inexhaustible supply of the most important soil constituents, assoluble silica, lime, potash, soda, phosphoric acid, nitrogen and vegetable humus, and will produce for a lifetime abundant crops under favorable climatic conditions, and that the soil varies but little in different localities. It would seem that it contains the proper percentage of plant constituents to give it the peculiar chemical composition requisite for producing cereals richest in albuminoids and in life-sustaining properties. By Government analysis it has also been determined that Dakota wheat and corn take the first rank as regards the percentage of albuminoids and nitrogen of any grown in the United States. In appearance the soil is dark to grayish-brown color, being darkest in the lower plains and valleys, where it occasionally approaches to blackness. It is everywhere exceedingly friable and easily worked.

Analysis.—The chemist of the National Agricultural Department, in summing up the results of analyses of samples of soils from all parts of the United States, including three from widely separated sections of Dakota, reaches the following conclusions:

First—The remarkable adaptability of Dakota soils to readily imbibe and retain moisture. Of all the samples analyzed by the chemist only one exceeded in the percentage of hygroscopic moisture the lowest amount obtained from either of the Dakota soils.

Second — That as regards silica in its soluble state (and in this way only is it valuable as a source of plant food), the Dakota soils rank third on the list of the thirty samples analyzed, and are, therefore, particularly well adapted to the raising of cereal crops, which possess in a marked degree the capacity for feeding on silicates. And the same is true of the percentage shown of hydrated silica, which represents that which is gradually available for plant food.

Third — It contains the average of four per cent of ferric oxide, valuable because to its presence is chiefly due the retention of phosphoric acid, and because it tends to make clay lands easier of tillage.

Fourth — In the percentage of alumina or clay in the soil, the samples from Dakota, containing an average of over eight per cent, are again third on the list. Its presence is valuable as furnishing a supply of potash, and because it has the important property of absorbing and retaining phosphoric acid, ammonia, potash, lime and other substances necessary for plant food. The chemist declares the light clay soil, containing from six to ten per cent of alumina, the best for wheat.

Fifth — It shows an abundant supply of phosphoric acid, which, the chemist says, "in general, even in the most fertile soils, is found in very minute quantities." The percentage of phosphoric acid found in one Dakota sample is exceeded in but one of all the samples analyzed.

Sixth — The chemist lays down the rule that the percentage of lime in clay loams should not fall below .250, and in heavy clay soils not below .500. The analysis of the samples from Dakota shows nearly double the last amount in all three instances, and in the case of one it ranks first on the entire list as regards the percentage of lime.

Seventh — The percentage of potash varies only slightly in the Dakota samples, and is ample for all time to come. The chemist remarks that a soil containing .125 per cent should furnish potash for a century, and that high per cent of potash makes up for low percentage of lime. The Dakota samples show a percentage of potash of .720-, .725-, and .745, respectively.

Eighth — The analysis show that the amount of nitrogen in the Dakota soil is very large, and agrees closely in the three samples, and that it is rich enough in this necessary soil constituent for the continued raising of abundant crops. Two of the samples of prairie soils rank, in this respect, third on the list analyzed.

Ninth — The prairie soils contain a percentage of humus, or organic matter, greater than 25 out of the 30 samples analyzed. The smallest percentage of humus obtained from an analysis of the three samples was 6.171, and the greatest 10.175, while the famous black soil of the Ural Mountains in Russia contains but 5 to 12 per cent. In the most fertile of soils of this country vegetable humus occurs only in small quantities. It is hygroscopic; that is, it greatly increases the water-holding power of soils and enables them to withstand prolonged drought, besides furnishing valuable food for the growing plants.

Cream of Soils. — The soil of the whole of Dakota is of unquestioned fertility. It is about the same everywhere — a rich, black loam, with just enough sand to cause it to be easily worked and to prevent it from getting muddy, and resting on a clay subsoil retentive of moisture. The adaptability of the soil to readily absorb moisture is observed when one considers the splendid condition of our prairie roads, which are always passable even after the heaviest of rain.

storms. They are never muddy and heavy, as results during the long rainy season of the Eastern states. Dr. Duncan of Chicago, a medical man and scientist of reputation, writes as follows: "The lands east of the Mississippi have had their saline ingredients washed out and carried away to the ocean or under ground, and are now being tapped at Saginaw and other salt works. Dakota retains her valuable saline soil ingredients, chiefly, I judge, on account of the deep loam, numerous irregular strata of clay, and the level character of the surface. The lightness and porosity of the freshly upturned soil of Dakota is a marvel to one who would expect sogginess from the luxuriant growth of grass. This lightness suggests sand and shallowness, but we see that it is the salient feature of rich land. Nature has pursued a conservative course toward Dakota, enabling her to hoard her wealth, and her citizens should bear this ever in mind, so as to increase the treasury of this wonderful country. It will be years yet before this land will need enriching. There is no region that I know of with so generally rich a soil." The "cream of soils" is found in the Red river valley, which is supposed to have been an immense lake bed in olden times, but, as stated, the soil everywhere is good, and without exception as to locality, generally speaking, is pronounced to be all that is claimed for it by farmers who have been used to doing three times the amount of plowing in Ohio or Illinois that is required in Dakota.

Products.—The test of the soil, however, is in the results. For the past three years the territory has lead in the total yield and quality of wheat, as it has in flax. If the superiority of Dakota as an agricultural region needed further demonstration, it is to be found in the crops of 1889. Reports were sent broadcast over the world that the crops in Dakota were an almost total failure. Indeed, within the territory the gravest apprehensions were entertained, for never was the producing capacity of a region more severely tried by adverse circumstances. There was an unusual lack of rainfall, and in some regions the grain was beset while yet in the milk, by hot winds; yet, out of what seemed disaster, out of what might have proved ashes, Dakota again rises, Phoenix-like, and surprises the world with a succession of splendid crop totals. Again the empire territory distances every commonwealth of the Union in the production of wheat, and rolls up the grand total of 44,009,092 bushels, a total based upon a careful estimate; and best of all, nearly every bushel of this great amount is of the very highest grade, largely of the No. 1 hard variety, Dakota wheat being a grade unto itself.

Comparisons.—The following tables show the yield for the past two seasons :

1888.			1889.		
	ACRES.	BUSHEL.		ACRES.	BUSHEL.
Wheat	3,847,833	37,763,847	Wheat.....	4,669,717	44,009,092
Oats	1,111,574	30,408,585	Oats	1,122,402	27,369,708
Corn.....	615,055	19,068,680	Corn.....	814,677	22,832,073
Barley	197,982	3,811,882	Barley	255,969	4,455,777
Rye	16,378	248,252	Rye	19,754	301,107
Buckwheat	3,907	50,791	Buckwheat.....	3,033	32,564
Flax	329,288	2,963,247	Flax.....	403,314	3,288,115
Potatoes.....	40,982	4,679,328	Potatoes	45,656	4,038,262

While the average yield for 1889 is less than that for 1888, yet considering the adverse conditions mentioned, the showing is a most creditable one.

As the territory is upon the eve of division into two states, the subjoined tables have been arranged accordingly, giving to each its share of the crops of 1889:

	NORTH DAKOTA.		SOUTH DAKOTA.	
	ACRES.	BUSHEL.	ACRES.	BUSHEL.
Wheat	2,655,991	26,721,660	2,013,726	17,287,432
Oats	450,563	9,746,093	671,839	11,623,615
Corn	30,022	1,000,175	781,655	21,831,898
Barley	3,167	15,487	127,338	1,691,875
Buckwheat	295	2,897	2,828	29,667
Potatoes	16,119	1,191,130	29,537	2,637,132
Flax	57,511	495,202	315,803	2,792,913
Rye			16,587	255,629

That the Dakotas are able to present such a summary in a year exceptionally bad, is due to peculiarities of soil and climate which seemingly exist nowhere else. The marked climatic changes, especially the increase of moisture which in accordance with a beneficent law of nature follows settlement, will remedy some of the disadvantages under which the Dakota farmer labors, while the establishment of cheap and effective systems of irrigation through artesian wells, storage reservoirs, windmill service, irrigation pumps, catch basins, etc., will largely reduce the hazards of agriculture, and make the Dakotas a region of certain crops. Scientific farming of the future will produce wonders in the soil of Dakota.

A Short Crop Teaches Diversity.—While the crops throughout the Dakotas this year were large in the aggregate, they were not all that had been expected, and there may be some suffering in short crop localities before another crop comes, but the distress will be nothing as compared with that among an equal number of people, winter after winter, in any large city of the country. To see poverty and sore distress go among the great host of poor in the cities, and the grumblers who are predicting calamity here and there in Dakota, on account of failures in spots, would forever after hold their peace. There may be a lesson in these repeated shortages. It is the experience of every country where one crop is run to the extreme, to learn that diversity is the best plan, and the lesson was always learned in the costly school of experience. Next year let every man give variety to his products, have a few hogs and sheep, another cow, and cure his own meats, raise millet, alfalfa and other forage plants, have root crops enough for table-use—in short, make the farm furnish his table with all the substantial of life.

For crop reports in detail see Parts II. and III.

VI.

IRRIGATION.

It is well known that much of the country west of the 100th meridian requires irrigation to insure regular success in agriculture. Over this vast region, which includes half of the area of the republic, the air is so dry that there is little or no dew, and a rainfall too slight or too unseasonable to allow general cultivation of the soil. The annual rainfall over this great region ranges from twenty inches in western Dakota, down to four in Arizona and southern California. The eastern limit of the arid belt approaches the Missouri river in western Dakota, and is classed by Maj. Powell as semi-humid, which in one season may be well watered, while in the next year everything not artificially watered will perish for the want of moisture. In the cycles of dry years, which alternate with wet years in recurring periods of from ten to twelve years, as maintained by scientific men, the whole of Dakota is liable to suffer from the lack of moisture, the area of danger extending eastward even beyond the Great Lakes. This year has been remarkable for drought, across the continent from the lake region to the Pacific coast.

Success of Irrigation.—In view of the success of irrigation in various parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and California, public attention has been gradually attracted to the possibilities of extending water service to a large share of the arid belt. Congress has finally taken hold of the matter, and the work has become a national one. This season a senate committee visited Dakota and all parts of the North, West and Southwest, traveling 14,000 miles, examining witnesses, and looking over sites for proposed reservoirs and canals to be constructed.

A Public Measure.—Congressional action was asked in aid of irrigation early in President Grant's administration, twenty years ago, and he recommended a comprehensive preliminary survey, but there was still plenty of land untaken in the humid belt, and so the matter rested until September, 1888, when an appropriation of \$100,000 was given to pay for surveying and locating "storage reservoirs at the heads of streams for the purpose of irrigation." The matter was put into the hands of Maj. Powell, superintendent of the geological survey, and he has since devoted his time to the consideration of that work. He, perhaps knowing more about the subject than any other man in the country, says it is possible to reclaim no less than 100,000,000 acres, and year after year, one acre of perfectly watered land being worth three of land in a region of uncertain rainfall. To convert this enormous area, equal to more than two-thirds of the states east of the Mississippi, into a habitable and productive land, means an accretion of wealth to the republic of which all history contains no parallel.

To say that Maj. Powell's project is new or unprecedented is not the case. Systems of irrigation, perhaps not on such an extensive scale, were undertaken and carried to success in the long-gone ages. J. H. Beadle, in a recent article on this subject, says: "The oldest written records refer to it as a thing of course, and among the oldest drawings are those representing the Egyptian raising water for his fields. It is scarcely possible to imagine any system which has not been practiced in one or more countries, from the use of the rudest

vessel to simply dip up the water, up through all the grades of common hand labor to the Egyptian "Shaduf," or from the simple bamboo wheel of the East Indian to the elaborate system of dams, reservoirs, flumes and canals which made Babylonia the very garden of the Lord for abundance, and which have lately been paralleled by the British in India and the Americans in Utah and Colorado. Equally difficult would it be to find any new feature as to water supply and its value, for in the United States alone is found every grade, from the rocky little troughs of the Moquis Indians of Arizona, by whom the finest rill is husbanded as if water were golden, to the mammoth flume of Boulder county, Colorado, where a river is anchored to a mountain side and made to feed hundreds of artificial lakes, fish ponds and fountains."

Ancient Works.—Of an age which built the pyramids it is easy to believe that irrigation works of equally colossal scale were created. A region of Asia Minor, now a desert waste, an area of which our own great Dakota would only make a part, was once fruitful with gardens and orchards and dense with people. Irrigation is mentioned in the earliest Chinese history. In Egypt, Syria and all of eastern Asia agriculture has always depended upon irrigation, and so still depends in countries where the people have survived the governmental changes all along the path of time. The irrigation of the fields, gardens and vineyards is often spoken of in the Bible. The early systems of California and other parts of the West are copied from ancient models. The actual history of irrigation in our country begins with the Pacific railroad, and it has already assumed such proportions that all the interested states and territories have enacted laws governing the construction of the works and the use of water. The remains of irrigation works in India and Ceylon show that water was carried for hundreds of miles in wide canals along mountainsides and across valleys, in such quantity that, despite the great loss by evaporation under a burning sun, there was enough left to fertilize many millions of acres.

Maj. Powell says the work we are going to do in the American West, men did successfully many thousand years ago, and we have the advantage over the ancient builders in having superior, even superhuman, machinery, and possessing far higher engineering skill. They had to work without steam or hydraulic power, and without the compass, or barometer, accomplishing their prodigious tasks by the simple multiplication of mere muscle. The loss of life involved in the construction of irrigation works in Mesopotamia, Babylonia and Persia must have been enormous, but the will of the Asiatic despots hesitated at no obstacle; if the labor supply ran short a war was undertaken and a host of captives took the place of the dead and helpless. No such gloomy incidents will mark the construction of the Western American system. To store the waters in the mountains, to excavate the canals for their transport to the plains, to dig ditches for their distribution, to sink artesian wells and pump water from the rivers to the reservoirs, will take much labor, time and money, but happily the work will not be dangerous: there is plenty of labor, we can take the time, and there will be no lack of money. It is the claim of some enthusiasts that much of the water of the Missouri and tributaries will be absorbed by the dry lands through irrigation, and by this reducing the volume of the lower Mississippi river allow the reclamation of the lands now unavailable along the course of that mighty stream, and thus prevent disastrous floods, now so common along the lower part of that river.

Plans for Using Water.—From Government reports we learn that the different stages of progress in water utilization are six in number, to-wit:

First—The use of the rainfall in what are properly known as rain belts, by the most effective methods of cultivation, and the selection of suitable plants, especially those with long tap roots.

Second—The exhaustion of the supply furnished by rivers and creeks in their passage through the plains, by means of irrigation works, such as are already in extensive use. There are few streams which cannot be used up to the full amount of their annual discharge.

Third—The enlargement of the existing supply by the storage at higher elevations of water which passes away in spring floods, a work now entered upon by Congress. The building of numerous catch-basins throughout the plains to save the rainfall which is wasted, so far as the lands near by are concerned, will add greatly in the supply furnished by running streams. There are natural depressions everywhere which can be utilized at very slight cost, and with entire immunity from risks of dangerous floods.

Fourth—The sinking of galleries, or tunnels below the surface of streams, even when they are practically dry, and utilizing by canals the underground currents. This is becoming a popular resource. Such a plan furnishes pure filtered water at Cheyenne, Wyo., for the supply of the city, without pumping or much expense, from a small stream nearly dry in summer. The utilization of surface water does not exhaust the supply for irrigation. The application involves waste. The fugitive waters sinking into the ground pass into the depressions which make the waterways, and gradually swell the scanty streams at lower levels, or course their way toward the sea through the sands below the river beds. Thus a part of the water of irrigation canals is gathered a second time to do the work of irrigation. This is the case notably in the South Platte in Colorado, after its waters have been depleted by the canals above Denver and the Cache la Poudre supply has been similarly used between Fort Collins and Greeley. At the latter place the cellars require protection from overflow, water in wells has risen nearly to the surface, and the waters of irrigation are partially restored to the stream to find their way to the South Platte.

Fifth—By the use of stationary pumps of sufficient power, in lifting such underground currents to the surface from bed rock, for application to surrounding lands.

Sixth—By artesian wells, which have hitherto proved too expensive for use in irrigation. It is probable that their cost and the uncertainty of obtaining water will prevent extensive employment of this means of water supply, except in parts of Dakota, Kansas and California. The artesian basin of central Dakota is the largest known to the world, and is the only large locality, probably, where water obtained in this way can come into general use.

Water Measurements.—The quantity of water necessary to irrigate an acre depends upon the slope of the land, porosity of the soil, the dryness of the atmosphere, and the nature of the crops cultivated. Throughout the West the common method of measuring water is by what is known as the "miner's inch," viz., the quantity which will flow throughout an opening one inch square, under a given pressure. Forty miner's inches is considered equal to the flowage of one cubic foot per second, and all authorities agree that this amount flowing constantly through the season will be sufficient for about 200 acres

under the most exacting conditions. By economy, not generally practiced, however, by Americans, it can be made to do duty on from 300 to 1,000 acres per second foot, but under the lavish custom of Colorado a miner's inch is given to an acre, or a second foot to each forty acres. The price of water to consumers varies in different localities, the companies owning the canals charging by the miner's inch, the second foot, or by an acre irrigated. In Colorado the cost ranges from \$1.50 to \$5 per inch, with higher rates in California. The water is applied to the land by flooding in thin or deep sheets, and allowing it to stand or run off through small ditches; the former method for grain sown broadcast, and the latter for crops planted in rows. The ditches vary in number according to circumstances, but when small and numerous, with the water running continually, very uneven and rolling surfaces can be well served. It has been found that land thoroughly watered for a term of years requires much less, and in some cases none at all. This is doubtless due to the subsoil becoming thoroughly soaked and then yielding its moisture by capillary attraction to the roots of growing plants.

Why Not Irrigate.—Land as productive as that of Dakota should not be allowed to remain idle. A great part of it can be irrigated, and irrigation means a large increase in the yield of crops. The wheat of Dakota is needed to feed the hungry of every land. The certainty of yearly crops commends the plan, not to speak of the increased yield. Let us move in the matter of lining the country with reservoirs and water ditches, and wait no longer for the coming of wet periods. Every farmer living near a stream, by means of a windmill can get up a little system of irrigation of his own. The Jamestown hospital for the insane irrigated and fertilized 20 acres of garden this year with waste water and sewage, and produced several thousand dollars worth of products. The rainfall of Dakota is sufficient, but it does not always come at seasonable times, and too much of it is of no use. A lack of rain for two or three weeks at seedtime, or during the growing season, is very injurious and sometimes fatal to crops. In general terms it may be said that could the Dakota farmer water his fields when the soil needs moisture, 30 bushels of wheat would be a small rather than a large yield. A vital question, then, to the Dakota farmer is the subject of irrigation. If his fields could produce twice as much grain—to say nothing about three or four times as much, as claimed by those who have studied the subject—it would certainly be a great gain if he could manage to secure irrigation. If the valleys of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington and Montana are to be converted into irrigated grain fields, the vast products of these regions will compel the Dakota farmer likewise to secure irrigation, or quit farming. How can he get ahead with his fields averaging say 15 bushels of wheat, when the far-western farmer, who can moisten his fields at will, is getting 30, 40 and 50. The relief to Dakota is irrigation in the off years. Can it be accomplished? Certainly. Had the farmers of Dakota been able to water their fields this year their crops would have been enormous instead of being merely fair. By tapping the artesian basins and utilizing the flow of rivers, by storing the rainfall and saving the melted snow, the fields of Dakota could be made to rival those of the Nile in productiveness. This artificial supply of water would not only produce wonderful crops of grain, but vegetables, grasses, forage plants and small fruits; while trees would spring forth in plenty and glory, covering the face of the country

with orchards and groves, and giving character and beauty to the landscape, not possible now without great labor; and then there would be no want of anything that is in the earth.

Opposition to Irrigation.—The proposition to begin a general system of irrigation in Dakota has some opposition, in the belief that settlement may be retarded when the idea goes abroad that artificial agencies are needed to properly moisten the soil for agriculture. That is certainly not the right view to take of it. To succeed, man must help himself to everything that nature provides. When the clouds fail us we must make different arrangements, and supply the needed moisture from other sources. The Missouri river alone carries a volume of water sufficient, and to spare, to nourish the crops of an empire—water which now wends its way to the sea through a fruitful region, but sometimes perishing of thirst. Nature has furnished us with underground rivers which only need tapping to give of their abundance. Had there been a plentiful supply of moisture to the fields of Dakota this year, the great territory would have had \$50,000,000 worth more of crops.

Irrigation is Practical.—The plan of securing flowing artesian wells, and pumping water from the rivers into the empty lake beds of Dakota, is practical. Rainfall and melted snow can also be diverted from the streams and stored in the lakes, of which there are hundreds—natural reservoirs in which the waters can remain until of right temperature for irrigation. Maj. Powell suggests what he calls the “tank system” for Dakota. By this he means a pond on every farm, where it is possible for the storage of rain and snow water until needed. He says that a 20 acre tank filled with water to the depth of 10 feet will irrigate 300 acres of land, and increase the value of the land several hundred per cent and give a wonderful increase in yield. In his opinion Dakota has a remarkable soil, and very little irrigation will be needed. It would not be necessary to flood the land, but only run the water over it in ditches.

Senatorial Opinion.—The members of the Senate Committee on Irrigation, during a visit to Dakota this summer, were most profoundly impressed with the extent of the artesian basin of the James valley. They will recommend to Congress that competent engineers and geologists be appointed to investigate fully the extent of the artesian water supply. They will also urge the appropriation of a sufficient sum to sink as many wells as may be necessary in order to determine where such wells may be profitably sunk.

Senator Stewart, chairman of the committee, was not only impressed with the magnitude and possibilities of the two Dakotas, but he expressed surprise and pleasure at the general high character of the people. It seemed to him as if the entire country had been looked over for the “brawniest and fittest young men” to populate and develop Dakota. These young men had built up a mighty empire. The result of their labor was the surprise of the times. “It seems,” says the Senator, “almost like the rubbing of Aladdin’s lamp; for, lo, in a night and a day, as it were, a new state was born.”

VII.

STOCK.

Dakota is peculiarly adapted to the raising of live stock, as shown by the rapid development of that industry, the increase of values for the last eight years being at the average annual rate of \$5,000,000. No country in the world can show more general advantages for the stock grower. All of this region was once the feeding ground of vast herds of buffalo, deer and other wild animals, a conclusive argument in support of the fact that the country is adapted to the production and growth of animal life.

Grasses and Pasturage.—There is for the present, and perhaps for years to come, unlimited range covered with a rich and succulent herbage. The prairie everywhere is faced with a plentiful growth of buffalo, gramma, and blue-stem grasses, equal for grazing and hay to the tame varieties of the East. One has only to find a vacant piece of prairie and his hay crop will cost him nothing except the expense of cutting and stacking. These native grasses cure to hay upon the ground, and stock will fatten in the fields almost as rapidly as they do in the East stall-feeding on grain. The grass retains its nutrition throughout the year, even where uncut. It can be mowed at any time, making quite as good hay in the fall as in the summer months. Millions of acres of this native forage grow, cure, and go to waste annually, uncut and unfed. If the grass growing on the prairies of Dakota could all be utilized and turned into meat, it would supply the markets of America. It is the statement of a noted economist that "that country must be considered the most prosperous in which the inhabitants are enabled to have the largest ration of meat for their food." Statistics show that the United States consumes 120 pounds of meat per capita, or double the quantity of European countries.

Climate.—The air is dry, bracing and invigorating. There is rare exemption from the diseases common to the muddy states. The ground usually affords solid footing. Marshes, swamps and low, soft grounds are rarely found, and when rain or melted snow makes the ground wet, sunshine and wind very soon dry the surface and put it in fine condition. This is particularly favorable to the feet. The rainfall between October and April is light, and stock remaining out of doors during the winter seldom gets wet or damp, and there is none of that moist air peculiar to Eastern climates, which causes a too rapid radiation of animal heat, resulting in chilly sensations to man and beast alike. When animals are provided with the least attempts at shelter and forage, there is never, or seldom, any loss, and they always come out strong and in good flesh in the spring. Were it not for the custom prevailing in some sections of turning stock loose on the range the entire year, without provision for shelter or food, the percentage of loss would be as small in Dakota as anywhere else in America. The need of providing shelter of some sort, and of supplying forage, so easily had for the cutting, is being impressed more strongly each year on the stock growers of the Northwest. If our stock growers devote but a trifle of the labor and expense to the care of the stock that is expended by the farmers of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, or any other state, the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs in Dakota would become a most safe and largely profitable investment.

Feeding.—An abundance of grain and root crops can be raised for feeding and for the rapid fattening of stock. In ordinary cases animals do not need much grain or other feed than our fine, nutritious hay, but if anything extra is needed to crowd them for market, Dakota can produce it as cheaply as it can be done anywhere.

Water.—No country with such range privileges is better or equally supplied with water in lakes and running streams. Surface water is sometimes scarce in dry seasons in certain localities, but no difficulty is found in providing wells, and in no part of the world has there been such uniform success in getting artesian wells of such volume, force and purity.

Markets.—Dakota is near enough to markets—St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Omaha, Sioux City, Chicago and Milwaukee—to make feeding and shipping profitable. No new region of the country is as well supplied with railroad facilities.

Horses.—The indications are that it will not be long before the Dakotas will have built up a world-wide reputation for the good quality of their roadsters and draught horses. Our farmers are realizing that it costs but little more to raise a high-class animal than an ordinary scrub, and everywhere one hears of the importation of the best grades of brood mares and pure-bred stallions. Farm work requires heavy draught horses, and the intelligent farmer understands the value of crossing with the large and powerful French, English or Scotch breeds. Horses raised on our prairies have more muscle and lung power than the stall-fed steeds of the East. A good many high-bred horses are being brought into Dakota to be trained and get the benefit of the climate for their lungs. The East cannot raise horses enough for its own use; the large cities call for immense numbers. The position and advantages of Dakota in pasture, grains and means of transportation encourage attention to horse raising. The annexed table shows the development of the horse industry in Dakota in the last nine years:

HORSES.

YEAR.	No.	VALUE.	AVERAGE PER HEAD.
1880.....	33,998	\$1,348,530.00	\$39.66
1882.....	73,106	3,258,691.83	44.57
1884.....	142,079	6,438,420.57	45.32
1886.....	208,059	10,615,162.00	51.02
1888.....	268,410	12,120,346.58	45.16
1889.....	296,825	12,855,105.00	43.30

Mules.—The rearing and breeding of mules has not been largely attempted in Dakota, but as they bring on an average a price somewhat higher than horses, raising them could become profitable. They are tougher than horses, more sure-footed, hardier, and will live on poorer fare—feeding upon anything which comes in their way, on which account they are more in demand in the mountain districts as pack animals and for freighting. They are in greater demand in the South for the farm than horses, and raising them has been very profitable in Iowa and Missouri under conditions not as favorable as in Dakota. The following table, like the others, taken from the assessment rolls, shows that the industry is not growing as it should:

MULES AND ASSES.

YEAR.	No.	VALUE.	AVERAGE PER HEAD.
1880.....	4,229	\$41,587.00	\$9.60
1882.....	6,754	59,442.00	8.80
1884.....	14,521	802,890.00	55.28
1886.....	16,158	971,745.00	59.59
1888.....	16,667	822,772.00	49.37
1889.....	16,306	764,084.00	46.86

Cattle.—Wherever settlement has existed any length of time in Dakota, fine herds of thoroughbred and graded cattle can be seen. Ayrshires, Alderneys, Devons, Herefords, Holsteins, Jerseys, Shorthorns, and Polled Angus appear in lists of cattle exhibits at the territorial and various county fairs. The increase of dairies and creameries has created a demand for cows, while heifers for breeding purposes, oxen for farm work, and fat steers for beef, are always marketable. The following table shows the number and value for various years:

CATTLE.

YEAR.	No.	VALUE.	AVERAGE PER HEAD.
1880.....	87,250	\$1,299,723.00	\$14.78
1882.....	183,528	2,666,462.24	14.53
1884.....	324,846	4,876,114.09	15.01
1886.....	455,042	7,429,607.00	16.33
1888.....	597,808	7,634,558.94	12.77
1889.....	623,731	7,292,574.75	11.69

Sheep.—In Dakota sheep do not suffer from the diseases common to the more humid climates. Not only do our sheep produce heavy fleeces, but lead in prices among all Western wools. The mutton from healthy sheep is to be preferred to that from animals suffering from scab, foot-rot and catarrh, which diseases are practically unknown on our prairies. This interest is growing in Dakota, and is one that everywhere is attended with good success. The percentage of animal loss is smaller in Dakota than in almost any other section of the country. From the widespread and intelligent interest taken in sheep culture by our farmers, Dakota will soon be entitled to as prominent a rank in the list of states and territories with regard to mutton and the wool clip as she now takes when grain products are considered. The following table gives the number, value and average value of sheep in the territory as returned for assessment:

SHEEP.

YEAR.	No.	VALUE.	AVERAGE PER HEAD.
1880.....	31,595	\$33,740.00	\$1.76
1882.....	66,480	152,773.00	2.30
1884.....	123,805	1,094,844.50	8.84
1886.....	132,581	1,683,378.00	12.70
1888.....	152,396	2,077,790.98	13.63
1889.....	178,467	2,442,944.85	13.70

Swine.—Hogs raised in Dakota on roots, vegetables and grasses are not as fat and coarse as the corn-fed swine of Iowa and Illinois, but the meat is much purer, sweeter and leaner, and, better than all, free from the disease which more or less affects every hog now raised in the great corn belt. Hogs do well on the native grasses during the summer and the fall, and throughout the year are remarkably free from the complaints usually affecting swine. Hog cholera is a disease unknown in the territory. The percentage of loss is small. The expansion of the corn area in South Dakota resulted in the last few years in a rapid increase in the number of hogs. The growth of this interest is shown by the following table:

SWINE.

YEAR.	No.	VALUE.	AVERAGE PER HEAD.
1880.....	25,159	\$45,914.00	\$1.82
1882.....	49,764	126,233.40	2.54
1884.....	116,053	279,454.25	2.40
1886.....	173,128	387,807.00	2.24
1888.....	174,028	446,811.30	2.57
1889.....	255,622	606,571.86	2.37

Poultry.—There is hardly any crop which a farmer will find more remunerative for the investment and labor than chickens. Nearly all breeds do well in our climate. Turkeys are easily raised, and become a source of revenue to anyone who gives them attention. Ducks and geese are also profitable where there is water, the latter having a triple value—for their eggs, their flesh, and their feathers. Our lakes are the breeding grounds of millions of wild ducks and geese. The extension of poultry raising should be encouraged, as it increases the supply of good food at a low cost. We have not the statistics of poultry, but the eggs returned by the census of 1885 numbered nearly 6,000,000 dozen. The estimate for 1889 is 10,000,000 dozen.

Statistics.—The tables of the number of stock, given under the respective headings, fall far short of giving the true number, as the grazing ranges of the unorganized counties in both North and South Dakota contain large and valuable herds. Mr. P. B. Groat, general emigration agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in an article showing that the Dakotas have everything essential to prosperity and health, and ask only for settlers, says: "The number of head of live stock on the farms and grazing ranges of Dakota, according to the report of the National Department of Agriculture in February, 1889, is as follows: Total number, 2,030,558 head, valued at \$49,426,961; comprising 1,052,935 head of cattle, of which 239,057 were milch cows, and 813,878 head of other cattle; 264,581 head of horses; 16,850 head of mules; 242,117 head of sheep, and 453,873 head of hogs." These figures are in excess of ours, but they doubtless come nearer the actual number. For number of stock by counties see assessment tables in Parts II. and III.

VIII.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Dakota has been viewed mostly as an agricultural community, but deposits of coal, petroleum, salt, gypsum, tin, iron, copper, lead, marble, granite, mica, asbestos, potter's clay, fire clay, ochre, cement and slate, besides the precious metals, -- in fact, almost all of earth's treasures so far discovered and utilized by man, -- are known to exist within the boundaries of the great territory. The full extent of our mineral wealth is not understood, as no geological survey has been attempted, except in the Black Hills, a region in which nature has distributed the valuable and useful metals with the same bountiful hand that has given the whole territory such rich soil, good water and healthful climate.

Coal.—The whole country west of the Missouri river, and a large part of the surface of North Dakota, is underlaid with a deposit of lignite coal, which crops out in many places in veins sometimes 20 feet in thickness. This lignite, or brown coal, is of soft variety, excellent for heating purposes, and has been tested and found to possess gas-making qualities. It retains to a great extent the texture of the wood from which it was formed, and in mining lignite, vegetable matters are often met with in various stages of their conversion into mineral coal. The proportion of carbon in the lignite is from 50 to 70 per cent. While inferior to anthracite and the best grades of bituminous coal, it burns well and retains fire like coke. The most extensive mining is in Morton and Stark counties on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, in Ward county on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road, and in McLean county on the Missouri river. In many localities farmers can dig their own supplies from the hillsides.

In and around the Black Hills coal has been found in veins ranging from 5 to 20 feet thick, but, like in other parts of the territory, too far from railroad facilities to handle with profit. In Day county in the Wessington Hills, at Plankinton, Huron, Yankton and other localities of South Dakota, there are every indication of the existence of coal at a greater or less distance beneath the surface. The great Sioux Indian reservation will undoubtedly prove to be a rich coal field. During the winter season the Indians bring in and sell to the settlers in Walworth county excellent coal from the Moreau river in this reservation. An observing writer has said that if the people of Dakota were compelled to rely on home supply for fuel, they would find beneath the surface millions of tons of coal, and at a cost much less than at present. In several of the counties of North Dakota there is enough coal in sight to furnish the territory with fuel for ages. Along the Missouri river it is exposed in veins from 10 to 20 feet in thickness.

Natural Gas.—This gas has manifested its presence in all time and in many parts of the earth. How it is generated and how it is stored cannot be told, but it is found generally in connection with petroleum. Natural gas was first discovered in Dakota in Sully county, and subsequent finds were made in Hughes, Stutsman, Cass, and other counties in both North and South Dakota, but as yet no other attempts have been made to utilize it. The last reported find is at Salem, McCook county.

Petroleum.—Rock oil, or petroleum, exists in the Turtle Mountain regions. Springs in the vicinity of these mountains are often covered with scums of oil, paper saturated in it burning with a bright flame. Oil has been found in quantities on the western side of the Black Hills, and is used for lubricating purposes on mining machinery.

Marble and Building Stones.—In southeastern Dakota, along the Big Sioux river, there is the largest outcropping of quartzite (granite or jasper) ever discovered. At Sioux Falls nearly 80 feet of the rock is exposed, and at Dell Rapids the perpendicular cliffs of quartzite on both sides of the Sioux river tower to a height of 60 feet. An idea of the immense quantities of this beautiful stone is gained from the report of Maj. Powell, director of the United States Geological Survey, who estimates the thickness of the deposit to be no less than 3,000 to 4,000 feet. It is said by mineralogists to be equal to the finest Scotch granite. The texture and color varies somewhat, though generally it is of a reddish or flesh color, and exceedingly fine-grained. The stone polishes beautifully, taking a glass-like surface, and is so hard that sharp fragments will cut glass like diamonds. It is shipped by thousands of cars to the large cities for paving purposes. It is a singular fact that this rock, sent away in such quantities for paving blocks in the streets, is also made into beautiful table tops and elegant columns, and which, mounted in gold and silver by Eastern jewelers, is used in the finishing of costly mansions in the great cities. For cemetery work the jasper is in demand; the enduring mirror-like polish it receives renders it very attractive for outdoor and inside work. Hundreds of men are employed in the quarries and in the polishing works, and the business is constantly growing. One of the several companies engaged in handling this rock reports total shipments of 8,400 cars of paving material, aggregating 12,400,000 separate blocks. Although very hard, workmen have become so very expert in handling it that it is formed into pieces of remarkable uniformity and size. The Black Hills contain extensive deposits of various kinds of building stones and marbles, of which mention is made in an article in Part III., descriptive of that remarkable locality. Beds of limerock and sandstones are found in various parts of the territory, but nowhere in such quantities as in the Black Hills and in the Turtle Mountains. There are few counties in which granite boulders, suitable for foundation, and even structural purposes, cannot be found. These pieces of rock were scattered about during the glacial period or dropped by floating icebergs when the whole face of the country was covered with water. For boulders to have been left where they are now found the waters must have been from 500 to 800 feet higher than the present level of the Missouri river.

Mica.—There are surface indications of mica along many of the rivers and streams of Dakota, but nowhere save in the Black Hills have any attempts been made to mine it on a large scale.

Clays.—Clays of excellent quality for the manufacture of brick are abundant everywhere, and brickyards are located in all towns where there is a demand for building material. This clay is suitable, also, for the manufacture of pressed and fire brick and terra cotta—industries already developed to some extent. In every city of the territory are to be found handsome business blocks and neat dwellings, constructed of brick of home manufacture, which would do credit to any large city in the East.

Cement and Lime.—A good quality of cement and lime is made from rock found in different localities of the territory, especially in the Black Hills. In Yankton county chalk rock and blue clay abound, which, when crushed, ground and burned, is said to produce an article better than the genuine Portland cement.

Thermal and Mineral Springs. The most noted springs in Dakota are those at Hot Springs, the county seat of Fall River county, in the Black Hills region. The waters of these springs have a temperature of 96°, just right for bathing, and possess remarkable medicinal properties in the relief and cure of chronic diseases, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, kidney diseases and disorders of the blood, and bid fair to outrank the hot springs of Arkansas and New Mexico. Chemical analysis shows the water to contain silica, peroxide of iron, calcium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, potassium sulphate, sodium, chloride and potassa in various proportions. In former times these springs were greatly resorted to by the Indians, who had wonderful faith in their healing powers. Commodious hotels have been built by the present owners, and the facilities for taking care of large parties of health and pleasure seekers are ample. The location of these springs, amidst the most charming scenery, and at an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet above sea level, insuring a clear, dry, pure atmosphere, must result in building up one of the finest health resorts in America. The water from these springs never freezes during the winter, during its passageway of six miles to the Cheyenne river. Astonishing results come from a continuous use of these waters in baths and in drinking. It is vouched for on the best evidence that men brought here utterly helpless and full of agony from rheumatism, were in a week able to walk, and in a month fully restored. Instances are multiplied where men have gone through this Siloam, from almost certain death to the full strength of manhood. A long and dreadful list of skin diseases and dyspepsia yield to the medical properties of these healing springs. The last territorial legislature located the soldiers' home at Hot Springs, and appropriated \$50,000 to erect buildings.

Ten miles from Hot Springs, in the same county, there is another group known as Cascade Springs, the water of which has a temperature of about 60°. There are also sulphur and iron springs in various parts of the territory, one sulphur spring in Jerauld county flowing a stream sufficient for milling purposes.

IX.

MANUFACTURES.

Dakota's manufacturing possibilities and capabilities have been largely overlooked. The rapid unfolding of agricultural resources has obscured everything else, but our people should, and are beginning to, give attention to projects having in view the conversion of at least a portion of our surplus crops into articles manufactured in our midst. In many parts of our territory artesian wells can be made to furnish water as well as power to turn machinery, and the wind can be made to serve us. Here and there will be found men who have already put up wind mills, or, more properly, wind engines, with which to grind grain, saw wood, pump water, etc. The wind is free, and usually there is

enough for all practical purposes; so let us harness it to use as it sweeps over the prairies. And Dakota has more coal than any equal area west of the Mississippi river. The hard and soft wood forests of Minnesota are near, and railroads already make them available for material to use in furniture factories and wagon and carriage shops.

From the Fields.—In the manufacture of flour and oatmeal Dakota can excel. There are already many flouring mills in the territory making high grades of flour, but there is room for more. In Iowa and other Western states there are oatmeal and flaxseed oil mills, the entire product of which is sent to European countries. Dakota raises as oily a flax and as heavy and edible oats as any in the north temperate zone, and the manufacture of oatmeal should be attempted in Dakota. England finds that it pays to send to Iowa for flaxseed oil cake, and Dakota leads the country in the yield and quality of flax.

Our flax fiber makes a better binding twine than the imported article, and more flax straw is burned every season than would supply our local demand. And so, too, with wheat and oat straw, enough to make all the wrapping paper used in America.

The barley of Dakota is of the brightest kind, and just the thing for the manufacture of pearl barley. Macaroni could be successfully made here, and macaroni suggests cheese. We make good butter and we make good cheese, and for both there is a steady demand.

As our flour makes the best bread, so it makes the best crackers, and yet our stores are supplied with crackers made in distant cities. We cannot produce fruits just yet, but we can raise vegetables such as the warm climates know not of. And we can raise sorghum and sugar beets and make our own molasses, and in time, perhaps, make sugar.

Dakota potatoes bring a premium in Eastern markets, where they are noted for their excellent flavor, but the yield is usually so great that they are sometimes a drug on the market. This could be partially obviated by establishing starch factories. Single counties in the State of Maine have starch factories by the dozen, the product being made from potatoes not equal to those grown here. Potatoes grown in warm climates do not possess starch enough to pay for working.

From the Pastures.—The sheep, cattle and hogs of Dakota can be made to furnish supplies of wool and hides for making cloth, blankets, flannels, leather, shoes, etc., while the packing and curing of meats could be made important and profitable. Woolen factories in a land where wool can be so easily and cheaply grown, and where woolen goods can be worn a great part of the year, would seem the practical thing. Creameries have already been introduced, and the field is hardly touched. Our pastures are equal to any in the land, and root crops, valuable for feeding dairy cattle, make fabulous growths. In connection with meat-packing houses, consider the possibilities of glue factories, tanneries, soap, tallow and candle factories, and the manufacture of fertilizers for use on the wornout farms of the East and South.

The Beginning.—A general interest is being taken in all parts of the territory in encouraging manufacturing enterprises, and a good many fine industries have already been established, and with the general feeling the day is nigh when many of our food and general supplies will be of home production.

Statistics of 1885.—Prior to the territorial census of 1885 there was little data for a compilation of statistical information regarding manufacturing enterprises. The following is a table of selected industries for that year:

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.	Number of Establishments.	Capital.	Amount paid for Wages during Year.	Value of Product.
The territory.....	26	\$16,602,737	\$1,405,836	\$3,785,245
Flouring and grist mills.....	85	2,189,400	231,154	6,182,554
Saw mills.....	33	85,300	58,996	1,000,82
Planing mills.....	9	50,800	31,445	97,375
Foundries and machinery.....	9	54,000	21,400	60,700
Creameries.....	16	63,737	33,190	30,167
Beef and pork packing.....	6	149,000	94,429	777,200
Breweries.....	17	528,150	71,992	102,000
Soda and mineral water.....	6	21,200	7,400	23,000
Brick.....	28	145,250	88,623	193,075
Coal mining.....	4	75,500	38,300	71,200
Gold mining and stamping of copper.....	19	11,972,000	228,250	47,000
Railroad car shops.....	6	625,000	151,272	315,000
Gas works.....	2	110,000	21,200	50,000
Electric light works.....	2	50,500	6,100	22,000
All other industries, not including those which may be called "neighborhood industries."	11	182,700	218,850	470,780

Independent of the mining establishments in the Black Hills it will be seen that the flouring and other industrial enterprises of the territory had a considerable investment of capital, and enjoyed a large and valuable output.

Statistics of 1889.—This department has put forth every effort to secure accurate information concerning the various manufactures of Dakota, but partial reports only have been received in reply to extensive correspondence, from which the following table has been compiled, showing the number of mechanical and manufacturing industries now existing in the territory:

Brickyards.....	29	Gas works.....	6
Breweries.....	16	Marble works.....	4
Blankbook makers.....	7	Packing houses.....	5
Bottling works.....	6	Plow factories.....	3
Boiler shops.....	7	Planing mills.....	24
Broom factories.....	5	Pop factories.....	2
Canning factories.....	2	Plaster of paris works.....	2
Creameries.....	32	Railroad shops.....	7
Coal mining works.....	10	Stone polishing works.....	1
Cigar factories.....	33	Sash and door factories.....	1
Cheese factories.....	6	Spark arrester manufactory.....	1
Cooper shops.....	5	Stamp mills and reduction works.....	55
Cornice works.....	1	Shingle mills.....	26
Electric light works.....	13	Soap works.....	1
Flour mills.....	120	Saw mills.....	60
Feed mills.....	32	Shirt factory.....	1
Flax mills.....	8	Foundries.....	7
Tow mills.....	2	Water works.....	28
Wagon and carriage factories.....	101	Woolen mills.....	2
Grain separator manufactory.....	4	Vinagar works.....	1

Flouring Mills.—The largest single manufacturing interest in the territory grows out of the grinding of wheat, and very properly, as the wheat of Dakota is the finest raised in the world. The number of mills in the two geographical divisions is as follows: North Dakota, 38; South Dakota, 82. See Parts II. and III. for lists.

The total value of the flour output of these mills exceeds \$10,000,000. Much of the flour is used for local consumption, the surplus mostly going west. While it is more profitable to ship flour than wheat, yet in 1888 over 25,000,000 bushels were shipped to eastern milling points.

The Dairy.—The dairy business in its various forms is one of the most profitable, and one having fewer risks than any other in all the departments of husbandry. This fact is coming home to the farmers of Dakota, as shown by the constant increase in the output of the dairy. In 1880 the production of butter aggregated 2,000,000 pounds; in 1885 it amounted to 10,804,260 pounds, and in 1889 the estimate is 18,000,000 pounds. The cheese product of these years was as follows: 39,437 pounds in 1880; 115,557 pounds in 1885, and 300,000 pounds estimated in 1889. It costs but little to keep cows in Dakota. The ranges as yet are boundless in summer, and hay or root crops for winter feeding can be grown tons to the acre. The excellent quality of native forage results in the production of as sweet milk as can be found in the world. The yield of milk is in excess of what one would expect from prairie-fed cows, and the quantity and quality are kept up through the season with a surprising constancy. The growing interest among the farmers in stock raising, and their appreciation of the profits to be derived from keeping cows, has led to the building up of a good many creameries and cheese factories. These factories send out wagons and gather the cream from a wide section of country, paying the farmer for it a price equivalent to from 12½ to 15 cents a pound of butter. A creamery will use, as a general thing, the milk from 1,000 or more cows scattered among scores of farmers of the vicinity. There are already several creameries in the territory each using the milk from as high as 5,000 cows.

Creameries.—Reports of creameries have been received from a number of towns in the territory, but the list is incomplete. Creamery butter always commands the top price in the market, and there is no reason to apprehend that the demand for good dairy products will ever be oversupplied; the cash price for creamery butter in Dakota ranges from 18 to 25 cents a pound. The creameries as reported are divided between the two divisions of the territory as follows: North Dakota, 11; South Dakota, 21.

Breweries.—The production of malt liquors had become quite a large business in the territory, representing a capital invested to the amount of \$500,000. Both divisions of the territory, however, have declared in favor of constitutional prohibition, and this industry must cease. There are breweries located at Bismarck, Fargo, Grand Forks, Jamestown, Pembina and Wahpeton, North Dakota, and at Deadwood, Rapid City, Sioux Falls and Yankton, South Dakota.

Pork Packing.—This is an industry rapidly growing, particularly in South Dakota. There are already large establishments at Yankton, Sioux Falls, with smaller houses at Mitchell, Woonsocket and Pierre. St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sioux City and Omaha, all compete for a share of Dakota's trade. The census of 1885 valued the hog crop at \$1,773,842; in 1889 the estimate is \$4,000,000. Hog cholera is practically unknown, and the loss from all causes is computed at less than 5 per cent per annum. There is money in pork. The small farmers of the Western states have realized as much money out of raising hogs as any other single product of their farms. The farmers of Dakota must enter more largely into the business of raising swine. Hams, bacon and lard bring good prices in the markets of the Northwest all the year round. Good fat hogs can be raised without a grain of corn, and farmers who will turn their attention to this industry intelligently and energetically will make it pay.

Raise grain, raise peas, raise roots and vegetables, and raise hogs. As we quit the territorial condition let us quit paying tribute to the city packing houses, by raising and packing our own pork, beef and mutton.

Lumber.—The lumber industry is far more important than would be supposed to exist in a prairie country. Along the Missouri river, in the southeast, there is a considerable growth of timber, and several saw mills find employment. There is also timber along the upper Missouri, in the northwest, and along the tributary streams. The largest bodies of timber, however, are along the Red river, in the Turtle Mountains, and in the Black Hills. In these sections are a number of sash and door factories, and planing and saw mills, the Black Hills having the greatest number, and then the Red river country. The various establishments engaged in wood working approximate 200 in number. Many of these are not large, but find work all the year round in the principal towns, making repairs.

Local Industries.—In another part of this article we give a list of the general and special industries in Dakota. Structural material in the shape of brick can be made almost anywhere, and every principal town has its own yard. At Pierre, Yankton and Rapid City a very superior article of pressed brick is made. At Yankton a cement said to be equal to the Portland brand is made. Along the Big Sioux river the granite and jasper quarries have developed fine industries. The Black Hills, however, will in time be the source of supply for the building stones used in the prairie sections of Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa. There are many varieties of limestone, sandstone and marble existing in inexhaustible quantities, and quarries will presently give employment to multitudes of men. Stucco or plaster of paris is made at several places in the Black Hills, and the supply of gypsum is enormous. Pierre has an artificial stone factory, while the only oatmeal factory in the territory is at Parker, as far as we could learn. There ought to be a dozen.

It is a difficult matter, with the limited funds at the command of this office, to collect the facts necessary to an accurate knowledge of even the numbers, not to speak of the capital invested, the materials used, and the output, of the various manufactories of as large a region as Dakota. The general estimate is that the capital invested in manufactories, including the mining establishments, but not the small repair shops,—shoe, carpenter, etc.,—to be found in every community, amounts to at least \$20,000,000.

X.

FINANCES.

The States.—The financial standing of Dakota is at the highest point. Bonds issued this year for the erection of public institutions sold at a premium of from 4 to 6 per cent, the lowest in any American territorial history, and outstanding indebtedness was refunded at low rates of interest. The bonded indebtedness of the two new states, as determined by the joint committee of the constitutional conventions, is as follows: North Dakota, \$539,807.46; South Dakota, \$710,200. This debt, in both cases, was contracted for permanent improvements. The schedule of bonds issued, and for what purpose, is given in Parts II. and III. under their respective headings.

No states ever entered the Union under more favorable auspices. Look back at the struggles of the Eastern prairie states, when, without railroads or connection with commercial centres, and vainly trying to infuse life into state banks with uncertain paper capital, they stood for years on the verge of bankruptcy in the effort to carry on public improvements. Dakota profited by the lessons of the danger of pushing public works in advance of needs. The debt of Dakota, small as it is, was created for a good purpose, the result of which is excellent benevolent, educational, reformatory and penal institutions, equal in every respect to the best in the Union, and the people not burdened with public debt as has been the case heretofore in every new state.

The Counties.—The counties of the two Dakotas are slightly in debt with some exceptions, but in every instance the indebtedness was created to provide means to build court houses, bridges, and make other permanent improvements. County bonds bear an average of 7 per cent interest, although refunding it at a lower rate is constantly going on.

North Dakota.—The counties of North Dakota had, on June 1, 1889, a debt of \$933,011 in outstanding bonds, and \$423,967 in outstanding warrants, a total of \$1,361,978. Deducting from these the sum of \$64,581 cash in sinking funds, and \$171,712 cash in hand for warrants, or \$236,293, leaves the counties in debt to the amount of \$1,125,685 and the state and counties combined \$1,665,492, or an average of about \$1.50 for every \$100 of true valuation. A table giving the debt of the various counties of North Dakota will be found in Part II.

South Dakota.—The counties of South Dakota had, at the same date, \$2,146,517 outstanding bonds, and \$409,679 in outstanding warrants, a total of \$2,556,196. Deducting from this the sum of \$351,562, in sinking funds, and \$145,171 cash on hand to pay warrants, a total of \$496,733, leaves the counties in debt to the amount of \$2,059,463, or, combined with the state debt, \$2,769,663, equal to about \$2 on every \$100 of true valuation. The debt of the single county of Lawrence, in the Black Hills, carries the total to the amount in excess of the debt of the north state. A table showing the indebtedness of the several counties of South Dakota is given in Part III.

Receipts and Disbursements.—The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of the territory for the two years ending Nov. 30, 1888:

Nov. 30, 1886, balance in treasury.....	\$232,982.63
Received from counties.....	723,471.97
Received from railroads.....	258,500.11
Received from U. S. Government by M. L. McCormack, secretary.....	1,096.70
Received from premium on bonds.....	813.40
Received from insurance companies.....	37,307.50
Received from Western Union Telegraph Company.....	3,778.10
Received from Edmunds county.....	91.80
Received from North Dakota Hospital for Insane.....	214.25
Received from sale of bonds.....	622,849.00
Received from railroad commissioners.....	1,459.16
Received from territorial auditor, surplus insurance fees.....	5,224.88
Received from secretary of territory, sale of laws.....	85.25
Received from Preston & Co., Chicago, account of error in coupons.....	9.05
Received from A. C. Mather and N. Hoffman, administrators.....	171.10
	<hr/>
	\$1,888,388.80
Paid auditor's warrants.....	\$1,438,742.64
Paid counties' proportion of railroad tax.....	165,922.77
Paid interest on bonds.....	94,094.24
Paid exchange and express charges.....	847.54
Paid 1881 bonds refunded.....	90,000.00
Paid counties' proportion of telegraph tax.....	2,399.51
Paid railroad commission warrants.....	1,493.45
Paid M. L. McCormack, secretary.....	85.07
Nov. 30, 1888, balance in treasury.....	94,890.58
	<hr/>
	\$1,888,388.80
Nov. 30, 1888, balance in treasury.....	\$94,890.58

Assessed Values.—The assessed wealth of the whole territory for 1889 shows a small increase over 1888. It is evident that the assessors have made an effort to keep down the rate of assessment, in order to escape what may be considered an unequal share of state taxation. The increase of 1889 over 1888 is only 2 per cent, which is 1 per cent less than in 1887, and that was 15 per cent smaller than the increase of any year during the past 11 years. The largest percentage of increase ever made was in 1881, when it was 57 per cent, and the next largest was in 1882, when it was 49 per cent.

The total assessment of the two Dakotas for 1889 is as follows:

ARTICLES.	NORTH DAKOTA.	SOUTH DAKOTA.
Land.....	\$49,061,375.05	\$51,475,088.50
Town lots.....	9,354,320.50	10,475,340.50
Property invested in merchandise.....	2,774,744.00	3,664,472.00
Capital invested in manufactures.....	151,567.00	742,709.00
Horses.....	5,293,877.00	7,631,228.00
Mules and asses.....	144,474.00	319,611.00
Cattle.....	2,567,954.25	4,764,618.50
Sheep.....	78,779.00	164,415.00
Swine.....	122,444.00	184,117.00
Carrriages, etc.....	1,429,444.60	1,924,415.00
Moneys and credits.....	1,112,178.75	1,581,700.00
Household furniture.....	138,820.00	146,681.00
Shares of stock.....	1,029,635.00	1,678,049.00
All other property.....	2,875,220.00	1,848,747.00
Totals.....	\$66,877,406.30	\$97,742,449.00

It will be seen from the above table that the assessed value of South Dakota exceeds that of North Dakota by over \$30,500,000. The assessment of 1881 showed the two sections very nearly equal, though the south was slightly ahead. During the next year, however, North Dakota went a few hundred thousand

dollars ahead of South Dakota. Since then the south half has gradually gone forward until it is considerably larger than that of her northern sister. The growth of 1882 and 1883 in the south ran up the assessment in that section, while the Northern Pacific land grant, which has for the most part kept out of the assessor's list, keeps the north down.

The following table shows the assessed value of all the other property except live stock, which appears under their respective headings elsewhere, for each biennial period from 1880 to 1888:

YEAR.	ACRES OF LAND.			Value of Town Lots.	Property in Merchandise.	Capital in Manufactures.
	No.	Value.	Average per Acre.			
1880	3,749,409	\$8,994,777.00	\$2.40	\$2,172,472.00	\$1,011,921.00	\$50,006
1882	7,231,102	23,225,033.41	3.21	8,175,669.91	2,378,565.83	47,995
1884	12,965,617	42,942,984.37	3.31	16,866,474.25	4,206,873.00	298,573
1886	17,703,331	68,511,892.00	3.87	21,293,565.00	5,982,601.00	388,644
1888	23,832,816	91,875,720.84	3.86	26,125,555.80	6,571,007.00	893,850

YEAR	Vehicles.	Moneys and Credits.	Household Furniture.	Stocks and Shares.	Other Property.	Total Assessment including Live Stock.	Total Tax Levy in Mills.
1880...	\$380,517.00	\$745,533.00	\$82,984.00	\$163,157.00	\$3,666,921.00	\$20,750,782.00	3.5
1882...	639,359.58	902,847.60	98,063.00	585,330.00	5,049,341.95	47,701,479.35	3.6
1884...	1,544,373.05	1,591,551.55	388,411.00	999,153.50	4,450,110.00	85,759,689.63	3.6
1886...	2,555,012.00	2,767,546.00	461,808.09	1,379,543.00	9,091,511.00	132,063,905.00	2.4
1888...	2,250,964.25	2,227,115.00	368,636.60	2,837,930.93	7,037,915.01	161,420,974.32	3.0

For the purpose of comparison, the assessment of the past eleven years, together with the rate of increase, is herewith given:

YEAR.	ASSESSMENT.	INCREASE, PER CENT.
1879.....	\$16,267,096	
1880.....	20,321,530	.25
1881.....	32,055,288	.57
1882.....	47,701,478	.49
1883.....	68,044,812	.42
1884.....	85,881,484	.26
1885.....	106,499,550	.24
1886.....	132,542,703	.24
1887.....	157,084,365	.18
1888.....	161,420,947	.03
1889.....	164,199,876	.02

The gain in these eleven years has been over 1,000 per cent, which is certainly enormous.

The growth of territorial wealth has been even greater than these figures would indicate, since property is listed at only one-third or one-half its actual value. The real increase, on an actual value basis, and considering the property as assessed at 50 per cent, has been from \$32,000,000 to \$328,000,000. While the total assessment for 1889 is but about \$3,000,000 more than in 1888, the fact that the large bodies of railroad lands of North Dakota were assessed last year, but, owing to the law of the last legislature, were not assessed

this year, would make a difference of several millions, thus showing a satisfactory increase in values since the last assessment. By the above table, divided into two divisions, it will be seen that there has been a slight increase in average value of land and swine, while there is a decrease in average value of horses, mules and cattle, and sheep average the same. The total value of town lots has decreased nearly \$2,500,000. Of the entire valuation, 56 per cent is land, 13 per cent live stock, and 31 per cent unenumerated, such as town lots and personal property of various kinds aside from live stock. There can be no doubt that more money is invested in merchandise this year than last, and yet we find that the assessment has fallen off nearly \$350,000. There is a falling off also in the assessment of household furniture, vehicles, and stocks and shares, and yet there must have been an increase. "It is evident," says Hon. J. C. McManima territorial auditor, from whom we quote, "that there has been a lack of vigilance or partiality on the part of some assessors." On the whole, however, the showing made by the assessment of 1889 is a favorable one, and shows beyond doubt that Dakota has made progress. Each class of live stock has increased, which is one of the very best evidences of growth and prosperity in an agricultural community.

The direct tax to the territory on the assessed valuation will yield a revenue of \$492,599.63. This of course does not represent the entire revenue, as railroad, telegraph, express and insurance companies pay a tax on their gross earnings. Contrast the territorial receipts of a half million dollars with those of 1866, when the treasurer reports the collection of \$60. Ten years afterward, in 1876, his collections amounted to \$7,930.27, and his disbursements to \$8,007.36. A decade later, in 1886, the territorial income reached \$398,552, while the outgo was \$326,741.

XI.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The entire area of Dakota is computed at 96,596,480 acres. Indian reservations take up 26,847,105 acres of this great area, soon to be reduced, however, 11,000,000 acres by the opening of the Sioux reservation. Out of the total there is also to be deducted 7,000,000 acres granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and 3,000,000 set apart for a school fund. Up to Sept. 30, 1889, according to report of the various land offices, there has been disposed of 40,184,895 acres, under the various land laws.

Vacant Lands by Districts.—The unoccupied lands are distributed between the various lands district, four in North Dakota and five in South Dakota, as follows:

NORTH DAKOTA.

	Acres.
Bismarek land district.....	11,622,500
Grand Forks land district.....	500,200
Devils Lake land district.....	4,182,940
Fargo land district.....	263,833
Total number of acres.....	16,629,463

SOUTH DAKOTA.

	Aces.
Huron land district.....	189,100
Yankton land district.....	14,097
Rapid City land district.....	986,189
Mitchell land district.....	5,000
Aberdeen land district.....	747,940
Watertown land district.....	44,960
Total number of acres.....	1,987,286

There are 3,431,000 acres of unsurveyed land in the Rapid City district to be added to the total of South Dakota, an acreage, too, soon to be increased by the opening of 11,000,000 acres of the Sioux reservation. From the Aberdeen district, however, a deduction of 113,860 acres located in North Dakota must be made.

Land Entries.—Prior to 1862 any land taken up in Dakota was by purchase or pre-emption, the homestead law not becoming a law until May 20, 1862. From that date to June 30, 1863, there were 75 entries under this act, involving 11,829 acres; in 1864 there were 111 entries; in 1865, 64; in 1866, 154; in 1867, 187; in 1868, 614; in 1869, 523; in 1870, 576; in 1871, 861; in 1872, 1,009; in 1873, 1,297; and in 1874, 1,778 entries, involving 288,162 acres. From 1875 to 1889 the entries under the homestead, pre-emption and timber culture acts have absorbed land as follows:

Aces.	Aces.	Aces.
1875 .....205,918	1880.....2,268,808	1885 ....4,547,749
1876.....391,645	1881.....2,673,213	1886.....3,075,085
1877.....212,555	1882.....4,300,131	1887.....2,069,668
1878 .....1,377,948	1883.....7,317,236	1888.....1,838,142
1879.....1,656,851	1884.....11,082,818	1889.....2,382,948

The year 1884 was the period of greatest activity in the settlement of lands, followed by a constant decrease until 1888, when the average area taken was smaller than in any year since 1879. This year—1889—shows an increase, and, for comparison, we give the entries for the past two years:

NUMBER OF FILINGS, ETC., IN EACH UNITED STATES LAND DISTRICT IN DAKOTA
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1888.

DISTRICTS.	Pre-emption Filings.	Homestead Filings.	Timber-Cul- ture Filings.	Pre-emption Proofs, Cash Entries.	Commenced Homesteads, Cash Entries.	Final Home- stead Proofs.	Timber-Cul- ture Proofs.	Acres Newly Entered on.	Acres Acquired by Final Proof, and Cash Entry.	Acres Purchased by Cash Entry.
Yankton	123	92	117	117	64	645	92	42,591	136,068	.....
Mitchell	222	229	399	214	124	1,395	89	129,356	292,651	110
Watertown	513	449	567	468	255	888	5	227,923	248,414	969
Huron	298	350	571	466	287	829	6	118,520	237,767	160
Aberdeen	379	449	441	532	236	829	.....	199,616	188,267	49
Deadwood	491	274	126	694	56	84	.....	159,663	53,267	.....
Pargo	383	399	511	221	153	648	15	298,957	169,652	1,428
Grand Forks	638	744	655	505	105	592	1	318,682	132,749	.....
Devils Lake	722	490	387	618	61	23	.....	238,767	76,144	.....
Bismarck	498	372	262	243	28	345	2	163,746	89,899	89
Totals by districts.	4,298	3,828	4,631	3,328	1,349	5,577	291	1,858,142	1,616,650	3,198

TABLE SHOWING THE SAME BY MONTHS.

1887.										
July	360	297	275	326	98	140	36	149,298	153,443	.....
August	223	215	246	244	160	312	19	99,219	102,756	.....
September	250	262	289	363	112	285	7	131,972	193,269	49
October	561	343	435	509	256	522	1	179,984	246,499	160
November	13	405	411	182	242	619	28	153,701	194,989	160
December	228	368	267	334	149	562	39	131,188	162,899	320
1888.										
January	192	189	145	162	63	288	13	84,998	8,822	177
February	294	221	243	131	43	167	13	106,998	.....	634
March	365	326	279	173	65	212	19	136,436	36,968	529
April	627	393	454	193	74	647	11	249,549	142,895	529
May	574	410	485	239	91	753	13	226,897	189,268	320
June	571	388	525	241	36	779	11	215,653	173,349	160
Totals by months.	4,298	3,828	4,631	3,328	1,349	5,577	291	1,858,142	1,616,650	3,198

TABLE SHOWING THE PUBLIC LAND ENTRIES AT EACH OF THE TEN UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES IN DAKOTA FROM JULY 1, 1888, TO AND INCLUDING JUNE 30, 1889.

By Districts.	Pre-emption Filings.	Homestead Filings.	Timber Culture Filings.	Pre-emption Proofs—Cash Entries.	Commutated Homesteads—Cash Entries.	Final Homestead Proofs.	Timber Culture Proofs.	Acres Newly Filed on.	Acres Acquired by Final Proof and Cash Entry.	Acres Purchased by Land Serip.
Yankton.....	88	77	104	105	30	449	69	34,256	91,103	.....
Mitchell.....	180	192	9	134	57	932	48	116,306	167,219	80
Watertown.....	507	316	430	343	111	807	7	181,319	200,395	1,120
Huron.....	357	348	680	195	82	951	.....	161,418	184,774	.....
Aberdeen.....	826	606	658	296	86	487	.....	332,039	136,920	480
Rapid City.....	752	371	396	333	32	98	.....	228,629	66,390	2,400
Fargo.....	330	420	478	170	50	948	1	190,752	175,154	.....
Grand Forks.....	647	464	392	299	140	486	.....	254,247	144,967	.....
Devils Lake.....	1,298	578	670	570	69	80	.....	405,103	114,427	200
Bismarck.....	466	421	337	200	14	482	.....	193,825	101,599	.....
Totals by districts..	5,451	3,793	4,535	2,645	671	5,720	125	2,097,894	1,382,948	4,280

TABLE SHOWING THE SAME BY MONTHS.

1888.										
July.....	441	328	457	231	41	667	12	208,774	146,717	160
August.....	297	172	300	179	49	387	12	118,442	86,128	320
September.....	208	142	230	143	51	386	14	88,584	92,412	160
October.....	231	307	352	281	92	559	10	136,693	137,651	320
November.....	459	420	426	378	80	525	16	202,593	153,331	520
December.....	297	328	271	262	77	480	6	135,362	130,327	640
1889.										
January.....	217	286	258	185	72	477	9	105,541	107,812	640
February.....	225	243	244	216	64	233	4	99,466	88,743	800
March.....	690	441	437	156	32	250	5	235,030	66,941	320
April.....	848	411	589	219	45	520	5	278,553	120,067	320
May.....	893	386	525	191	40	656	11	273,194	128,398	.....
June.....	645	329	446	204	28	580	21	215,662	124,421	80
Totals by months..	5,451	3,793	4,535	2,645	671	5,720	125	2,097,894	1,382,948	4,280

The following table gives the entries at the different land offices from July 1, 1889, to Sept. 30, 1889, by districts and months:

TABLE SHOWING THE PUBLIC LAND ENTRIES AT EACH OF THE TEN UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES IN DAKOTA FROM JULY 1, 1889, TO AND INCLUDING SEPT. 30, 1889.

BY DISTRICTS.	Presump- tion Filings.	Homestead Filings.	Timber Cul- ture Filings.	Presump- tion Pro- ceeds, Cash Entries.	Con'd Home- steads, Cash Entries.	Final Home- stead Filings.	Timber Cul- ture Pro- ceeds.	Acres Newly Filed on.	Acres Acquired by Final Proof and Cash Entry.	Acres Purchas- ed by Land Scrip.
Yankton	9	16	28	17	4	93	21	6,700	18,091	.....
Mitchell.....	30	21	24	33	12	206	25	18,561	37,898	.....
Watertown.....	93	61	57	63	7	281	9	36,656	54,116	960
Huron	63	78	159	28	4	295	.....	37,382	52,760	.....
Aberdeen.....	151	64	115	71	19	139	.....	53,890	36,528	160
Rapid City.....	86	70	53	128	9	37	.....	33,231	23,278	800
Fargo	79	45	75	29	8	196	5	39,657	43,807	.....
Grand Forks.....	95	59	68	76	22	130	1	33,103	16,754	320
Devils Lake.....	110	16	47	211	39	43	.....	28,687	38,072	219
Bismarek.....	88	53	62	52	5	157	.....	32,145	32,098	.....
Totals by districts..	801	519	768	705	139	1,580	64	310,926	383,402	2,159

TABLE SHOWING THE SAME BY MONTHS

July, 1889.....	433	230	301	240	32	622	25	118,220	139,180	539
August, 1889.....	206	115	232	246	42	413	18	87,293	114,966	1,280
September, 1889.....	145	141	235	219	56	545	21	75,593	728,956	640
Totals by months...	801	519	768	705	139	1,580	64	310,926	383,402	2,159

Not only is there an increase in the area of public land taken during the past year over 1888, but a similar increase is shown in the sales by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in North Dakota, the sales of 1888 amounting to 23,317 acres, while those of 1889 reached 128,137 acres.

XII.

THE RAILROADS.

The railroad has been one of the most potent factors in opening up Dakota to the world, and in bringing settlers hither from all quarters of the globe. The far-seeing men at the head of the railroad companies did not wait for the country to develop, but pushing ahead with their lines made transformations in these Western wilds, which put necromancy to the blush and dumbfounded political economists by their success in leading civilization. With sinews of steel the twin states clinch firm hold of many of the leading transportation routes of the land. The first railroad track laid in Dakota was on Jan. 1, 1872, when the Northern Pacific reached Fargo. In the same year the Dakota Southern was extended westward, reaching Yankton in the spring of 1873, about the time that the Northern Pacific reached Bismarek. From that time to this there has been added about 300 miles of new track every year. Every section of the organized territory is now available. Selecting a home on Government lands in Dakota is not the task it was to the settlers of the older states in the East. To-day the home-seeker can take a through train to Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul

or Duluth, and within 24 hours he is landed on the prairies of Dakota, within sight of his future home. His carload of household goods, machinery and stock is on the sidetrack awaiting his arrival. Material for his house is furnished at the nearest town, and it takes but a day or two to settle his family on the homestead. With improved machinery, and no trees or stones to be cleared from the land, he is enabled to break from 40 to 100 acres, and plant to crop the first season. Churches, schools and neighbors surround him on all sides, and he soon learns that Dakota is quite as civilized and as desirable a place to live in as the home left behind in the East or South.

Eight of the strongest corporations in the United States have mileage in Dakota. During 1885 there was practically no railway building. The year 1887 was one of activity in railway circles, as some 700 miles of new road was constructed by various companies. This remarkable activity has been followed by a period of apathy, though several new lines were projected and a considerable amount of grading was done during the last year. The only track laid was twenty miles on the extension of the Jamestown Northern branch of the Northern Pacific to Leeds, where connection is made with the Manitoba. The total mileage of each system in the territory is shown by the following table:

NAME OF COMPANY.	Miles of Road in Operation, 1889.
Black Hills & Fort Pierre Railroad.....	15
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad.....	83
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.....	1,215
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.....	758
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad.....	87
Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad.....	123
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad.....	99
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad.....	1,191
Northern Pacific Railroad.....	857
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad.....	49
Illinois Central Railroad.....	15
Total miles of railroad, not including 245 miles of sidetrack, in 1889.....	4,483

The total mileage graded in 1887 and 1888 and not completed is shown by the following table:

NAME OF COMPANY.	Miles of Road Graded, 1889.
Aberdeen, Bismarck & Northwestern Railroad, from Aberdeen, Brown county, to Bismarck, Burleigh county (Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie).....	160
Forest City & Western Railway, from Forest City to Hoven, Potter county.....	30
Deadwood & Central City Railway, from Deadwood to Lead City.....	5
Total miles of road graded but not ironed.....	195

The opening of the great Sioux Indian reservation will doubtless stimulate railway building to a marked degree during the coming year. The Chicago & Northwestern railway has two lines now at the eastern border of the reservation, one with its terminal at Pierre, and the other at Gettysburg. The Chicago & Milwaukee system have also a through line, with its terminal at Chamberlain, on the Missouri. It is more than probable that one or more of these lines will be extended through the reservation to the Black Hills during the coming year, and possibly an extension will be made from the Black Hills to Mandan on the Northern Pacific. There promises to be rivalry between the Northern Pacific railroad and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, in new branches in North Dakota, as well as extensions of both roads in South Dakota. It is currently reported, too, that the Illinois Central contemplates building new lines in South Dakota. The general condition of most of the roads in Dakota is

good. Ideal roadbeds can be made everywhere over the prairies. The estimated value of the 4,483 miles of railroad in Dakota is \$10,000 per mile, or a total of \$44,830,000. The amount of tax paid to the territory under the "gross earnings" law for the last two or three years is a little over \$100,000 a year. The total storage capacity of elevators along the various roads is nearly 24,000,000 bushels. Dakota's proportion of the total cost of the different roads is \$110,000,000. The number of railroad employes in Dakota is nearly 8,000. The total tonnage of the Dakota business on the several railroads for 1888 was 2,754,000 tons. This great aggregate exclusive of the steamboat traffic of the Missouri and Red rivers.

XIII.

EDUCATION.

Dakota is second to none of the older states in providing for the education of children, in the common schools upward to the high school, the college and university. The system of education has been built on a broad basis, and provision is made to enable every child, rich or poor, to obtain a thorough education practically without expense.

Normal Instruction.—Dakota leads the West for normal instruction. Besides having two regular normal schools, aid is given to 10 colleges to sustain normal courses. And more than this, the territory has a thoroughly organized system of teachers' institutes. These movable normal schools, in charge of competent teachers, carry the elementary principles of normal teaching into every county, and every teacher has a chance to acquire improved methods.

Public Schools.—There are now in the territory 4,176 organized schools and 4,585 school houses, an average of 52 school houses for every organized county in the territory. The table of comparative summaries given on another page is one of which every Dakotan should be proud. He should be proud to learn that the value of school property in Dakota exceeds all the territories combined, and each one of 16 states, while it leads all the territories and 17 of the states in the number of teachers, and has a larger percentage of children in school than 32 of the states. When it is considered that Dakota's population is scattered over such a wide area, that she is supposed to be more unfavorably situated as to her climate, and that her soil has, until a few years ago, been considered useless in maintaining civilized life, this feature of the report is, perhaps, the most surprising to those unfamiliar with the work of education in this territory, and the most satisfactory to those interested in the educational progress of Dakota.

Graded Schools.—In all of the leading towns the schools are graded. The cities having an enrollment of over 1,000 pupils are Fargo and Grand Forks, North Dakota, and Sioux Falls and Yankton, South Dakota. Those with over 700 pupils are Aberdeen, Huron, Mitchell and Watertown, South Dakota. Those having an enrollment from 200 to 500 are as follows: Bismarck, Mandan, Jamestown, Valley City, Grafton, Lisbon and Wahpeton, North Dakota, and Brookings, Canton, Deadwood, Lead City, Rapid City, Redfield, Scotland, Pierre, Chamberlain, Milbank, and Vermillion, South Dakota. All of these cities have good buildings.

Higher Education.—The cause of higher, technical and special education is cared for in several territorial schools and colleges. The territorial institutions are the Agricultural College at Brookings, the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, the University of Dakota at Vermillion, the State Normal School at Madison, the Normal School at Spearfish, the School of Mines at Rapid City, and the Dakota School for Deaf Mutes at Sioux Falls. The private institutions are as follows: The Yankton (Congregational) College at Yankton, the Dakota (Methodist) University at Mitchell, Pierre (Presbyterian) University at Pierre, Sioux Falls (Baptist) University at Sioux Falls, Groton (Presbyterian) College at Groton, All Saints (Episcopalian) School at Sioux Falls, Scotland (Presbyterian) Academy at Scotland, Redfield (Congregational) College at Redfield, Jamestown (Presbyterian) College at Jamestown, Fargo (Congregational) College at Fargo, Tower City (Baptist) University at Tower City, Augustana (Norwegian Lutheran) College at Canton. The Roman Catholics have parochial schools at Yankton, Fargo, Sioux Falls, Bismarck, Grand Forks and Aberdeen. The location of the bishopric of North Dakota at Jamestown will result in the building up of special Catholic institutions at that place. The Arvilla Academy at Arvilla, Grand Forks county, has a fine reputation for good work. There are commercial and business colleges and night schools at Sioux Falls, Fargo, Yankton, Aberdeen and other cities. The territorial and denominational institutions are in the main well provided with laboratories, apparatus, libraries and museums, and are justly entitled to the excellent character they have acquired.

In the organization of its school system Dakota has profited by the experience of the older states, having placed with phenomenal quickness the work of instruction upon as high footing as the East attained only after years of experience, expense and labor. The public spirit which has shown itself in the public school system of Dakota is also seen in the number of private institutions maintained by denominational and individual effort.

Indian Schools.—The Government and the different missionary societies support 48 day schools, 16 boarding schools and 6 industrial schools, making a total of 70 schools, with an average attendance in all of nearly 3,000 pupils. The average cost to the Government of the maintenance, for the average school attendance of Indian children, is \$76 per capita, for the entire school population, \$15 per capita, and for each school in operation, \$4,225—nearly double the cost of tuition in the white public schools in Dakota. The principal Indian church schools are those maintained by the Episcopalians and Catholics. The Indian industrial school building at Pierre, to be opened about Jan. 1, 1890, is being built by the Government at a cost of \$69,000.

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE SCHOOL STATISTICS—SUMMARY.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.*
Number of counties reporting	65	76	83	86	86	85
Number of school townships organized	567	781	865	923	947	.....
Number of school districts organized	1,012	1,062	1,120	1,107	1,194	.....
Number of persons, June 1, 1886, over 7 and under 20 years	77,199	87,563	103,383	109,455	110,290	105,685
Pupils enrolled in public schools	50,621	63,074	82,806	87,131	93,826	98,623
Percentage of attendance of those enrolled	65	63	66	67	67	.....
Percentage of children of school age attending school .....	.....	79	80	.....	.....	.....
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil	\$2.20	\$2.28	\$2.53	\$2.57	\$2.70	.....
Number of teachers employed, males	863	1,281	1,611	1,690	1,802	1,664
Number of teachers employed, females	2,001	2,801	3,411	3,231	3,903	3,808
Number of teachers employed, total	2,911	4,135	5,065	4,921	5,707	5,158
Average pay of teachers per month, males	\$38.43	\$38.23	\$35.42	\$31.81	\$36.25	\$35.36
Average pay of teachers per month, females	\$31.72	\$31.29	\$30.92	\$30.36	\$32.81	\$31.40
Number of schools, graded	69	201	339	.....	.....	163
Number of schools, ungraded	1,930	2,988	3,565	3,920	3,977	4,176
Number of schools, total	1,990	3,279	3,900	.....	4,121	.....
Average number of days school was taught	104	99	110	129	106	114
School houses built during the year	722	895	629	339	268	268
Whole number of school houses, graded	72	100	106	.....	163	124
Whole number of school houses, ungraded	1,819	2,629	3,351	3,825	3,939	4,461
Population to each school house .....	.....	131	131	123	.....	.....
Sittings in school houses	69,560	90,227	110,111	.....	130,160	130,986
Value of permanent school property	\$1,689,658.70	\$2,187,800.00	\$2,989,636.29	\$3,225,126.71	\$2,844,511.00	\$3,022,161.00
Certificates issued in school year, first grade	579	398	565	411	246	.....
Certificates issued in school year, second grade	861	836	912	1,081	1,412	.....
Certificates issued in school year, third grade	1,026	1,161	1,375	1,782	2,133	.....
Certificates issued in school year, probation grade	665	486	535	196	.....	.....
Certificates issued in school year, total	3,091	2,301	3,208	3,392	4,841	.....
Number of applicants reported	107	401	463	3,306	493	.....
County institutions reported .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same remaining on hand .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of different schools visited by county superintendents .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whole number of visits	1,610	2,408	2,924	3,258.11	\$1,243.00	.....
County institutes held	2,806	3,360	1,398	.....	1,924	.....
Sessions of county teachers' associations	70	38	53	63	66	.....
Sessions of county farriers' associations	2	116	108	.....	132	.....
Amount paid and due school officers for services and expenses	\$96,311.50	\$13,700.41	\$31,716.13	\$58,463.06	\$17,660.00	.....
Amount paid and due to county superintendents	\$32,629.00	\$37,672.62	\$49,315.71	\$37,772.00	\$58,367.00	.....
Fair value of school land outstanding	\$1,070,669.00	\$1,662,581.77	\$2,013,831.72	\$1,937,653.38	\$2,420,806.00	.....
Amount of school warrants outstanding	\$360,376.68	\$353,625.65	\$321,400.92	\$289,611.33	\$351,624.00	.....

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE SCHOOL STATISTICS—SUMMARY—CONTINUED.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.*
RECEIPTS.						
Cash on hand July 1, 1885.....	\$423,491.89	\$262,554.23	\$328,682.11	\$395,507.29	\$320,875	.....
Received into special tax.....	602,876.18	670,580.39	1,116,002.61	1,000,450.45	1,372,943	.....
Received from county apportionment.....	305,242.22	350,379.37	367,876.43	276,378.53	390,690	.....
Received from sale of bonds.....	572,952.07	608,725.71	428,588.66	195,428.62	123,807	.....
Received from all other sources.....	.....	38,042.68	49,315.74	.....	78,147	.....
Received from appropriations, etc.....	.....	181,425.00	59,400.00	293,506.99	314,857	.....
Total receipts to June 30.....	\$1,603,562.88	\$2,141,756.79	\$2,349,205.54	\$1,844,894.50	\$2,601,319	.....
EXPENDITURES.						
For school houses, sites, and appendages.....	\$631,962.83	\$691,659.84	\$575,468.95	\$433,981.28	\$295,378	.....
For teachers' wages.....	394,785.47	599,081.26	691,467.26	767,701.40	937,717	.....
For incidental expenses.....	135,406.70	182,791.43	216,582.19	252,092.00	.....	.....
As interest on bonds.....	73,779.22	141,188.53	165,145.51	192,796.39	192,951	.....
For purposes not before included.....	70,944.50	75,974.26	159,939.63	228,416.21	313,917	.....
Total common school expenditures.....	1,306,878.72	1,591,695.32	1,808,542.94	1,633,561.69	1,828,033	\$1,959,879
Paid county superintendents by counties.....	32,639.00	37,652.62	49,315.94	51,772.00	58,987	.....
Expended by counties for institutes.....	1,000.00	439.46	2,735.67	5,718.25	9,354	.....

* Complete statistics for 1889 not obtainable at this writing.

XIV.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Aside from the educational institutions—the Agricultural College at Brookings, South Dakota; the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks; the Normal Schools at Madison and Spearfish, South Dakota; the School for Deaf Mutes at Sioux Falls, South Dakota; the School of Mines at Rapid City, South Dakota—there are two hospitals for the insane, one at Yankton, South Dakota, and the other at Jamestown, North Dakota; two penitentiaries, one at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and the other at Bismarek, North Dakota; a reform school for wayward youth at Plankinton, South Dakota; a soldiers' home at Hot Springs, South Dakota, provision for the erection of which was made by the last legislature, and a partially completed capitol building, now the property of North Dakota. These buildings represented a cash outlay up to the time of statehood of at least \$1,500,000; add to this the value of the lands donated by the towns where the buildings are located, and the value of the investment will amount to over \$2,000,000. For South Dakota the citizens of Pierre, the temporary capital, are erecting a \$15,000 building for the use of the legislature and state offices.

Charitable and Penal.—The charitable and reformatory institutions of Dakota are among the best in the United States. The Yankton hospital was the first erected in any of the territories for the care of the insane, while the Jamestown hospital, built on the cottage plan, has become a model of its class. The reform school for incorrigible boys and girls was also the first of the kind built in any of the territories. The fact that the state prisons of a government covering much over a half million inhabitants, contain a little over 100 convicts, a ratio having no equal in America, or the world, certainly speaks well for the law-abiding character of the population. Even as early as 1880 Dakota had fewer criminals, as compared with the population, than any other state or territory in the Union. This, too, with inhabitants gathered from almost every country of the earth. Those who think that Dakota is populated by ignorant foreigners and lawless Americans will be surprised to learn that the territory supports more churches, schools, newspapers, banks, and other civilized agencies per capita than any one of two-thirds of the states. It has not only a smaller prison population than any state in the Union, but it ranks fifth among the 48 civil divisions of the republic, in having a larger proportion able to read and write.

XV.

RELIGION.

As education and social, moral and religious culture go hand in hand,—Dakota, supporting more schools, employing more teachers and publishing more newspapers in proportion to population than a majority of the states,—so it naturally follows that the great territory enjoys a high standing as a religious community. The population, though drawn from many diverse sources, has more of the religious element in it than is generally found in the West. Most of the colonies in the territory are founded on religious principles, particularly the Mennonites, the Germans and the Scandinavians, who often bring pastors with them. The Eastern immigrant manifests his remembrance of early life by promptly establishing schools and churches. The first indications of a town are the spires of the churches and the cupola of the school house, while in every settled community steeples gleam across the prairies. From data collected by this office the estimate is made that there are in the territory over 800 ministers, representing about 20 different denominations, and caring for over 1,000 different charges. The church edifices number more than 600, not including parsonages, schools and missions, with a valuation exceeding \$3,000,000. The Methodists were the first religious body to begin religious work in South Dakota, at Vermillion, in 1860, while the Presbyterians inaugurated the first work in North Dakota, at Fargo, in 1871. Indian missionaries and army chaplains, however, had been employed in their respective fields many years previous to permanent white settlement. Now the leading denominations, the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, the Episcopalians and the Catholics, are strong enough to divide the territory on geographical lines. Bishop Marty, of the Catholic Church, came to Dakota in 1880, when there were only 8 priests, as vicar apostolic; now the territory is divided into two bishoprics, with Bishop Shanley at Jamestown, North Dakota, and Bishop Marty at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the two states having over 100 priests and 250 charges. The Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists each have about 200 charges, the Baptists, 100, and the Episcopalians 90, the latter, with Bishop Hare, at Sioux Falls, in charge of the diocese of South Dakota, and Bishop Walker at Fargo, North Dakota. The Adventists, Christians, Lutherans, Universalists, Unitarians and other sects are represented in various parts of the territory. No state or territory can show any better record in Sunday-school work than Dakota. Rev. D. P. Ward of Sioux Falls, missionary of the American Sunday-school Union, is the pioneer worker in this field. He claims more than 1,000 Sunday-schools for Dakota, a greater number than in California, nearly twice as many as in either Florida, Louisiana, New Hampshire or Vermont, and more than in the states of Delaware, Nevada, Oregon and Rhode Island combined. There are besides the territorial association nearly 50 county Sunday-school organizations. Nowhere in the United States will be found a people who, as a class, are more deeply interested than Dakotans in the moral and social welfare of the communities in which they live. In their homes, even in the primitive “shacks” and sod houses, the first dwelling places of the homesteading settler, are to be found pictures, instructive books, musical instruments and other evidences of

taste and culture. It is gratifying to know that none of our newer states entered the Union with a more deserved reputation for good order, safety of person and property, general intelligence and morality in its highest and purest sense, than the Dakotas. It was a sane body of voters admitted with the new states, where the insanity of anarchy and the sophistries of socialism have no hold; where wealth is not worshiped, and social rank or caste not established. But Dakota is full of surprises to those unacquainted with the real facts concerning her rapid growth and development, and in no respect is this statement truer than as it relates to the religious and social standing of its people.

As the world moves westward, not only do the Eastern and Old World traditions, habits and prejudices lose force, but speculative dogmas which divide Christians from each other, and which are the offspring of theological schools, sink with other unpractical ideas, and practical morality prevails, but without loss of religious sentiment, there being more harmony between the sects, in the belief that in union there is strength and victory over evil. Thus we see everywhere in Dakota union preaching and Sunday-school services. The man of the Eastern states is not denied religious and educational advantages in Dakota, while the European finds the broadest religious toleration without the penalties usually visited on dissenters across the sea.

XVI.

SOCIETIES.

All the leading religious, benevolent, labor, secret, temperance and educational organizations can be found in Dakota, among which are the following:

Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle,	Knights of Labor,
White Cross League,	Masonic—from Blue Lodge to Consistory,
American Legion of Honor,	Independent Order of Odd Fellows,
United Ancient Order of Druids,	Knights of Pythias,
Father Mathew Temperance Society,	Ancient Order of United Workmen,
Crusaders' Total Abstinence Society,	Young Men's Christian Association,
Protective Order of Elks,	Woman's Christian Temperance Union,
Farmers Alliance,	Independent Order of Good Templars,
Royal Arcanum,	Grand Army of the Republic,
Sons of Veterans,	Woman's Relief Corps,

The strongest and most important organization is the Farmers Alliance. It has been in existence about five years. The president from the east has been H. L. Loucks of Clear Lake. The other officers are as follows: First vice president, F. B. Fancher of Jamestown; second vice president, J. W. Harden of Woonsocket; secretary, C. A. Soderberg of Hartland; treasurer, Z. D. Scott of Milbank; lecturer, A. D. Chase of Watertown. The object of the alliance is co-operation in the purchase of supplies, in the sale of farm products, and in insurance. Large savings have already been effected by the farmers through the various plans in operation. Business departments for the sale of machinery, twine, coal, etc., at wholesale rates, and an insurance feature covering crops from hail and wind, have been instituted, and other co-operative projects are in view. No alliance in the country has been more successfully managed and maintained, and greater good is to come from it as its membership increases. It already numbers nearly 20,000 members.

XVII.

NEWSPAPERS.

One of the most potent and direct influences which has contributed to the upbuilding of Dakota is the newspaper. Adjusting itself quickly to new conditions, the printing press is often found in towns where houses are still without foundations. Founded not always in response to commercial necessity than in answer to the eager demand of an intelligent population, the newspaper has become an important and far-reaching element in the growth and greatness of our territory. Several of our papers have large and valuable plants. The newspapers of Dakota will stand inspection and comparison with the press of any part of the Union. Dakota has, in round numbers, 400 publications of every class. This is more than Minnesota, her more populous neighbor on the east, can boast of, and more than any one of 24 states out of 38 on the list for 1888. This is more than twice the number of newspapers published in Alabama, Mississippi, Maryland, Arkansas, Maine, Connecticut, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Florida, Colorado or Louisiana. Dakota has 3 times as many newspapers as the State of South Carolina; 5 times as many as Vermont, and 10 times the number of Delaware. The 400 publications of Dakota include 25 issued daily, 358 weekly, 12 monthly, 4 semi-monthly and 1 quarterly. There are 392 papers printed in English, 4 in the Scandinavian language, 3 in German and 1 in Dutch or Hollandish. There are 382 newspapers of secular and general information, 8 educational, 5 agricultural, 3 religious, and 1 medical; the School for Deaf Mutes also issues a weekly paper.

South Dakota has 275 papers, or more than South Carolina, Delaware, Vermont and Nevada combined — and as many as Minnesota.

North Dakota has 125 papers, or more than Vermont and Delaware combined, more than Montana and Washington combined, and as many as South Carolina.

XVIII.

BANKS.

Dakota has excellent banking privileges found in 336 banks and banking houses, a greater number than in the six states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina combined. The banking capital is \$11,797,440. Of these banks 58 are organized under the national banking act. Every bank in the territory is under the careful eye of the law.

North Dakota has 25 national banks, 38 incorporated banking companies and 37 private bankers, having, combined, a total capital of \$3,750,575. A greater number than Louisiana, either Carolina, West Virginia, Vermont, or any one of eight other states.

South Dakota has 33 national banks, 147 incorporated banking companies and 56 private banks, having, combined, a total capital of \$8,046,865. A greater number than Georgia, California, Louisiana, or any one of 19 other states, and as many banks as Texas, a state having four times the population.

The report of the comptroller of the currency for the year ending June 30, 1889, gives the following statement concerning the condition of the national banks of the Territory of Dakota:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	\$7,414,500.98	Capital stock	\$2,625,000.00
U. S. bonds	4,267,500.00	Surplus and profits	1,463,657.98
Other stocks and bonds	349,044.99	Circulation	839,400.00
Due from banks and bankers	1,655,947.92	Dividends unpaid	1,042.16
Real estate	892,641.75	Deposits	6,467,826.73
Premium and expense	229,286.48	Due to banks and bankers	592,213.47
Cash and due from United States	1,494,716.44	Redeemments	497,884.29
Total	\$13,989,721.56	Total	\$13,989,721.63

The average capital and surplus of each bank is \$82,615. In number of national banks Dakota exceeds all the other territories combined.

NIX.

POST OFFICES.

Dakota has 1,081 post offices, more than in any one of 41 states, and contributes a gross annual revenue to the Government of over a half million dollars. Considering that all post offices the receipts of which entitle the postmaster to \$1,000 or over, are called presidential offices, it is worthy of note that Dakota has 51 of such offices, or more than in any one of 20 states, some of which have populations ranging from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000, and a century's growth back of them, all of which bears witness to the vigorous growth, intelligence and enterprise of the great territory.

North Dakota has 454 offices, of which 18 are presidential ones.

South Dakota has 627 offices, including 33 of the presidential class.

CONCLUSION.

Twenty years ago Dakota was not; to-day it is the home of 600,000 people possessed of \$300,000,000 of property, and development only just begun. The states of the East passed generations of hardship and privation in establishing social and business institutions now common to all Dakota. Then settlement pushed to the West by oxen-pace; now the Dakotan settler soon surrounds himself with the best forces of modern life; his school, his church, his social institutions, are set up like his ready-made houses, which the railroad sidetracks on the prairie.

We hear some complaint of hard times in Dakota. Why, life is many times more comfortable here now than in the early days of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, indeed anywhere in the East, and an hundred fold better than among the poor of the large cities or with the millions who toil without hope in the Old World. Dakota is not only building up prosperous communities, but is making many forward strides in intelligence and morality. Our future is full of promise and possibility, and in the strength and glory of decades to come, these lean years,

because of devotion to one crop—and sometimes personal extravagance or want of knowledge—will be forgotten in the plenty brought by diversity and practical methods. To-day it is a struggle for bread and clothes, and preparation for covering the land with orchards and forest groves, with school houses and churches, and homes for generations to come, when in freedom and purity the children of the present will possess the West, the pride and glory of the New World. At present much of the wealth of the Dakotas is compressed into a few counties along the Red, Big Sioux, James and Missouri rivers, comparatively but a small proportion of a grand plateau of prairie 400 miles from north to south and 350 miles from east to west, and lying in the heart of the continent. It has not been long since its great domain was mapped out as a part of the American Desert; now Dakota's pastures furnish meat for the hungry of other lands, its wheat is bread for them, and it is beginning to furnish the butter for the bread. Besides the spread of agriculture, manufactures are growing and the small industries that enable a people to live on its own products are constantly expanding. With all of our great acreage and natural resources subjected to human use, what limit can there be to our future prosperity? Dakota has millions of acres of free vacant lands.

Someone has said that no man has a home until he owns one. Dakota extends a friendly hand to the landless, the homeless, and all who eke out a bare existence on rented farms or as laborers in the East or Old World. The peaceful ease and rapidity with which the land of Dakota is being brought into use is remarkable. Favorable government, climate and soil are inducements, but the price of the farm is a prime consideration. The land is free. The intending settler can come to Dakota in a colonist sleeper, a palace car or a common coach, and take up free lands within the sound of the engine whistle. There is no uncertainty in coming to Dakota—the reputation of its products has been established. Every man, and every woman, too, who is unmarried, widowed or deserted, enjoys the three rights of public land entry under the homestead, pre-emption and timber culture acts, and can become the owner of 480 acres of fertile soil by complying with the provisions of these laws, which mark the most wise and beneficent disposition of public land by any government.

Dakota is the leading territory even with small development in comparison with its great capabilities, and has ambition to become two leading states. And why should not this laudable ambition reach fruition? We have a citizenship made up of the best brain and blood and muscle of many states and countries; men and women gathered from all the best sections of America and Europe; men and women blessed with intellectual, social and moral forces, and endowed with industry, patriotism and hope; men trained in schools and skilled in business, and still in the vigor and strength of youth; and women—useful maidens, prudent wives, faithful mothers, careful matrons—who make each Dakotan's home a centre of moral influence. In the purity of the home lies the safety of the state—and of civilization.

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1889.

THE
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

THE STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL AND
POLITICAL ABSTRACT.

AGRICULTURAL, MINERAL, COMMERCIAL, MANUFACTURING,
EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL, AND GENERAL
STATEMENTS.



PUBLISHED BY
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CONSTITUTION

OF

NORTH DAKOTA, 1889.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of North Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have a right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require.

SEC. 3. The State of North Dakota is an inseparable part of the American Union and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

SEC. 4. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall be forever guaranteed in this state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness or juror on account of his opinion on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state.

SEC. 5. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require.

SEC. 6. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted. Witnesses shall not be unreasonably detained, nor be confined in any room where criminals are actually imprisoned.

SEC. 7. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate; but a jury in civil cases, in courts not of record, may consist of less than twelve men, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. Until otherwise provided by law, no person shall, for a felony, be proceeded against criminally otherwise than by indictment, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. In all other cases, offenses shall be prosecuted criminally by indictment or information. The legislative assembly may change, regulate or abolish the grand jury system.

SEC. 9. Every man may freely write, speak and publish his opinions on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that privilege. In all civil and criminal trials for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and shall be a sufficient defense when the matter is published with good motives and for justifiable ends; and the jury shall have the same power of giving a general verdict as in other cases; and in all indictments or informations for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 10. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for the common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for the redress of grievances, or for other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 11. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.

SEC. 12. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be maintained by this state in time of peace, and no soldiers shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 13. In criminal prosecutions in any court whatever, the party accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial; to have the process of the court to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and to appear and defend in person and with counsel. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, nor be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

SEC. 14. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation having been first made to, or paid into court for the owner, and no right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation, other than municipal, until full compensation therefor be first made in money or ascertained and paid into court for the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury be waived.

SEC. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases of tort; or where there is strong presumption of fraud.

SEC. 16. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts shall ever be passed.

SEC. 17. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this state.

SEC. 18. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person and things to be seized.

SEC. 19. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 20. No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted which may not be altered, revoked or repealed by the legislative assembly; nor shall any citizen or class of citizens be granted privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not be granted to all citizens.

SEC. 21. The provisions of this constitution are mandatory and prohibitory unless, by express words, they are declared to be otherwise.

SEC. 22. All courts shall be open, and every man for any injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation shall have remedy by due process of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the state in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases, as the legislative assembly may by law direct.

SEC. 23. Every citizen of this state shall be free to obtain employment wherever possible, and any person, corporation, or agent thereof, maliciously

interfering or hindering in any way any citizen from obtaining or enjoying employment already obtained, from any other corporation or person, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

SEC. 24. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 25. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives.

SEC. 26. The senate shall be composed of not less than 30 nor more than 50 members.

SEC. 27. Senators shall be elected for the term of 4 years except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 28. No person shall be a senator who is not a qualified elector in the district in which he may be chosen, and who shall not have attained the age of 25 years, and have been a resident of the state or territory for 2 years next preceding his election.

SEC. 29. The legislative assembly shall fix the number of senators, and divide the state into as many senatorial districts as there are senators, which districts, as nearly as may be, shall be equal to each other in the number of inhabitants entitled to representation. Each district shall be entitled to one senator and no more, and shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory; and no portion of any county shall be attached to any other county, or part thereof, so as to form a district. The districts as thus ascertained and determined shall continue until changed by law.

SEC. 30. The senatorial districts shall be numbered consecutively from one upwards, according to the number of districts prescribed, and the senators shall be divided into two classes. Those elected in the districts designated by even numbers shall constitute one class, and those elected in districts designated by odd numbers shall constitute the other class. The senators of one class, elected in the year 1890, shall hold their office for 2 years, those of the other class shall hold their office 4 years, and the determination of the two classes shall be by lot so that one-half of the senators, as nearly as practicable, may be elected biennially.

SEC. 31. The senate, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, shall elect one of its members president *pro tempore*, who may take the place of the lieutenant governor under rules prescribed by law.

SEC. 32. The house of representatives shall be composed of not less than 50 nor more than 140 members.

SEC. 33. Representatives shall be elected for the term of 2 years.

SEC. 34. No person shall be a representative who is not a qualified elector in the district for which he may be chosen, and who shall not have attained the age of 21 years, and have been a resident of the state or territory for 2 years next preceding his election.

SEC. 35. The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned to and elected at large from each senatorial district. The legislative assembly shall, in the year 1895, and every tenth year, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of this state, and shall at its first regular session after each such enumeration, and also after each federal census, ~~proceed~~ to fix by law the number of senators which shall constitute the senate of North Dakota, and the number of representatives which shall constitute the house of representatives of North Dakota, within the limits prescribed by this constitution, and at the same session shall proceed to reapportion the state into senatorial districts, as prescribed by this constitution, and to fix the number of members of the house of representatives to be elected from the several senatorial districts; *Provided*, that the legislative assembly may, at any regular session, redistrict the state into senatorial districts, and apportion the senators and representatives respectively.

SEC. 36. The house of representatives shall elect one of its members as speaker.

SEC. 37. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, register of deeds, sheriff or person holding any office of profit under this state, except in the militia or office of the attorney at law, notary public or justice of the peace, and no person holding any office of profit or honor under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of \$300, shall hold any office in either branch of the legislative assembly or become a member thereof.

SEC. 38. No member of the legislative assembly, expelled for corruption, and no person convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime shall be eligible to the legislative assembly, or to any office in either branch thereof.

SEC. 39. No member of the legislative assembly shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected; nor shall any member receive any civil appointment from the governor, or governor and senate, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 40. If any person elected to either house of the legislative assembly shall offer or promise to give his vote or influence in favor of, or against any measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced into the legislative assembly, in consideration, or upon conditions, that any other person elected to the same legislative assembly will give, or will promise or assent to give, his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition, pending or proposed to be introduced into such legislative assembly, the person making such offer or promise shall be deemed guilty of solicitation of bribery. If any member of the legislative assembly shall give his vote or influence for or against any measure or proposition, pending or proposed to be introduced into such legislative assembly, or offer, promise or assent so to do upon condition that any other member will give, promise or assent to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other such measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced into such legislative assembly, or in consideration that any other member hath given his vote or influence, for or against any other measure or proposition in such legislative assembly, he shall be deemed guilty of bribery. And any person, member of the legislative assembly or person elected thereto, who shall be guilty of either such offenses, shall be expelled, and shall not thereafter be eligible to the legislative assembly, and on the conviction thereof in the civil courts, shall be liable to such further penalty as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 41. The term of service of the members of the legislative assembly shall begin on the first Tuesday in January next after their election.

SEC. 42. The members of the legislative assembly shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same. For words used in any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 43. Any member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the legislative assembly, shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon without the consent of the house.

SEC. 44. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislative assembly.

SEC. 45. Each member of the legislative assembly shall receive as a compensation for his services for each session, \$5 per day, and 10 cents for every mile of necessary travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislative assembly, on the most usual route.

SEC. 46. A majority of the members of each house shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such a manner, and under such a penalty, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 47. Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

SEC. 48. Each house shall have the power to determine the rules of proceeding, and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to protect its members against violence or offers of bribes, or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member; and shall have all other powers necessary and usual in the legislative assembly of a free state. But no imprisonment by either house shall continue beyond 30 days. Punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar a criminal prosecution for the same offense.

SEC. 49. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays on any question shall be taken and entered on the journal at the request of one-sixth of those present.

SEC. 50. The sessions of each house and of the committee of the whole shall be open unless the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 51. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting, except in case of epidemic, pestilence or other great danger.

SEC. 52. The senate and house of representatives jointly shall be designated as the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota.

SEC. 53. The legislative assembly shall meet at the seat of government at 12 o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, in the year next following the election of the members thereof.

SEC. 54. In all elections to be made by the legislative assembly, or either house thereof, the members shall vote *viva voce* , and their votes shall be entered in the journal.

SEC. 55. The sessions of the legislative assembly shall be biennial, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 56. No regular sessions of the legislative assembly shall exceed sixty days, except in case of impeachment, but the first session of the legislative assembly may continue for a period of 120 days.

SEC. 57. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislative assembly, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

SEC. 58. No law shall be passed except by a bill adopted by both houses, and no bill shall be so altered and amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 59. The enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota.

SEC. 60. No bill for the appropriation of money, except for the expenses of the government, shall be introduced after the fortieth day of the session, except by unanimous consent of the house in which it is sought to be introduced.

SEC. 61. No bill shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title, but a bill which violates this provision shall be invalidated thereby only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed.

SEC. 62. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state, interest on the public debt, and for public schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 63. Every bill shall be read three several times, but the first and second reading, and those only, may be upon the same day; and the second reading may be by title of the bill unless a reading at length be demanded. The first and third readings shall be at length. No legislative day shall be shorter than the natural day.

SEC. 64. No bill shall be revised or amended, or the provisions thereof extended or incorporated in any other bill by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revised, amended or extended or so incorporated, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 65. No bill shall become a law except by a vote of a majority of all the members elect in each house, nor unless, on its final passage, the vote be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting be entered on the journal.

SEC. 66. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the legislative assembly; immediately before such signing their title shall be publicly read and the fact of signing shall be at once entered on the journal.

SEC. 67. No act of the legislative assembly shall take effect until July 1st after the close of the session, unless in case of emergency (which shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the legislative assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present in each house, otherwise direct.

SEC. 68. The legislative assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 69. The legislative assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

1. For granting divorces.
2. Laying out, opening, altering or working roads or highways, vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys or public ground.
3. Locating or changing county seats.
4. Regulating county or township affairs.
5. Regulating the practice of courts of justice..
6. Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates or constables.
7. Changing the rules of evidence in any trial or inquiry.
8. Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.
9. Declaring any person of age.
10. For limitation of civil actions, or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds.
11. Summoning or impaneling grand or petit juries.
12. Providing for the management of common schools.
13. Regulating the rate of interest on money.
14. The opening or conducting of any election or designating the place of voting.
15. The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability.
16. Chartering or licensing ferries, toll bridges or toll roads.
17. Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures.
18. Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers.
19. Changing the law of descent.
20. Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or any special or exclusive privilege, immunity of franchise whatever.
21. For the punishment of crimes.
22. Changing the names of persons or places.
23. For the assessment or collection of taxes.
24. Affecting the estates of deceased persons, minors or others under legal disabilities.
25. Extending the time for the collection of taxes.
26. Refunding money into the state treasury.
27. Relinquishing or extinguishing in whole or in part the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or person to this state, or to any municipal corporation therein.
28. Legalizing, except as against the state, the unauthorized or invalid act of any officer.
29. Exempting property from taxation.
30. Restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes.
31. Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens.
32. Creating offices, or prescribing the powers or duties of officers in counties, cities, townships, election or school districts, or authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children.
33. Incorporation of cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village.
34. Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities.
35. The protection of game or fish.

SEC. 70. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted; nor shall the legislative assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 71. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall reside at the seat of government and shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and duly qualified.

SEC. 72. A lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term as the governor. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, failure to qualify, absence from the state, removal from office, or the disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

SEC. 73. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor unless he be a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state, who shall have attained the age of 30 years, and who shall have resided 5 years next preceding the election within the state or territory, nor shall he be eligible to any other office during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 74. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the time and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly. The persons having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor respectively shall be declared elected, but if two or more shall have an equal and highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislative assembly, at its next regular session, shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. The returns of the election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 75. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. He shall have power to convene the legislative assembly on extraordinary occasions. He shall, at the commencement of each session, communicate to the legislative assembly by message, information of the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislative assembly and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 76. The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment; but the legislative assembly may by law regulate the manner in which the remission of fines, pardons, commutations and reprieves may be applied for. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to suspend the execution of sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislative assembly at its next regular session, when the legislative assembly shall either pardon or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant further reprieve. He shall communicate to the legislative assembly at each regular session each case of remission of fine, reprieve, commutation or pardon granted by him, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he is convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the remission, commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reason for granting the same.

SEC. 77. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. If, during the vacancy in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign or die, or from mental or physical disease, or otherwise, become incapable of performing the duties of his office, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability removed.

SEC. 78. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the constitution or law for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by appointment.

SEC. 79. Every bill which shall have passed the legislative assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elect shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it be approved by two-thirds of the members elect, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislative assembly, by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state, within fifteen days after such adjournment.

SEC. 80. The governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items, or part or parts of any bill making appropriations of money or property embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items, and part or parts disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the following manner: If the legislative assembly be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the item or items, or part or parts thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto, and the items or parts objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item or part shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 81. Any governor of this state who asks, receives or agrees to receive any bribe upon any understanding that his official opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or who gives or offers, or promises his official influence in consideration that any member of the legislative assembly shall give his official vote or influence on any particular side of any question or matter upon which he may be required to act in his official capacity, or who menaces any member by the threatened use of his veto power, or who offers or promises any member that he, the said governor, will appoint any particular person or persons to any office created or thereafter to be created, in consideration that any member shall give his official vote or influence on any matter pending or thereafter to be introduced into either house of said legislative assembly, or who threatens any member that he, the said governor, will remove any person or persons from office or position with intent in any manner to influence the action of said member, shall be punished in the manner now or that may hereafter be provided by law, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit all right to hold or exercise any office of trust or honor in this state.

SEC. 82. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly, a secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of insurance, three commissioners of railroads, an attorney general and one commissioner of agriculture and labor, who shall have attained the age of 25 years, shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have the qualifications of state electors. They shall severally hold their offices at the seat of government for the term of two years and until their successors are elected and duly qualified, but no person shall be eligible to the office of treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

SEC. 83. The powers and duties of the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioners of insurance, commissioners of railroads, attorney general and commissioner of agriculture and labor, shall be as prescribed by law.

SEC. 84. Until otherwise provided by law, the governor shall receive an annual salary of \$3,000; the lieutenant governor shall receive an annual salary of \$1,000; the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public in-

struction, commissioner of insurance, commissioners of railroads and attorney general shall each receive an annual salary of \$2,000; the salary of the commissioner of agriculture and labor shall be as prescribed by law, but the salaries of any of the said officers shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected, and all fees and profits arising from any of the said offices shall be covered into the state treasury.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 85. The judicial power of the State of North Dakota shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, and in such other courts as may be created by law for cities, incorporated towns and villages.

SEC. 86. The supreme court, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, and shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts under such regulations and limitations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 87. It shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, injunction, and such other original and remedial writs as may be necessary to the proper exercise of its jurisdiction, and shall have authority to hear and determine the same; *Provided, however*, that no jury trials shall be allowed in said supreme court, but in proper cases questions of fact may be sent by said court to a district court for trial.

SEC. 88. Until otherwise provided by law three terms of the supreme court shall be held each year, one at the seat of government, one at Fargo in the county of Cass, and one at Grand Forks in the county of Grand Forks.

SEC. 89. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision, but one or more of said judges may adjourn the court from day to day or to a day certain.

SEC. 90. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large, and except as may be otherwise provided herein for the first election for judges under this constitution, said judges shall be elected at general elections.

SEC. 91. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court, except as in this article otherwise provided, shall be six years, and they shall hold their offices until their successors are duly qualified.

SEC. 92. The judges of the supreme court shall, immediately after the first election under this constitution, be classified by lot, so that one shall hold his office for the term of three years, one for the term of five years and one for the term of seven years from the first Monday in December, A. D. 1889. The lots shall be drawn by the judges, who shall for that purpose assemble at the seat of government, and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the secretary of the territory, and filed in his office, unless the secretary of state of North Dakota shall have entered upon the duties of his office, in which event said certification shall be filed therein. The judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by election or appointment to fill a vacancy, shall be chief justice, and shall preside at all terms of the supreme court, and in case of his absence the judge having in like manner the next shortest term to serve shall preside in his stead.

SEC. 93. There shall be a clerk and also a reporter of the supreme court, who shall be appointed by the judges thereof, and who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of said judges, and whose duties and emoluments shall be prescribed by law and by rules of the supreme court not inconsistent with law. The legislative assembly shall make provision for the publication and distribution of the decisions of the supreme court, and for the sale of the published volumes thereof.

SEC. 94. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he be learned in the law, be at least 30 years of age and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this state or territory of Dakota three years next preceding his election.

SEC. 95. Whenever the population of the State of North Dakota shall equal 600,000 the legislative assembly shall have the power to increase the number of the judges of the supreme court to five, in which event a majority of said court, as thus increased, shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 96. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the supreme court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment except as herein provided.

SEC. 97. The style of all process shall be "The State of North Dakota." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of North Dakota, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the State of North Dakota."

SEC. 98. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation or otherwise in the office of judge of the supreme court shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which appointment shall continue until the first general election thereafter, when said vacancy shall be filled by election.

SEC. 99. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive such compensation for their services as may be prescribed by law, which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which a judge shall have been elected.

SEC. 100. In case a judge of the supreme court shall be in any way interested in a cause brought before said court, the remaining judges of said court shall call one of the district judges to sit with them on the hearing of said cause.

SEC. 101. When a judgment or decree is reversed or confirmed by the supreme court, every point fairly arising upon the record of the case shall be considered and decided, and the reasons therefor shall be concisely stated in writing, signed by the judges concurring, filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, and preserved with a record of the case. Any judge dissenting therefrom may give the reasons of his dissent in writing over his signature.

SEC. 102. It shall be the duty of the court to prepare a syllabus of the points adjudicated in each case, which shall be concurred in by a majority of the judges thereof, and it shall be prefixed to the published reports of the case.

DISTRICT COURTS.

SEC. 103. The district court shall have original jurisdiction, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, of all causes both at law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. They and the judges thereof shall also have jurisdiction and power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, injunction and other original and remedial writs, with authority to hear and determine the same.

SEC. 104. The state shall be divided into six judicial districts, in each of which there shall be elected at general elections, by the electors thereof, one judge of the district court therein, whose term of office shall be four years from the first Monday in January succeeding his election, and until his successor is duly qualified. This section shall not be construed as governing the first election of district judges under this constitution.

SEC. 105. Until otherwise provided by law said districts shall be constituted as follows:

District No. 1 shall consist of the counties of Pembina, Cavalier, Walsh, Nelson and Grand Forks.

District No. 2 shall consist of the counties of Ramsey, Towner, Benson, Pierce, Rolette, Bottineau, McHenry, Church, Renville, Ward, Stevens, Mountrail, Garfield, Flannery and Buford.

District No. 3 shall consist of the counties of Cass, Steele and Traill.

District No. 4 shall consist of the counties of Richland, Ransom, Sargent, Dickey and McIntosh.

District No. 5 shall consist of the counties of Logan, La Moure, Stutsman, Barnes, Wells, Foster, Eddy and Griggs.

District No. 6 shall consist of the counties of Burleigh, Emmons, Kidder, Sheridan, McLean, Morton, Oliver, Mercer, Williams, Stark, Hettinger, Bowman, Billings, McKenzie, Dunn, Wallace and Allred, and that portion of the Sioux Indian reservation lying north of the 7th standard parallel.

SEC. 106. The legislative assembly may, whenever two-thirds of the members of each house shall concur therein, but not oftener than once in four years, increase the number of said judicial districts and the judges thereof; such districts shall be formed from compact territory and bounded by county lines. But such increase or change in the boundaries of the districts shall not work the removal of any judge from his office during the term for which he may have been elected or appointed.

SEC. 107. No person shall be eligible to the office of district judge unless he be learned in the law, be at least 25 years of age and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided within the state or territory of Dakota at least two years next preceeding his election, nor unless he shall at the time of his election be an elector within the judicial district for which he is elected.

SEC. 108. There shall be a clerk of the district court in each organized county in which a court is holden, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county and shall hold his office for the same term as other county officers. He shall receive such compensation for his services as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 109. Writs of error and appeals may be allowed from the decisions of the district courts to the supreme court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

COUNTY COURTS.

SEC. 110. There shall be established in each county a county court, which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and holden by one judge elected by the electors of the county, and whose term of office shall be two years.

SEC. 111. The county court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, the sale of lands by executors, administrators and guardians, and such other probate jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. *Provided*, that whenever the voters of any county having a population of 2,000 or over shall decide by a majority vote that they desire the jurisdiction of said court increased above that limited by this constitution, then said county courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts in all civil actions where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$1,000 and in all criminal actions below the grade of felony, and in case it is decided by the voters of any county to so increase the jurisdiction of said county court, the jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanors arising under state laws which may have been conferred upon police magistrates, shall cease. The qualifications of the judge of the county court in counties where the jurisdiction of said court shall have been increased shall be the same as those of the district judge, except that he shall be a resident of the county at the time of his election, and said county judge shall receive such salary for his services as may be provided by law. In case the voters of any county decide to increase the jurisdiction of said county courts, then such jurisdiction as thus increased shall remain until otherwise provided by law.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

SEC. 112. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the election of justices of the peace in each organized county within the state. But the number of said justices to be elected in each organized county shall be limited by law to such a number as shall be necessary for the proper administration of justice. The justices of the peace herein provided for shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all civil actions when the amount in controversy, exclusive of costs, does not exceed \$200, and in counties where no county court with criminal jurisdiction exists they shall have such jurisdiction to hear and determine cases of misdemeanor as may be provided by law, but in no case shall said justices of the peace have jurisdiction when the boundaries of or title to real estate shall come in question. The legislative assembly shall have power to abolish the office of justice of the peace and confer that jurisdiction upon judges of county courts, or elsewhere.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

SEC. 113. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the election of police magistrates in cities, incorporated towns and villages, who in addition to their jurisdiction of all cases arising under the ordinances of said cities, towns and villages, shall be *ex-officio* justices of the peace of the county in which said cities, towns and villages may be located. And the legislative assembly may confer upon said police magistrates the jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all cases of misdemeanors, and the prosecutions therein shall be by information.

SEC. 114. Appeals shall lie from the county court, final decisions of justices of the peace and police magistrates, in such cases and pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 115. The time of holding courts in the several counties of a district shall be as prescribed by law, but at least two terms of the district court shall be held annually in each organized county, and the legislative assembly shall make provisions for attaching unorganized counties or territories to organized counties for judicial purposes.

SEC. 116. Judges of the district courts may hold court in other districts than their own under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 117. No judge of the supreme or district court shall act as attorney or counselor at law.

SEC. 118. Until the legislative assembly shall provide by law for fixing the terms of courts, the judges of the supreme and district courts shall fix the terms thereof.

SEC. 119. No judge of the supreme or district court shall be elected or appointed to any other than judicial offices, or be eligible thereto, during the term for which he was elected or appointed such judge. All votes or appointments for either of them for any elective or appointive office except that of judge of the supreme court or district court, given by the legislative assembly or the people, shall be void.

SEC. 120. Tribunals of conciliation may be established with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law, or the powers and duties of such may be conferred upon other courts of justice; but such tribunals or other courts, when sitting as such, shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, unless they voluntarily submit their matters of difference and agree to abide the judgment of such tribunals or courts.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

SEC. 121. Every male person of the age of 21 years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state one year, in the county six months and in the precinct ninety days next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

First—Citizens of the United States.

Second—Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens one year and not more than six years prior to such election, conformably to the naturalization laws of the United States.

Third—Civilized persons of Indian descent who shall have severed their tribal relations two years next preceding such election.

SEC. 122. The legislative assembly shall be empowered to make further extensions of suffrage hereafter, at its discretion, to all citizens of mature age and sound mind, not convicted of crime, without regard to sex; but no law extending or restricting the right of suffrage shall be in force until adopted by a majority of the electors of the state voting at a general election.

SEC. 123. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, breach of the peace or illegal voting, be privileged from arrest on the days of election during their attendance at, going to and returning from such election and no elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 124. The general elections of the state shall be biennial, and shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, *Provided*, that the first general election under this constitution shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1890.

SEC. 125. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

SEC. 126. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of his being stationed therein.

SEC. 127. No person who is under guardianship, *non compos mentis* or insane, shall be qualified to vote at any election, nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights.

SEC. 128. Any woman having qualifications enumerated in Sec. 121 of this article as to age, residence and citizenship, and including those now qualified by the laws of the territory, may vote for all school officers, and upon all questions pertaining solely to school matters, and be eligible to any school office.

SEC. 129. All elections by the people shall be by secret ballot, subject to such regulations as shall be provided by law.

ARTICLE VI.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 130. The legislative assembly shall provide by general law for the organization of municipal corporations, restricting their powers as to levying taxes and assessments, borrowing money and contracting debts, and money raised by taxation, loan or assessment for any purpose shall not be diverted to any other purpose except by authority of law.

ARTICLE VII.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

SEC. 131. No charter of incorporation shall be granted, changed or amended by special law, except in the case of such municipal, charitable, educational, penal or reformatory corporations as may be under the control of the state; but the legislative assembly shall provide by general laws for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, and any such law, so passed, shall be subject to future repeal or alteration.

SEC. 132. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 133. The legislative assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter to any corporation now existing, nor alter or amend the same, nor pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 134. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged, or so construed as to prevent the legislative assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of this state shall never be abridged, or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such a manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well-being of the state.

SEC. 135. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 136. No foreign corporation shall do business in this state without having one or more places of business and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 137. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter.

SEC. 138. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

The stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after 60 days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 139. No law shall be passed by the legislative assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad, telegraph, telephone or electric light plant within any city, town or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied for such purposes.

SEC. 140. Every railroad corporation organized and doing business in this state, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in the state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock and the amount owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in and by whom, and the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall annually make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer or officers to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law, and the legislative assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section; *Provided*, the provisions of this section shall not be so construed as to apply to foreign corporations.

SEC. 141. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given at least 60 days to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. Any attempt to evade the provisions of this section, by any railroad corporation, by lease or otherwise, shall work a forfeiture of its charter.

SEC. 142. Railways heretofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed in this state, are hereby declared public highways, and all railroad, sleeping car, telegraph, telephone and transportation companies of passengers, intelligence and freight, are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control; and the legislative assembly shall have power to enact laws regulating and controlling the rates of charges for the transportation of passengers, intelligence and freight, as such common carriers, from one point to another in this state; *Provided*, that appeal may be had to the courts of this state from the rates so fixed; but the rates fixed by the legislative assembly or board of railroad commissioners shall remain in force pending the decision of the courts.

SEC. 143. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state, and to connect at the state line with the railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other; and shall receive and transport each other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 144. The term "corporation," as used in this article, shall not be understood as embracing municipalities or political divisions of the state unless otherwise expressly stated, but it shall be held and construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

SEC. 145. If a general banking law be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the state, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the state treasurer for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 146. Any combination between individuals, corporations, associations, or either, having for its object or effect the controlling of the price of any pro-

duct of the soil or any article of manufacture or commerce, or the cost of exchange or transportation, is prohibited and hereby declared unlawful and against public policy, and any and all franchises heretofore granted or extended or that may hereafter be granted or extended in this state, whenever the owner or owners thereof violate this article, shall be deemed annulled and become void.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

SEC. 147. A high degree of intelligence, patriotism, integrity and morality on the part of every voter in a government by the people being necessary in order to insure the continuance of that government and the prosperity and happiness of the people, the legislative assembly shall make provision for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools which shall be open to all children of the State of North Dakota, and free from sectarian control. This legislative requirement shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of North Dakota.

SEC. 148. The legislative assembly shall provide at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, for a uniform system of free public schools throughout the state; beginning with the primary and extending through all grades up to and including the normal and collegiate course.

SEC. 149. In all schools instruction shall be given as far as practicable in those branches of knowledge that tend to impress upon the mind the vital importance of truthfulness, temperance, purity, public spirit, and respect for honest labor of every kind.

SEC. 150. A superintendent of schools for each county shall be elected every two years, whose qualifications, duties, powers and compensation shall be fixed by law.

SEC. 151. The legislative assembly shall take such other steps as may be necessary to prevent illiteracy, secure a reasonable degree of uniformity in course of study and to promote industrial, scientific and agricultural improvement.

SEC. 152. All colleges, universities and other educational institutions, for the support of which lands have been granted to this state, or which are supported by a public tax, shall remain under the absolute and exclusive control of the state. No money raised for the support of the public schools or the state shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

ARTICLE IX.

SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LANDS.

SEC. 153. All proceeds of the public lands that have heretofore been, or may hereafter be granted by the United States for the support of the common schools in this state; all such per centum as may be granted by the United States on the sale of public lands; the proceeds of property that shall fall to the state by escheat; the proceeds of all gifts and donations to the state for common schools, or not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the gift, and all other property otherwise acquired for common schools, shall be and remain a perpetual fund for the maintenance of the common schools of the state. It shall be deemed a trust fund, the principal of which shall forever remain inviolate and may be increased but never diminished. The state shall make good all losses thereof.

SEC. 154. The interest and income of this fund, together with the net proceeds of all fines for violation of state laws, and all other sums which may be added thereto by law, shall be faithfully used and applied each year for the benefit of the common schools of the state, and shall be for this purpose apportioned among and between all the several common school corporations of the state in proportion to the number of children in each of school age, as may be fixed by law, and no part of the fund shall ever be diverted even temporarily from this purpose, or used for any other purpose whatever than the main-

tenance of common schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; *Provided, however,* that if any portion of the interest or income aforesaid be not expended during any year, said portion shall be added to and become a part of the school fund.

SEC. 155. After one year from the assembling of the first legislative assembly, the lands granted to the state from the United States for the support of the common schools, may be sold upon the following conditions, and no other: No more than one-fourth of all such lands shall be sold within the first 5 years after the same become salable by virtue of this section. No more than one-half of the remainder within 10 years after the same become salable as aforesaid. The residue may be sold at any time after the expiration of said 10 years. The legislative assembly shall provide for the sale of all school lands subject to the provisions of this article. The coal lands of the state shall never be sold, but the legislative assembly may by general law provide for leasing the same; the words "coal lands" shall include lands bearing lignite coal.

SEC. 156. The superintendent of public instruction, governor, attorney general, secretary of state and state auditor shall constitute a board of commissioners, which shall be denominated the "Board of University and School Lands," and subject to the provisions of this article and any law that may be passed by the legislative assembly, said board shall have control of the appraisement, sale, rental and disposal of all school and university lands, and shall direct the investment of the funds arising therefrom in the hands of the state treasurer, under the limitations of Sec. 160 of this article.

SEC. 157. The county superintendent of common schools, the chairman of the county board and the county auditor, shall constitute boards of appraisal, and under the authority of the state board of university and school lands shall appraise all school lands within their respective counties, which they may from time to time recommend for sale at their actual value, under the prescribed terms, and shall first select and designate for sale the most valuable lands.

SEC. 158. No land shall be sold for less than the appraised value, and in no case for less than \$10 per acre. The purchaser shall pay one-fifth of the price in cash, and the remaining four-fifths as follows: One-fifth in 5 years, one-fifth in 10 years, one-fifth in 15 years and one-fifth in 20 years, with interest at the rate of not less than 6 per centum, payable annually in advance. All sales shall be held at the county seat of the county in which the land to be sold is situate, and shall be at public auction, and to the highest bidder, after 60 days' advertisement of the same in a newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the lands to be sold, and one at the seat of government. Such lands as shall not have been specially subdivided shall be offered in tracts of one-quarter section, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivision. All lands designated for sale and not sold within two years after appraisal shall be reappraised before they are sold. No grant or patent for any such lands shall issue until payment is made for the same; *Provided,* that the lands contracted to be sold by the state shall be subject to taxation from the date of such contract. In case the taxes assessed against any of said lands for any year remain unpaid until the first Monday in October of the following year, then and thereupon the contract of sale for such lands shall become null and void.

SEC. 159. All land, money or other property donated, granted or received from the United States or any other source for a university, school of mines, reform school, agricultural college, deaf and dumb asylum, normal school or other educational or charitable institution or purpose, and the proceeds of all such lands and other property so received from any source, shall be and remain perpetual funds, the interest and income of which, together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold, shall be inviolably appropriated and applied to the specific objects of the original grants or gifts. The principal of every such fund may be increased but shall never be diminished, and the interest and income only shall be used. Every fund shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state, and the state shall make good all losses thereof.

SEC. 160. All land mentioned in the preceding section shall be appraised and sold in the same manner and under the same limitations and subject to all the conditions as to price and sale as provided above for the appraisal and sale of lands for the benefit of common schools; but a distinct and separate account

shall be kept by the proper officers of each of said funds. *Provided*, that the limitations as to the time in which school land may be sold shall apply only to lands granted for the support of common schools.

SEC. 161. The legislative assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the leasing of lands granted to the state for educational and charitable purposes; but no such law shall authorize the leasing of said lands for a longer period than five years. Said land shall only be leased for pasturage and meadow purposes and at a public auction after notice as heretofore provided in case of sale; *Provided*, that all of said school lands now under cultivation may be leased at the discretion and under the control of the board of university and school lands, for other than pasturage and meadow purposes until sold. All rents shall be paid in advance.

SEC. 162. The moneys of the permanent school fund and other educational funds shall be invested only in bonds of school corporations within the state, bonds of the United States, bonds of the State of North Dakota, or in first mortgages on farm lands in the state not exceeding in amount one-third of the actual value of any subdivision on which the same may be loaned, such value to be determined by the board of appraisers of school lands.

SEC. 163. No law shall ever be passed by the legislative assembly granting to any person, corporation or association any privileges by reason of the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands by said person, corporation or association subsequent to the survey thereof by the general government. No claim for the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands shall ever be recognized, nor shall such occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands ever be used to diminish either directly or indirectly the purchase price of said lands.

SEC. 164. The legislative assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the sale or disposal of all public lands that have been heretofore or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for purposes other than set forth and named in Secs. 153 and 159 of this article. And the legislative assembly, in providing for the appraisement, sale, rental and disposal of the same shall not be subject to the provisions and limitations of this article.

SEC. 165. The legislative assembly shall pass suitable laws for the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the state school funds; and shall require all officers charged with the same or the safe-keeping thereof to give ample bonds for all moneys and funds received by them, and if any of said officers shall convert to his own use in any manner or form, or shall loan with or without interest or shall deposit in his own name, or otherwise than in the name of the State of North Dakota, or shall deposit in any bank or with any person or persons, or exchange for other funds or property any portion of the school funds aforesaid, or purposely allow any portion of the same to remain in his own hands uninvested except in the manner prescribed by law, every such act shall constitute an embezzlement of so much of the aforesaid school funds as shall be thus taken or loaned, or deposited, or exchanged, or withheld, and shall be a felony; and any failure to pay over, produce on account for, the state school funds or any part of the same intrusted to any such officer, as by law required or demanded, shall be held and be taken to be *prima facie* evidence of such embezzlement.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

SEC. 166. The several counties in the Territory of Dakota lying north of the 7th standard parallel, as they now exist, are hereby declared to be counties of the State of North Dakota.

SEC. 167. The legislative assembly shall provide by general law for organizing new counties, locating the county seats thereof temporarily, and changing county lines; but no new county shall be organized, nor shall any organized county be so reduced as to include an area of less than 24 congressional townships, and containing a population of less than 1,000 *bona fide* inhabitants. And in the organization of new counties and in changing the lines of organized counties and boundaries of congressional townships, natural boundaries shall be observed as nearly as may be.

SEC. 168. All changes in the boundaries of organized counties before taking effect shall be submitted to the electors of the county or counties to be affected thereby, at a general election, and be adopted by a majority of all the legal votes cast in each county at such election; and in case any portion of an organized county is stricken off and added to another, the county to which such portion is added shall assume and be holden for an equitable proportion of the indebtedness of the county so reduced.

SEC. 169. The legislative assembly shall provide by general law for changing county seats in organized counties, but it shall have no power to remove the county seat of any organized county.

SEC. 170. The legislative assembly shall provide by general law for township organization under which any county may organize whenever a majority of all the legal voters of such county, voting at a general election, shall so determine; and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of said county by the board of county commissioners may be dispensed with by a majority vote of the people voting at any general election; and the affairs of said county may be transacted by the chairman of the several township boards of said county, and such others as may be provided by law for incorporated cities, towns or villages within such county.

SEC. 171. In any county that shall have adopted a system of government by the chairmen of the several township boards, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to the electors of such county at a general election in such a manner as may be provided by law, and if a majority of all the votes cast upon such question shall be against said system of government, then such system shall cease in said county, and the affairs of said county shall then be transacted by a board of county commissioners as is now provided by the laws of the Territory of Dakota.

SEC. 172. Until the system of county government by the chairmen of the several township boards is adopted by any county the fiscal affairs of said county shall be transacted by a board of county commissioners. Said board shall consist of not less than 3 and not more than 5 members, whose term of office shall be prescribed by law. Said board shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 173. At the first general election held after the adoption of this constitution, and every two years thereafter, there shall be elected in each organized county in the state a county judge, clerk of court, register of deeds, county auditor, treasurer, sheriff and state's attorney, who shall be electors of the county in which they are elected and who shall hold their office until their successors are elected and qualified. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for such other county, township and district officers as may be deemed necessary, and shall prescribe the duties and compensation of all county, township and district officers. The sheriff and treasurer of any county shall not hold their respective offices for more than four years in succession.

ARTICLE XI.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SEC. 174. The legislative assembly shall provide for raising revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the state for each year, not to exceed in any one year four (4) mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state, to be ascertained by the last assessment made for state and county purposes, and also a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the state debt.

SEC. 175. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

SEC. 176. Laws shall be passed taxing by uniform rule all property according to its true value in money, but the property of the United States, and the state, county and municipal corporations, both real and personal, shall be exempt from taxation, and the legislative assembly shall by a general law exempt from taxation property used exclusively for school, religious, cemetery or charitable purposes, and personal property to any amount not exceeding in value

\$200 for each individual liable to taxation; but the legislative assembly may, by law, provide for the payment of a per centum of gross earnings of railroad companies to be paid in lieu of all state, county, township and school taxes on property exclusively used in and about the prosecution of the business of such companies as common carriers, but no real estate of said corporations shall be exempted from taxation in the same manner and on the same basis as other real estate is taxed, except roadbed, right of way, shops and buildings used exclusively in their business as common carriers; and whenever and so long as such law providing for the payment of a per centum on earnings shall be in force, that part of Sec. 179 of this article relating to assessments of railroad property shall cease to be in force.

SEC. 177. All improvements on land shall be assessed in accordance with Sec. 179, but plowing shall not be considered as an improvement or add to the value of land for the purpose of assessment.

SEC. 178. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered or suspended by any grant or contract to which the state or any county or other municipal corporation shall be a party.

SEC. 179. All property, except as hereinafter in this section provided, shall be assessed in the county, city, township, town, village or district in which it is situated, in the manner prescribed by law. The franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock of all railroads operated in this state shall be assessed by the state board of equalization at their actual value, and such assessed valuation shall be apportioned to the counties, cities, towns, townships and districts in which said roads are located, as a basis for taxation of such property, in proportion to the number of miles of railway laid in such counties, cities, towns, townships and districts.

SEC. 180. The legislative assembly may provide for the levy, collection and disposition of an annual poll tax of not more than one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) on every male inhabitant of this state over 21 and under 50 years of age, except paupers, idiots, insane persons and Indians not taxed.

SEC. 181. The legislative assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry out the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC DEBT AND PUBLIC WORKS.

SEC. 182. The state may, to meet casual deficits or failure in the revenue, or in case of extraordinary emergencies, contract debts, but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed the sum of \$200,000, exclusive of what may be the debt of North Dakota at the time of the adoption of this constitution. Every such debt shall be authorized by law for certain purposes to be definitely mentioned therein, and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest semi-annually, and the principal within 30 years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such tax to the payment of said principal and interest, and such appropriation shall not be repealed nor the tax discontinued until such debt, both principal and interest, shall have been fully paid. No debt in excess of the limit named shall be incurred except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the state in time of war, or to provide for public defense in case of threatened hostilities; but the issuing of new bonds to refund existing indebtedness shall not be construed to be any part or portion of said \$200,000.

SEC. 183. The debt of any county, township, town, school district, or any other political subdivision, shall never exceed five (5) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; *Provided*, that any incorporated city may, by a two-thirds vote, increase such indebtedness three (3) per centum on such assessed value beyond said five (5) per centum limit. In estimating the indebtedness which a city, county, township, school district or any other political subdivision may incur, the entire amount of existing indebtedness, whether contracted prior or subsequent to the adoption of this constitution, shall be in-

cluded; *Provided further*, that any incorporated city may become indebted in any amount not exceeding four (4) per centum on such assessed value without regard to the existing indebtedness of such city, for the purpose of constructing or purchasing water works for furnishing a supply of water to the inhabitants of such city, or for the purpose of constructing sewers, and for no other purpose whatever. All bonds or obligations in excess of the amount of indebtedness permitted by this constitution, given by any city, county, township, town, school district, or any other political subdivision, shall be void.

SEC. 184. Any city, county, township, town, school district, or any other political subdivision incurring indebtedness shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof when due, and all laws or ordinances providing for the payment of the interest or principal of any debt shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid.

SEC. 185. Neither the state nor any county, city, township, town, school district or any other political subdivision shall loan or give its credit or make donations to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, except for necessary support of the poor, nor subscribe to or become the owner of the capital stock of any association or corporation, nor shall the state engage in any work of internal improvement unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of the people.

SEC. 186. No money shall be paid out of the state treasury except upon appropriation by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer, and no bills, claims, accounts or demands against the state, or any county or other political subdivision, shall be audited, allowed or paid until a full itemized statement in writing shall be filed with the officer or officers whose duty it may be to audit the same.

SEC. 187. No bond or evidence of indebtedness of the state shall be valid unless the same shall have indorsed thereon a certificate, signed by the auditor and secretary of state, that the bond or evidence of debt is issued pursuant to law and is within the debt limit. No bond or evidence of debt of any county, or bond of any township or other political subdivision shall be valid unless the same have indorsed thereon a certificate signed by the county auditor, or other officer authorized by law to sign such certificate, stating that said bond, or evidence of debt, is issued pursuant to law and is within the debt limit.

ARTICLE XIII.

MILITIA.

SEC. 188. The militia of this state shall consist of all able-bodied male persons residing in the state, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such as may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state. Persons whose religious tenets or conscientious scruples forbid them to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so in times of peace, but shall pay an equivalent for a personal service.

SEC. 189. The militia shall be enrolled, organized, uniformed, armed and disciplined in such a manner as shall be provided by law, not incompatible with the constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 190. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the establishment of volunteer organizations of the several arms of the service, which shall be classed as active militia, and no other organized body of armed men shall be permitted to perform military duty in this state, except the army of the United States, without the proclamation of the governor of the state.

SEC. 191. All militia officers shall be appointed or elected in such a manner as the legislative assembly shall provide.

SEC. 192. The commissioned officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the governor, and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office except by sentence of court martial pursuant to law.

SEC. 193. The militia forces shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters, parades and election of officers, and in going to and returning from the same.

ARTICLE XIV

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

SEC. 194. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all members elected shall be necessary to an impeachment.

SEC. 195. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected. When the governor or lieutenant governor is on trial, the presiding judge of the supreme court shall preside.

SEC. 196. The governor and other state and judicial officers, except county judges, justices of the peace and police magistrates, shall be liable to impeachment for habitual drunkenness, crimes, corrupt conduct, or malfeasance or misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the state. The person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 197. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct, malfeasance, crime or misdemeanor in office, or for habitual drunkenness or gross incompetency, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 198. No officer shall exercise the duties of his office after he shall have been impeached and before his acquittal.

SEC. 199. On trial of impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court.

SEC. 200. No person shall be tried on impeachment before he shall have been served with a copy thereof, at least 20 days previous to the day set for trial.

SEC. 201. No person shall be liable to impeachment twice for the same offense.

ARTICLE XV.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 202. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislative assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on the journal of the house with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislative assembly to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and it in the legislative assembly so next chosen as aforesaid such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislative assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and on such terms as the legislative assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislative assembly voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution of the state. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, it shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

ARTICLE XVI.

COMPACT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following article shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this state:

SEC. 203. *First*—Perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second—The people inhabiting this state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and that said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without this state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents of this state; that no taxes shall be imposed by this state on lands or property therein belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States, or reserved for its use. But nothing in this article shall preclude this state from taxing as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States, or from any person, a title thereto, by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any acts of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, which last mentioned lands shall be exempt from taxation so long, and to such an extent, as is or may be provided in the act of Congress granting the same.

Third—In order that payment of the debts and liabilities contracted or incurred by and in behalf of the Territory of Dakota may be justly and equitably provided for and made, and in pursuance of the requirements of an act of Congress approved Feb. 22, 1889, entitled "An Act to provide for the division of Dakota into two states and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to make donations of public lands to such states," the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, by proceedings of a joint commission, duly appointed under said act, the sessions whereof were held at Bismarck in said State of North Dakota, from July 16, 1889, to July 31, 1889, inclusive, have agreed to the following adjustment of the amounts of the debts and liabilities of the Territory of Dakota which shall be assumed and paid by each of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, respectively, to-wit:

This agreement shall take effect and be in force from and after the admission into the Union, as one of the United States of America, of either the State of North Dakota or the State of South Dakota.

The words "State of North Dakota," whenever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the Territory of North Dakota in case the State of South Dakota shall be admitted into the Union prior to the admission into the Union of the State of North Dakota; and the words "State of South Dakota," whenever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the Territory of South Dakota in case the State of North Dakota shall be admitted into the Union prior to the admission into the Union of the State of South Dakota.

The said State of North Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the Territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings as are located within the boundaries of North Dakota, and shall pay all warrants issued under and by virtue of that certain act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota, approved March 8, 1889, entitled "An Act to provide for the refunding of outstanding warrants drawn on the capitol building fund."

The said State of South Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the Territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings as are located within the boundaries of South Dakota.

That is to say: The State of North Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to-wit:

Bonds issued on account of the hospital for insane at Jamestown, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$266,000; also, bonds issued on account of the North Dakota University at Grand Forks, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$96,700; also, bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Bismarck, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$93,600; also, refunding capitol building warrants dated April 1, 1889, \$83,507.46.

And the State of South Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to-wit:

Bonds issued on account of the hospital for the insane at Yankton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$210,000; also, bonds issued on account of the school for deaf mutes at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$51,000; also, bonds issued on account of the university at Vermillion, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$15,000; also, bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$94,300; also, bonds issued on account of the agricultural college at Brookings, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$97,500; also, bonds issued on account of the normal school at Madison, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$19,100; also, bonds issued on account of the school of mines at Rapid City, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$33,000; also, bonds issued on account of the reformatory school at Plankinton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$30,000; also, bonds issued on account of the normal school at Spearfish, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$25,000; also, bonds issued on account of the soldiers' home at Hot Springs, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$45,000.

The states of North Dakota and South Dakota shall pay one-half each of all liabilities now existing or hereafter and prior to the taking effect of this agreement incurred, except those heretofore or hereafter incurred on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings, except as otherwise herein specifically provided.

The State of South Dakota shall pay to the State of North Dakota \$46,500, on account of the excess of territorial appropriations for the permanent improvement of territorial institutions which under this agreement will go to South Dakota, and in full of the undivided one-half interest of North Dakota in the territorial library, and in full settlement of unbalanced accounts, and of all claims against the territory, of whatever nature, legal or equitable, arising out of the alleged erroneous or unlawful taxation of Northern Pacific railroad lands, and the payment of said amount shall discharge and exempt the State of South Dakota from all liabilities for or on account of the several matters hereinbefore referred to; nor shall either state be called upon to pay or answer to any portion of liabilities hereafter arising or accruing on account of transactions heretofore had, which liability would be a liability of the Territory of Dakota had such territory remained in existence, and which liability shall grow out of matters connected with any public institutions, grounds or buildings of the territory situated or located within the boundaries of the other state.

A final adjustment of accounts shall be made upon the following basis: North Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on account of the current appropriations since March, 9, 1889, and South Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on the same account and during the same time. Each state shall be charged with one-half of all other expenses of the territorial government during the same time. All moneys paid into the treasury during the period from March 8, 1889, to the time of taking effect of this agreement by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed State of North Dakota shall be credited to the State of North Dakota; and all sums paid into said treasury within the same time by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed State of South Dakota shall be credited to the State of South Dakota; except that any and all taxes on gross earnings paid into said treasury by railroad corporations since the eighth day of March, 1889, based upon earnings of years prior to 1888, under and by virtue of the act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota, approved March 7, 1889, and entitled "An Act providing for the levy and collection of taxes upon property of railroad companies in this territory," being Chap. 107 of the Session Laws of 1889 (that is, the part of such sums going to the territory), shall be equally divided between the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, and all taxes heretofore or hereafter paid into said treasury under and by virtue of the act last mentioned, based on the gross earnings of the year 1888, shall be distributed as already provided by law, except that so much thereof as goes to the

territorial treasurer shall be divided as follows: North Dakota shall have so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed State of North Dakota, and South Dakota so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed State of South Dakota; each state shall be credited also with all balances of appropriations made by the Seventeenth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota for the account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings situated within its limits, remaining unexpended on March 8, 1889. If there shall be any indebtedness except the indebtedness represented by the bonds and refunding warrants hereinbefore mentioned, each state shall at the time of such final adjustment of accounts assume its share of said indebtedness as determined by the amount paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings of such state in excess of the receipts from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within the limits of said state, as provided in this article; and if there should be a surplus at the time of such final adjustment, each state shall be entitled to the amounts received from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within its limits over and above the amount charged it. And the State of North Dakota hereby obligates itself to pay such part of the debts and liabilities of the Territory of Dakota as is declared by the foregoing agreement to be its proportion thereof, the same as if such proportion had been originally created by said State of North Dakota as its own debt or liability.

SEC. 204. Jurisdiction is ceded to the United States over the military reservations of Fort Abraham Lincoln, Fort Buford, Fort Pembina and Fort Totten, heretofore declared by the president of the United States; *Provided*, legal process, civil and criminal, of this state, shall extend over such reservations in all cases in which exclusive jurisdiction is not vested in the United States, or of crimes not committed within the limits of such reservations.

SEC. 205. The State of North Dakota hereby accepts the several grants of land granted by the United States to the State of North Dakota by an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the division of Dakota into two states, and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments, and to be admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original states, and to make donations of public lands to such states," under the conditions and limitations therein mentioned; reserving the right, however, to apply to Congress for modifications of said conditions and limitations in case of necessity.

ARTICLE XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 206. The name of this state shall be "North Dakota." The State of North Dakota shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the 49th degree of north latitude crosses the same; thence south up the main channel of the same and along the boundary line of the State of Minnesota to a point where the 7th standard parallel intersects the same; thence west along said 7th standard parallel produced due west to a point where it intersects the 27th meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said meridian to a point where it intersects the 49th degree of north latitude; thence east along said line to place of beginning.

SEC. 207. The following described seal is hereby declared to be and hereby constituted the great seal of the State of North Dakota, to-wit: A tree in the open field, the trunk of which is surrounded by three bundles of wheat; on the right a plow, anvil and sledge; on the left a bow crossed with three arrows, and an Indian on horseback pursuing a buffalo towards the setting sun; the foliage of the tree arched by a half circle of forty-two stars, surrounded by the motto "Liberty and union now and forever, one and inseparable;" the words "Great Seal" at the top; the words "State of North Dakota" at the bottom; "October 1st" on the left and "1889" on the right. The seal to be two and one-half inches in diameter.

SEC. 208. The right of the debtor to enjoy the comforts and necessities of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws exempting from forced sale to all heads of families a homestead, the value of which shall be limited and defined by law, and a reasonable amount of personal property; the kind and value shall be fixed by law. This section shall not be construed to prevent liens against the homestead for labor done and materials furnished in the improvement thereof, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 209. The labor of children under 12 years of age shall be prohibited in mines, factories and workshops in this state.

SEC. 210. All flowing streams and natural watercourses shall forever remain the property of the state for mining, irrigating and manufacturing purposes.

SEC. 211. Members of the legislative assembly and judicial department, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of North Dakota; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of.....according to the best of my ability, so help me God" (if an oath) ("under pains and penalties of perjury," if an affirmation), and no other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

SEC. 212. The exchange of "black lists" between corporations shall be prohibited.

SEC. 213. The real and personal property of any woman in this state, acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may after marriage become in any manner rightfully entitled, shall be her separate property and shall not be liable for the debts of her husband.

ARTICLE XVIII.

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

SEC. 214. Until otherwise provided by law, the member of the house of representatives of the United States apportioned to this state, shall be elected at large.

Until otherwise provided by law, the senatorial and representative districts shall be formed and the senators and the representatives shall be apportioned as follows:

The First district shall consist of the townships of Walhalla, St. Joseph, Neehe, Pembina, Bathgate, Carlisle, Joliet, Midland, Lincoln and Drayton, in the county of Pembina, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Second district shall consist of the townships of St. Thomas, Hamilton, Cavalier, Akra, Beaulieu, Thingvall, Gardar, Park, Crystal, Elora and Lodoma, in the county of Pembina, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Third district shall consist of the townships of Perth, Latona, Adams, Silvesta, Cleveland, Morton, Vesta, Tiber, Medford, Vernon, Golden, Lampton, Eden, Rushford, Kensington, Dundee, Ops, Prairie Centre, Fertile, Park River and Glenwood, in the county of Walsh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Fourth district shall consist of the townships of Forest River, Walsh Centre, Grafton, Farmington, Ardock, village of Ardock, Hamson, city of Grafton, Oakwood, Martin, Walshville, Pulaski, Acton, Minto and St. Andrews, in the county of Walsh, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Fifth district shall consist of the townships of Gilby, Johnstown, Straban, Wheatfield, Hegton, Arvilla, Avon, Northwood, Lund, Grace, Larimore and the city of Larimore, Elm Grove, Agnes, Inkster, Elkmount, Oakwood, Niagara, Moraine, Logan and Loretta, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Sixth district shall consist of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Falconer, Harvey, Turtle River, Ferry, Rye, Blooming, Meekinock, Lakeville and Levant, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Seventh district shall consist of the First and Second wards of the city of Grand Forks as now constituted, and the townships of Grand Forks, Brenna, Oakville, Chester, Pleasant View, Fairfield, Allendale, Walle, Bentru, Americus, Michigan, Union and Washington, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Eighth district shall consist of the county of Traill, and be entitled to one senator and four representatives.

The Ninth district shall consist of the township of Fargo and the city of Fargo in the county of Cass, and the fractional township number 139, in range 48, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Tenth district shall consist of the townships of Noble, Wiser, Harwood, Reed, Barnes, Stanley, Pleasant, Kenyon, Gardner, Berlin, Raymond, Mapleton, Warren, Norman, Elm River, Harmony, Durbin, Addison, Davenport, Casselton and the city of Casselton, in the county of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Eleventh district shall consist of the townships of Webster, Rush River, Hunter, Arthur, Amenia, Everest, Maple River, Leonard, Dows, Erie, Empire, Wheatland, Gill, Walburg, Watson, Page, Rich, Ayr, Buffalo, Howes, Eldrid, Highland, Rochester, Lake, Cornell, Tower, Hill, Clifton and Pontiac, in the county of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Twelfth district shall consist of the county of Richland, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Thirteenth district shall consist of the county of Sargent, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Fourteenth district shall consist of the county of Ransom, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Fifteenth district shall consist of the county of Barnes, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Sixteenth district shall consist of the counties of Steele and Griggs, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Seventeenth district shall consist of the county of Nelson, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Eighteenth district shall consist of the county of Cavalier, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Nineteenth district shall consist of the counties of Towner and Rolette, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Twentieth district shall consist of the counties of Benson and Pierce, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-first district shall consist of the county of Ramsey, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-second district shall consist of the counties of Eddy, Foster and Wells, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-third district shall consist of the county of Stutsman, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-fourth district shall consist of the county of La Moure, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Twenty-fifth district shall consist of the county of Dickey, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-sixth district shall consist of the counties of Emmons, McIntosh, Logan and Kidder, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-seventh district shall consist of the county of Burleigh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-eighth district shall consist of the counties of Bottineau and McHenry, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Twenty-ninth district shall consist of the counties of Ward, McLean, and all the unorganized counties lying north of the Missouri river, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Thirtieth district shall consist of the counties of Morton and Oliver, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Thirty-first district shall consist of the counties of Mercer, Stark and Billings, and all the unorganized counties lying south of the Missouri river, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

ARTICLE XIX.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

SEC. 215. The following public institutions of the state are permanently located at the places hereinafter named, each to have the lands specifically granted to it by the United States in the act of Congress approved Feb. 22, 1889, to be disposed of and used in such manner as the legislative assembly may prescribe, subject to the limitations provided in the article on school and public lands contained in this constitution:

First—The seat of government at the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh.

Second—The state university and the school of mines at the city of Grand Forks, in the county of Grand Forks.

Third—The agricultural college at the city of Fargo, in the county of Cass.

Fourth—A state normal school at the city of Valley City, in the county of Barnes; and the legislative assembly in apportioning the grant of 80,000 acres of land for normal schools made in the act of Congress referred to, shall grant to the said normal school at Valley City as aforementioned, fifty thousand (50,000) acres, and said lands are hereby appropriated to said institution for that purpose.

Fifth—The deaf and dumb asylum at the city of Devils Lake, in the county of Ramsey.

Sixth—A state reform school at the city of Mandan, in the county of Morton.

Seventh—A state normal school at the city of Mayville, in the county of Traill; and the legislative assembly, in apportioning the grant of land made by Congress in the act aforesaid for state normal schools, shall assign 30,000 acres to the institution hereby located at Mayville, and said lands are hereby appropriated for said purpose.

Eighth—A state hospital for the insane, and an institution for the feeble-minded in connection therewith, at the city of Jamestown, in the county of Stutsman; and the legislative assembly shall appropriate 20,000 acres of the grant of land made by the act of Congress aforesaid for "other educational and charitable institutions" to the benefit and for the endowment of said institution.

SEC. 216. The following named public institutions are hereby permanently located as hereinafter provided, each to have so much of the remaining grant of 175,000 acres of land made by the United States for "other educational and charitable institutions," and is allotted below, viz.:

First—A soldiers' home, when located, or such other charitable institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at Lisbon, in the county of Ransom, with a grant of 40,000 acres of land.

Second—A blind asylum, or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at such place in the county of Pembina as the qualified electors of said county may determine at an election to be held as prescribed by the legislative assembly, with a grant of 30,000 acres.

Third—An industrial school and school for manual training, or such other educational or charitable institution as the legislative assembly may provide, at the town of Ellendale, in the county of Dickey, with a grant of 40,000 acres.

Fourth—A school of forestry, or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at such place in one of the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau, or Rolette, as the electors of said counties may determine by an election for that purpose, to be held as provided by the legislative assembly.

Fifth -- A scientific school, or such other educational or charitable institution as the legislative assembly may prescribe, at the city of Wahpeton, county of Richland, with a grant of 40,000 acres.

Provided, That no other institution of a character similar to any one of those located by this article shall be established or maintained without a revision of this constitution.

ARTICLE XX.

PROHIBITION.

To be submitted to a separate vote of the people as provided by the schedule and ordinance.

SEC. 217. No person, association or corporation shall, within this state, manufacture for sale or gift, any intoxicating liquors, and no person, association or corporation shall import any of the same for sale or gift, or keep or sell or offer the same for sale or gift, barter or trade, as a beverage. The legislative assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this article, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violation thereof.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of territorial government to state government, it is declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, claims and rights of individuals and bodies corporate shall continue as if no change of government had taken place, and all processes which may, before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution be issued under the authority of the Territory of Dakota shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Dakota, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations or be altered or repealed.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the Territory of Dakota shall accrue to the use of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, and may be sued for and recovered by either of said states as necessity may require.

SEC. 4. All recognizances, bonds, obligations or other undertakings heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; all bonds, obligations or other undertakings executed to this territory, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall pass over to the proper state authority, and to their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; all criminal prosecutions and penal actions which have arisen, or may arise before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, or which shall then be pending, may be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state.

SEC. 5. All property, real and personal, and credits, claims and choses in action belonging to the Territory of Dakota at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be vested in and become the property of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota.

SEC. 6. Whenever any two of the judges of the supreme court of the state elected under the provisions of this constitution shall have qualified in their offices, the causes then pending in the supreme court of the territory on appeal or writ of error from the district court of any county or subdivision within the limits of this state, and the papers, records and proceedings of said court, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the supreme court of the state, except as otherwise provided in the enabling act of Congress, and until so superseded the supreme court of the territory and the judges thereof shall

continue, with like power and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted. Whenever the judge of the district court of any district elected under the provisions of this constitution shall have qualified in his office, the several causes then pending in the district court of the territory within any county in such district, and the records, papers and proceedings of said district court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the district court of the state for such county, except as provided in the enabling act of Congress; until the district court of this territory shall be superseded in the manner aforesaid, the said district court and the judges thereof shall continue with the same jurisdiction and power to be exercised in the same judicial districts respectively as heretofore constituted under the laws of the territory.

SEC. 7. Until otherwise provided by law, the seals now in use in the supreme and district courts of this territory are hereby declared to be the seals of the supreme and district courts respectively of the state.

SEC. 8. Whenever this constitution shall go into effect, the books, records and papers, and proceedings of the probate court in each county, and all causes and matters of administration and other matters pending therein, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the county court of the same county, and the said county court shall proceed to final decree or judgment, order or other determination in the said several matters and causes as the said probate court might have done if this constitution had not been adopted. And until the election and qualification of the judges of the county courts provided for in this constitution, the probate judges shall act as the judges of the county courts within their respective counties, and the seal of the probate court in each county shall be the seal of the county court therein until the said court shall have procured a proper seal.

SEC. 9. The terms "probate court" or "probate judge" whenever occurring in the statutes of the territory shall, after this constitution goes into effect, be held to apply to the county court or county judge.

SEC. 10. All territorial, county and precinct officers, who may be in office at the time this constitution takes effect, whether holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory, shall hold and exercise their respective offices, and perform the duties thereof as prescribed in this constitution, until their successors shall be elected and qualified in accordance with the provisions of this constitution, and official bonds of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though this constitution had not been adopted, and such officers for their term of service, under this constitution, shall receive the same salaries and compensation as is by this constitution, or by the laws of the territory, provided for like officers: *Provided*, that the county and precinct officers shall hold their offices for the term for which they were elected. There shall be elected in each organized county in this state, at the election to be held for the ratification of this constitution, a clerk of the district court, who shall hold his office under said election, until his successor is duly elected and qualified. The judges of the district court shall have power to appoint state's attorneys in any organized county where no such attorneys have been elected, which appointment shall continue until the general election to be held in 1890, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 11. This constitution shall take effect and be in full force immediately upon the admission of the territory as a state.

SEC. 12. Immediately upon the adjournment of this convention, the governor of the territory, or in case of his absence or failure to act, the secretary of the territory, or in his absence or failure to act, the president of the constitutional convention, shall issue a proclamation, which shall be published and a copy thereof mailed to the chairman of the board of county commissioners of each county, calling an election by the people on the first Tuesday in October, 1889, of all the state and district officers created and made elective by this constitution. This constitution shall be submitted for adoption or rejection at said election to a vote of the electors qualified by the laws of this territory to vote at all elections. At the election provided for herein the qualified voters shall vote directly for or against this constitution, and for or against the article separately submitted.

SEC. 13. The board of commissioners of the several counties shall thereupon order such election for said day, and shall cause notice thereof to be given for the period of 20 days in the manner provided by law. Every qualified elector of the territory, at the date of said election, shall be entitled to vote thereat. Said election shall be conducted in all respects in the same manner as provided by the laws of the territory for general elections, and the returns for all state and district officers, and members of the legislative assembly, shall be made to the canvassing board hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 14. The governor, secretary and chief justice, or a majority of them, shall constitute a board of canvassers to canvass the vote of such election for all state and district officers and members of the legislative assembly. The said board shall assemble at the seat of government of the territory on the fifteenth day after the day of such election (or on the following day if such day fall on Sunday), and proceed to canvass the votes on the adoption of this constitution and for all state and district officers and members of the legislative assembly in the manner provided by the laws of the territory for canvassing the vote for delegate to Congress, and they shall issue certificates of election to the persons found to be elected to said offices severally, and shall make and file with the secretary of the territory an abstract, certified by them, of the number of votes cast for or against the adoption of the constitution, and for each person for each of said offices, and of the total number of votes cast in each county.

SEC. 15. All officers elected at such election shall, within 60 days after the date of the executive proclamation admitting the State of North Dakota into the Union, take the oath required by this constitution, and give the same bond required by the law of the territory to be given in case of like officers of the territory and districts, and shall thereupon enter upon the duties of their respective offices; but the legislative assembly may require by law all such officers to give other or further bonds as a condition of their continuance in office.

SEC. 16. The judges of the district court who shall be elected at the election herein provided for shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January, 1893, and until their successors are elected and qualified. All other state officers, except judges of the supreme court, who shall be elected at the election herein provided for, shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January, 1891, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Until otherwise provided by law the judges of the supreme court shall receive for their services the salary of \$4,000 per annum, payable quarterly; and the district judges shall receive for their services the salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly.

SEC. 17. The governor-elect of the state, immediately upon his qualifying and entering upon the duties of his office, shall issue his proclamation convening the legislative assembly of the state at the seat of government, on a day to be named in said proclamation, and which shall not be less than 15 nor more than 40 days after the date of such proclamation. And said legislative assembly, after organizing, shall proceed to elect two senators of the United States for the State of North Dakota; and at said election the two persons who shall receive a majority of all the votes cast by the said senators and representatives shall be elected such United State senators. And the presiding officers of the senate and house of representatives shall each certify the election to the governor and secretary of the State of North Dakota; and the governor and secretary of state shall certify the elections of such senators as provided by law.

SEC. 18. At the election herein provided for there shall be elected a representative to the Fifty-first Congress of the United States, by the electors of the state at large.

SEC. 19. It is hereby made the duty of the legislative assembly at its first session to provide for the payment of all debts and indebtedness authorized to be incurred by the constitutional convention of North Dakota, which shall remain unpaid after the appropriation made by Congress for the same shall have been exhausted.

SEC. 20. There shall be submitted at the same election at which this constitution is submitted for rejection or adoption, Article XX, entitled "Prohibition," and persons who desire to vote for said article shall have written or printed on their ballots "For Prohibition," and all persons desiring to vote against said article shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against Prohibition." If it shall appear according to the returns herein provided for that a majority of all the votes cast at said election for and against prohibition are "For Prohibition," then said Article XX, shall be and form a part of this constitution, and be in full force and effect as such from the date of the admission of this state into the Union. But if a majority of said votes shall appear according to said returns to be "Against Prohibition," then said Article XX shall be null and void, and shall not be a part of this constitution.

SEC. 21. The agreement made by the joint commission of the constitutional conventions of North Dakota and South Dakota concerning the records, books and archives of the Territory of Dakota, is hereby ratified and confirmed, which agreement is in the words following, that is to say:

The following books, records and archives of the Territory of North Dakota, to-wit: All records, books and archives in the offices of the governor and secretary of the territory (except records of articles of incorporation of domestic corporations, returns of election of delegates to the constitutional convention of 1889, for South Dakota, returns of elections held under the so-called local option law in counties within the limits of South Dakota, bonds of notaries public appointed for counties within the limits of South Dakota, papers relating to the organization of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all which records and archives are a part of the records and archives of said secretary's office; excepting, also, census returns from counties situate within the limits of South Dakota and papers relating to requisitions issued upon the application of officers of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all which are a part of the records and archives of said governor's office).

And the following records, books and archives shall also be the property of the State of North Dakota, to-wit:

Vouchers in the office or custody of the auditor of this territory relating to expenditures on account of public institutions, grounds, or buildings situate within the limits of North Dakota. One warrant register in the office of the treasurer of this territory, being a record of warrants issued under and by virtue of Chap. 24 of the laws enacted by the Eighteenth Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory. All letters, receipts and vouchers in the same office now filed by counties and pertaining to counties within the limits of North Dakota. Paid and canceled coupons in the same office representing interest on bonds of North Dakota.

All other records, books and archives which it is hereby agreed shall be the property of South Dakota, shall remain at the capitol of North Dakota until demanded by the legislature of the State of South Dakota, and until the State of North Dakota shall have had a reasonable time after such demand is made to provide copies or abstracts of such portions thereof as the said State of North Dakota may desire to have copies or abstracts of.

The State of South Dakota may also provide copies or abstracts of such records, books and archives, which it is agreed shall be the property of North Dakota, as said State of South Dakota shall desire to have copies or abstracts of.

The expense of all copies or abstracts of records, books and archives which it is herein agreed may be made, shall be borne equally by said two states.

SEC. 22. Should the counties containing lands which form a part of the grant of lands made by Congress to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company be compelled by law to refund moneys paid for such lands or any of them by purchasers thereof at tax sales thereof, based upon taxes illegally levied upon said lands, then and in that case the State of North Dakota shall appropriate the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to reimburse said counties for the amount so received from said illegal tax sales and paid by said counties into the treasury of Dakota Territory, which said State of North Dakota is to assume and pay. Reports of gross earnings of the year 1888 in the same office, made by corporations operating lines of railroad situated wholly

or mainly within the limits of North Dakota. Records and papers of the office of the public examiner of the Second district of the territory. Records and papers of the office of the district board of agriculture. Records and papers in the office of the board of pharmacy of the district of North Dakota.

All records, books and archives of the Territory of Dakota which it is not herein agreed shall be the property of North Dakota, shall be the property of South Dakota.

The following books shall be copied, and the copies shall be the property of North Dakota, and the cost of such copies shall be borne equally by said states of North Dakota and South Dakota. That is to say:

Appropriation ledger for years ending November, 1889-90 — one volume.

The auditor's current warrant register — one volume.

Insurance record for 1889 — one volume.

Treasurer's cash book, "D."

Assessment ledger, "B."

Dakota Territory bond register — one volume.

Treasurer's current ledger — one volume.

The originals of the foregoing volumes which are to be copied shall at any time after such copying shall have been completed be delivered on demand to the proper authorities of the state.

SEC. 23. This constitution shall after its enrollment be signed by the president of this convention and the chief clerk thereof and such delegates as desire to sign the same, whereupon it shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of the territory, where it may be signed at any time by any delegate who shall be prevented from signing the same for any reasons at the time of the adjournment of this convention.

SEC. 24. In case the territorial officers of the Territory of Dakota, or any of them who are now required by law to report to the governor of the territory, annually or biennially, shall prepare and publish such reports covering the transactions of their offices up to the time of the admission of the State of North Dakota into the Union, the legislative assembly shall make sufficient appropriations to pay one-half of the cost of such publication.

SEC. 25. The governor and secretary of the territory are hereby authorized to make arrangements for the meeting of the first legislative assembly, and the inauguration of the state government.

SEC. 26. The legislative assembly shall provide for the editing, and for the publication, in an independent volume, of this constitution, as soon as it shall take effect, and whenever it shall be altered or amended, and shall cause to be published in the same volume the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Enabling Act.

II.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH DAKOTA BY COUNTIES.

FIRST STATE ELECTION, OCT. 1, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Rep. in Congress.		Governor.		Lieutenant Governor.		Secretary of State.		State Treas- urer.		State Audi- tor.	
	Hansbrough, Rep.	Marathon, Dem.	Miller, Rep.	Roach, Dem.	Dickey, Rep.	McDunlis, Dem.	Flint, Rep.	Froebel, Dem.	Rucker, Rep.	Loft, Dem.	Gray, Rep.	Osgood, Dem.
Barnes.....	1,250	446	1,191	198	1,119	576	1,282	413	1,254	442	1,252	142
Burleigh.....	775	319	771	322	760	332	764	331	769	326	767	328
Benson.....	475	195	467	111	484	191	466	115	469	112	475	196
Bottineau.....	336	303	335	304	314	305	333	305	332	306	313	301
Billings.....	45	14	45	14	45	14	45	14	45	14	45	14
Cass.....	2,842	1,288	2,712	1,411	2,932	1,263	2,936	1,291	2,936	1,194	2,671	1,462
Cavalier.....	668	515	647	531	648	525	670	511	472	706	703	479
Dickey.....	1,088	567	1,087	596	1,099	594	1,092	593	1,091	594	1,082	513
Eddy.....	240	162	241	161	249	159	242	161	238	165	224	159
Emmons.....	392	73	391	78	392	77	392	77	392	77	392	76
Foster.....	237	126	235	131	240	127	238	129	237	129	242	124
Grand Forks.....	2,176	1,026	1,929	1,263	2,267	929	2,194	991	2,229	962	2,235	936
Griggs.....	341	209	346	205	366	187	359	193	370	181	363	188
Kidder.....	257	90	259	88	259	88	258	86	258	88	258	88
La Moure.....	595	234	594	235	570	257	599	250	597	233	594	236
Logan.....	77	13	77	13	77	13	77	13	77	13	77	13
Morton.....	687	331	680	335	692	338	681	337	681	337	681	337
McHenry.....	220	64	219	68	219	66	219	66	221	64	223	62
McLean.....	222	41	223	41	223	41	223	41	223	41	223	41
McIntosh.....	375	20	375	20	375	20	375	19	375	19	364	26
Mercer.....	70	15	70	15	70	15	70	15	70	15	70	15
Nelson.....	665	223	628	260	660	226	617	268	669	226	611	251
Oliver.....	28	48	28	48	28	48	28	48	28	48	28	48
Pembina.....	1,563	1,217	1,553	1,241	1,582	1,211	1,587	1,265	1,623	1,165	1,619	1,176
Pierce.....	172	56	181	46	184	45	181	47	182	46	171	57
Richland.....	1,191	790	1,199	771	1,197	862	1,198	788	1,196	788	1,162	823
Ransom.....	998	252	998	261	1,015	245	1,014	245	1,015	244	1,003	257
Ramsey.....	790	330	779	343	805	317	612	497	798	325	793	354
Rolette.....	289	265	250	238	292	290	294	198	289	291	293	199
Stark.....	434	179	432	182	431	183	435	179	434	179	433	181
Stutsman.....	863	547	818	603	651	753	867	547	867	546	868	546
Steele.....	549	92	546	92	542	98	468	225	549	82	546	95
Sargent.....	1,138	110	1,027	216	1,056	191	1,059	192	1,054	194	1,076	192
Traill.....	1,325	470	1,324	469	1,322	469	1,292	635	1,331	442	1,421	568
Towner.....	188	241	184	244	188	241	188	240	167	261	189	249
Walsh.....	1,837	1,099	1,812	1,100	1,854	1,086	1,846	1,095	1,484	1,448	1,786	1,148
Wells.....	190	118	186	152	190	119	192	117	192	117	186	152
Ward.....	292	197	296	114	291	115	290	117	291	119	289	117
Total.....	26,977	12,006	25,365	12,733	25,779	11,316	25,612	12,424	25,797	12,386	25,719	12,356
Majority.....	14,971		12,632		13,463		13,196		13,321		13,363	

DISTRICT JUDGES.—The vote on the various district judges was as follows: First district—A. J. O'Keefe (rep.), 4,290; C. F. Templeton (dem.), 6,714. Second district—D. L. Morgan (rep.), 2,591; Jas. F. O'Brien (dem.), 1,465. Third district—Seth Newman (rep.), 3,331; W. S. McCormick (dem.), 3,549. Fourth district—W. S. Lauder (rep.), 3,655; S. H. Snyder (dem.), 2,977; 1,181. Fifth district—O. H. Hewitt (rep.), 2,371; Roderick Rose (dem.), 3,319. Sixth district—W. H. Winchester (rep.), 2,352; John C. Holmbeck (dem.), 1,624.

SCATTERING.—For governor, 18; lieutenant governor, 8; secretary of state, 11; treasurer, 4; auditor, 3; superintendent of public instruction, 12; attorney general, 2; commissioner of insurance, 9; commissioner of railroads, 8; commissioner of agriculture and labor, 1; supreme court judges, 11; congressman, 3.

OFFICIAL VOTE BY COUNTIES.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Attorney General.		Supt. Public Instruction.		Com. of Agriculture and Labor.		Commissioner of Insurance.		Judges of the Supreme Court.					
	Goodwin, Rep.	Rangs, Dem.	Mitchell, Rep.	Kent, Dem.	Helgesen, Rep.	Engberg, Dem.	Cary, Rep.	Fridley, Dem.	Wallin, Rep.	Corliss, Rep.	Bartholomew, Rep.	Miller, Dem.	Gammous, Dem.	
Barnes.....	1,240	451	1,270	424	1,245	452	1,222	437	1,228	1,266	1,268	456	413	
Burleigh.....	771	325	771	325	771	325	764	327	761	760	760	325	323	
Benson.....	480	102	483	99	480	101	486	96	480	480	480	99	99	
Bottineau.....	332	307	335	304	333	307	333	306	334	331	326	313	305	
Billings.....	45	14	45	13	45	14	45	14	45	45	45	13	13	
Cass.....	2,808	1,324	3,077	1,044	2,943	1,196	3,098	1,035	3,038	2,943	2,929	1,195	1,186	
Cavalier.....	661	524	670	513	699	479	670	514	664	755	665	515	513	
Dickey.....	1,087	506	968	619	1,093	592	1,094	494	1,100	1,094	1,098	501	500	
Eddy.....	242	161	239	164	237	164	239	163	239	242	244	163	154	
Emmons.....	392	77	392	77	391	77	392	77	469	392	391	78	77	
Foster.....	237	128	237	129	225	140	237	129	233	235	244	128	124	
Grand Forks.....	2,165	1,027	1,774	934	2,260	931	2,263	932	2,268	2,526	2,260	892	895	
Griggs.....	368	183	371	180	365	187	366	175	350	366	368	187	181	
Kidder.....	259	87	260	86	259	87	235	110	259	259	259	86	86	
La Moure.....	599	231	593	237	597	233	604	226	594	594	602	232	232	
Logan.....	77	13	77	13	77	13	77	13	77	77	77	13	13	
Morton.....	680	337	679	339	681	337	769	309	673	681	681	337	337	
McHenry.....	221	64	221	64	221	63	221	63	221	221	221	63	63	
McLean.....	223	11	223	41	223	41	223	41	264	223	223	41	41	
McIntosh.....	375	19	375	19	373	19	374	19	375	375	375	19	19	
Mercer.....	79	15	79	14	79	15	79	15	79	79	79	15	15	
Nelson.....	653	234	660	227	662	225	659	225	658	880	656	226	223	
Oliver.....	28	48	28	48	28	48	28	48	28	28	28	48	47	
Pembina.....	1,527	1,266	1,590	1,203	1,587	1,201	1,589	1,202	2,016	1,986	1,584	1,210	1,202	
Pierce.....	183	45	183	45	183	45	183	45	181	182	179	48	45	
Richland.....	1,198	797	1,199	786	1,198	787	1,200	786	1,200	1,204	1,199	784	787	
Ransom.....	849	393	1,014	245	1,017	244	1,049	199	999	994	1,001	247	280	
Ramsey.....	803	321	714	310	811	313	807	317	810	808	808	311	309	
Rolette.....	292	200	292	201	290	203	292	201	293	292	292	198	201	
Stark.....	435	179	435	179	435	179	435	175	435	435	435	179	179	
Stutsman.....	870	544	868	544	866	546	898	515	868	863	868	547	546	
Steele.....	560	81	559	80	548	93	559	82	562	560	470	162	79	
Sargent.....	1,054	190	1,056	192	1,053	193	1,056	192	1,054	1,052	1,050	194	192	
Traill.....	1,552	440	1,523	465	1,553	438	1,554	438	1,555	1,550	1,552	438	438	
Towner.....	188	241	188	241	188	241	188	241	188	189	188	240	239	
Walsh.....	1,856	1,086	1,861	1,081	1,853	1,083	1,859	1,080	1,854	1,872	1,853	1,075	1,073	
Wells.....	192	147	193	146	188	148	192	147	191	190	191	147	147	
Ward.....	283	.....	291	115	291	115	.....	.....	292	289	289	115	114
Total.....	25,855	12,148	25,784	11,746	26,339	11,785	26,332	11,388	27,126	27,315	26,289	11,840	11,690	
Majority.....	13,797	.....	14,038	.....	14,554	.....	14,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OFFICIAL VOTE BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Railroad Commissioners.						Constable.		Probation.	
	Montgomery, Rep.	Underhill, Rep.	Barlett, Rep.	Wright, Dem.	Cameron, Dem.	Ellis, Dem.	Y.	N.	Y.	N.
Barnes.....	1,090	967	1,177	1,020	453	498	1,375	5	84	74
Burleigh.....	769	766	762	340	324	324	1,063	2	269	799
Benson.....	481	475	481	101	109	101	515	45	292	212
Bottineau.....	333	326	349	303	310	251	450	116	365	228
Billings.....	45	43	45	14	14	14	57	1	4	5
Cass.....	2,935	2,969	2,933	1,226	1,204	1,190	3,049	31	1,739	2,159
Cavalier.....	654	599	604	537	623	514	681	269	394	439
Dickey.....	1,074	1,091	1,084	528	503	503	1,411	25	969	537
Eddy.....	226	186	210	262	159	150	381	13	212	158
Emmons.....	392	392	392	77	77	77	432	2	106	347
Foster.....	234	234	233	131	127	126	335	4	118	186
Grand Forks.....	2,254	2,163	2,243	931	1,028	948	687	1,939	1,594	1,432
Griggs.....	349	345	273	303	192	175	351	150	345	189
Kibler.....	259	259	259	86	86	86	349	3	186	151
La Moure.....	597	597	597	234	232	231	818	11	414	395
Logan.....	77	77	77	13	13	13	91	.....	26	61
Morton.....	663	622	591	485	337	339	924	21	358	644
McHenry.....	216	212	121	64	64	177	257	7	163	101
McLean.....	223	208	222	11	35	41	261	.....	69	179
McIntosh.....	375	375	375	19	19	19	291	.....	166	199
Mercer.....	70	70	70	15	15	15	84	1	22	63
Nelson.....	690	658	633	227	229	210	127	630	549	279
Oliver.....	28	27	19	54	47	49	47	6	29	40
Pembina.....	1,512	1,531	1,421	1,212	1,391	1,334	1,562	830	1,483	1,137
Pierce.....	189	174	157	46	45	75	223	1	124	79
Richland.....	1,166	1,199	1,192	809	794	786	1,499	211	1,011	885
Ransom.....	905	1,002	1,006	272	243	243	1,210	2	679	55
Ramsey.....	804	783	799	339	324	324	810	231	591	416
Rolette.....	292	292	300	201	201	187	435	10	112	99
Stark.....	434	396	435	205	181	179	610	.....	171	534
Stutsman.....	861	846	899	573	518	549	1,334	47	609	899
Steele.....	536	466	529	199	96	79	241	391	443	172
Sargent.....	1,134	1,059	1,049	106	111	93	973	177	629	577
Traill.....	1,541	1,409	1,339	649	798	439	1,411	439	1,411	824
Towner.....	188	187	187	241	249	236	284	93	148	216
Walsh.....	1,848	1,791	1,799	1,149	1,157	1,088	696	2,248	1,799	1,132
Wells.....	180	145	184	199	158	157	336	.....	124	199
Ward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	43	229	168
Total.....	25,636	24,850	25,057	13,184	12,227	11,750	27,441	8,799	18,337	13,999
Majority.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,641	.....	6,149	.....

III.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Issued by F. H. Hagerty, Commissioner of Immigration, Dakota Territory.

CAPITAL—BISMARCK, BURLEIGH COUNTY.

<i>U. S. Senator,</i>	- - -	GILBERT A. PIERCE,	- - -	Bismarck.
<i>U. S. Senator,</i>	- - -	LYMAN R. CASEY,	- - -	Jamestown.
<i>Representative to Congress,</i>	-	H. G. HANSBROUGH,	- -	Devils Lake.
<i>Governor,</i>	- - -	- - -	- - -	JOHN MILLER.
<i>Lieutenant Governor,</i>	- - -	- - -	- - -	ALFRED DICKEY.
<i>Secretary of State,</i>	- - -	- - -	- - -	JOHN FLITTIE.
<i>State Treasurer,</i>	- - -	- - -	- - -	L. E. BOOKER.
<i>State Auditor,</i>	- - -	- - -	- - -	JOHN P. BRAY.
<i>Superintendent Public Instruction,</i>	- - -	- - -	- - -	WILLIAM MITCHELL.
<i>Assistant Superintendent Public Instruction,</i>	- - -	- - -	- - -	F. W. CATHRO.
<i>Attorney General,</i>	- - -	- - -	- - -	GEO. F. GOODWIN.
<i>Commissioner of Insurance,</i>	- - -	- - -	- - -	A. L. CAREY.
<i>Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor,</i>	- - -	- - -	- - -	H. F. HELGESEN.
<i>Public Examiner,</i>	- - -	- - -	- - -	J. A. PERCIVAL.

COMMISSIONERS OF RAILROADS.

GEO. S. MONTGOMERY, D. BARTLETT, F. S. UNDERHILL.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice, - - - GUY C. H. CORLISS.
 JOSEPH M. BARTHOLOMEU, ALFRED WALLIN.
Clerk, - - - R. D. HOSKINS. *Court Reporter,* - - - E. W. CAMP.

DISTRICT COURT.

First District, - - - CHARLES F. TEMPLETON, Judge.
Second District, - - - D. E. MORGAN, Judge.
Third District, - - - WM. B. MCCONNELL, Judge.
Fourth District, - - - W. S. LAUDER, Judge.
Fifth District, - - - RODERICK ROSE, Judge.
Sixth District, - - - WALTER H. WINCHESTER, Judge.

LAND DISTRICTS.

	Register.	Receiver.
Bismarck, - - -	OSCAR E. REA,	D. W. HUTCHINSON.
Devils Lake, - - -	E. G. SPILMAN,	S. S. SMITH.
Fargo, - - -	M. F. BATTELLE,	FRANK S. DE MERS.
Grand Forks, - - -	JAMES M. CORBET,	JAMES ELTON.
<i>U. S. District Attorney,</i> -	JOHN MURPHEY,	Yankton, S. D.
<i>U. S. Marshal,</i> - - -	D. W. MARATTA,	Fargo.
<i>Surveyor General,</i> - - -	B. H. SULLIVAN,	Huron, S. D.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

University of North Dakota—Grand Forks; Homer B. Sprague, M.A., Ph.D., president; John G. Hamilton, secretary.

Hospital for Insane—Jamestown; Dr. O. W. Archibald, superintendent.

Penitentiary—Bismarck; Dan Williams, warden.

Board of Agriculture—I. C. Wade, president, Jamestown; Gerald Pierce, secretary, Bismarck; G. E. Bowers, treasurer, Hillsboro.

Board of Pharmacy—Frank Frisby, president, Bismarck.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY — CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	Judicial District.	COUNTY SEAT.	COUNTY CLERK OR AUDITOR.	TREASURER.	SHERIFF.
Barnes.....	5	Valley City.....	Chas. S. Walker*.	O. H. de S. Irgens.	John Simons.
Benson.....	2	Minnewaukan.....	James M. Cubbison.	Carl G. Brown.	Fred Shore.
Billings.....	6	Medora.....	J. C. Williamson.	J. A. Ferris.....	E. G. Paddock.
Bottineau.....	2	Bottineau.....	M. O. Tibbits.	P. R. Ferguson.....	David Hoover.
Burleigh.....	6	Bismarck.....	R. R. Marsh*.....	John P. Dunn.....	Frank Donnelly.
Cass.....	3	Fargo.....	P. S. Golberg*.....	A. H. Burk.....	C. W. Smith.
Cavalier.....	1	Langdon.....	H. D. Allert*.....	Geo. F. Winter.....	Gunder Nelson.
Dickey.....	1	Ellendale.....	Thurlow Weed*.....	T. W. Millham.....	W. A. Cross.
Eddy.....	5	New Rockford.....	H. E. Gardner.....	L. G. Willis.....	Jas. E. Daley.
Emmons.....	6	Williamsport.....	E. T. Herrick.....	Dugald Campbell.	James S. McGee.
Foster.....	5	Carrington.....	G. L. Farnham.....	E. F. Porter.....	Ralph Hall.
Grand Forks.....	1	Grand Forks.....	W. J. Anderson*.....	A. Abrahamsen.....	Jas. K. Swan.
Griggs.....	5	Cooperstown.....	P. A. Meigard*.....	Knud Thompson.....	M. L. Michaels.
Kidder.....	6	Steele.....	Albert G. Clark.....	Isaac A. Foye.....	T. J. Woodhouse.
La Moure.....	5	La Moure.....	George R. Fralick*.	W. E. Brewer.....	J. W. Stoddard.
Logan.....	5	Napoleon.....	Geo. A. Bryant.....	Chas. J. Hoof.....	O. T. House.
McHenry.....	2	Towner.....	Allen Mitchell*.....	Geo. H. Soule.....	W. R. Pitts.
McIntosh.....	4	Ashley.....	J. H. Wishek.....	T. O. Gulark.....	C. D. Johnson.
McLean.....	6	Washburn.....	Herman Hanson.....	J. J. Robinson.....	Peter Landquist.
Mercer.....	6	Stanton.....	Henry C. Loy.....	D. P. Tresler.....	C. C. Mooreman.
Morton.....	6	Mandan.....	John Foran.....	Frank A. Briggs.....	G. E. Bengtson.
Nelson.....	1	Lakota.....	N. F. Webb*.....	W. C. Daniels.....	E. K. McCoy.
Oliver.....	6	Sanger.....	George Sanger.....	J. W. Hendricks.....	P. H. Bagnell.
Pembina.....	1	Pembina.....	J. Kabernagle*.....	E. T. Thompson.....	Wm. James.
Pierce.....	2	Rugby.....	C. A. Erickson.....	Christian Evenson.....	Frank J. Sikes.
Ramsey.....	2	Devils Lake.....	Henry Hale*.....	Ole Scrungard.....	Ever Wagness.
Ransom.....	1	Lisbon.....	Thos. J. Harris.....	Hans P. Grinager.....	T. N. Onum.
Richland.....	1	Walpeton.....	O. H. Perry*.....	O. K. Ulsaker.....	J. H. Miller.
Rolette.....	2	St. John.....	Chas. J. Partridge*.	Thos. Hesketh.....	Thos. C. Lynn.
Sargent.....	4	Forman.....	Chas. Aiken.....	J. D. Yaiser.....	E. G. Bartlett.
Stark.....	6	Dickinson.....	George Auld.....	J. A. Farrah.....	Jerry Hayes.
Steele.....	3	Sherbrooke.....	C. G. Huntley*.....	K. H. Brunsdale.....	S. L. Lund.
Stutsman.....	5	Jamestown.....	Wm. W. Graves*.....	S. R. McGinnis.....	M. H. Schmitz.
Towner.....	2	Cando.....	B. F. Berry*.....	Chas. H. Finsign.....	J. H. McCune.
Traill.....	3	Caledonia.....	H. A. Langlie*.....	K. J. Nornland.....	S. N. Holm.
Walsh.....	1	Grafton.....	O. M. Fraser.....	N. O. Nolen.....	Gunden Olson.
Ward.....	2	Minot.....	Wm. Collins.....	G. S. Renshus.....	L. Coleman.
Wells.....	5	Sykeston.....	C. V. Brown.....	D. T. Davis.....	Jay Carr.

* Auditor.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY — CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Judicial District	CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.	REGISTER OF DEEDS.	ATTORNEY.	SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.
Barnes.....	5	A. J. Henry.....	J. D. Black.....	G. K. Andrus.....	Belle S. Spurr.
Benson.....	2	J. L. Richmond.....	J. M. Cubbison.....	E. S. Rolfe.....	M. F. Minehan.
Billings.....	6	J. S. Seaton.....	J. C. Williamson.....	W. H. Francis.....	W. F. Dantz.
Bottineau.....	2	John W. Bennett..	M. O. Tibbits.....	V. B. Noble.....	F. W. Cathro.
Burleigh.....	2	Ed. S. Allen.....	John N. Richards	F. V. Barnes.....	W. T. Perkins.
Cass.....	3	L. W. Schruth.....	J. H. Hanson.....	S. B. Bartlett.....	W. Clapp.
Cavalier.....	1	John E. Truax.....	P. K. Haugen.....	Fred Zick.....	E. J. Fox.
Dickey.....	4	T. M. Evans.....	Geo. H. Keyes.....	John H. Boyle.....	C. A. Kent.
Eddy.....	5	Wm. O. Baird.....	H. E. Gardner.....	Joseph Curry.....	.....
Emmons.....	6	D. R. Streeter.....	E. T. Herrick.....	.....	W. B. Andrus.
Foster.....	5	James Murphy.....	G. L. Farnham.....	Heber McHugh..	L. J. Eisenhuth.
Grand Forks.....	1	L. K. Hassell.....	E. C. Elwood.....	John M. Cochran..	M. A. Shirley.
Griggs.....	5	J. P. Jorgenson.....	Rolf Berg.....	Iver Jacobson.....	Theo. F. Kerr.
Kidder.....	6	L. B. Roseberry.....	Albert G. Clark...	W. F. Cochran.....	Mamie Portner.
La Moure.....	5	E. M. Whitman.....	J. T. Butler.....	N. B. Wilkinson...	J. M. Devine.
Logan.....	5	James A. Weed.....	Geo. A. Bryant.....	.....	Janie C. Foster.
McHenry.....	2	C. D. Rice.....	Geo. T. Inkster.....	Chas. E. Jones.....	H. J. Koppadahl.
McIntosh.....	4	C. C. Hammond.....	J. H. Wishek.....	Geo. H. Fay.....	A. S. Wiles.
McLean.....	6	Charles E. Merrill	Herman Hanson...	N. F. Boucher.....	L. M. Wallin.
Mercer.....	6	S. C. Walker.....	Henry C. Loy.....	.....	Alice V. Cook.
Morton.....	6	M. B. Doyle.....	Joseph Miller.....	H. G. Voss.....	E. J. Steele.
Nelson.....	1	Chas. Adler.....	A. M. Tofthagen...	M. N. Johnson.....	M. L. Williams.
Oliver.....	6	George Sanger.....	George Sanger.....	B. W. Shaw.....	Mrs. E. R. Thurston.
Pembina.....	1	Henry D. Borden..	J. H. Anderson.....	Wm. J. Kneeshaw	C. E. Jackson.
Pierce.....	2	Wm. S. Russell.....	C. A. Erickson.....	.....	I. M. McBride.
Ramsey.....	2	T. C. Saunders.....	H. M. Creel.....	J. F. O'Brien.....	John F. Cowan.
Ransom.....	4	Gilbert LaDu.....	R. M. Davis.....	Pat Rourke.....	W. F. Granger.
Richland.....	4	J. Shippam.....	J. M. Ruggles.....	W. S. Lander.....	W. M. House.
Rolette.....	2	Frank F. Phillips	Ole E. Petesron...	.....	John E. Brown.
Sargent.....	4	J. W. Christian.....	A. F. Price.....	J. E. Bishop.....	S. A. Danford.
Stark.....	6	E. R. Bonney.....	George Auld.....	J. G. Campbell.....	Alice A. Allison.
Steele.....	3	W. A. Winslow.....	M. B. Cassell.....	C. J. Paul.....	S. J. Axdaahl.
Stutsman.....	5	T. F. Branch.....	A. B. Ashley.....	J. A. Frye.....	T. S. Wadsworth.
Towner.....	2	A. H. Riggs.....	W. E. Pew.....	O. O. Whited.....	H. C. Meacham.
Traill.....	3	O. P. Clark.....	Asa Sargeant.....	F. W. Ames.....	Joseph Kennedy.
Walsh.....	1	James Garbutt.....	Wm. Tierney.....	W. J. Hughes.....	R. M. Evans.
Ward.....	2	James Johnson.....	Wm. Collins.....	E. A. Mears.....	Sade Webber.
Wells.....	5	John A. Williams..	C. V. Brown.....	A. G. Corell.....	Kate Needham.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	Judicial District				CHAIRMAN BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
		SURVAYOR.	ASSESSOR.	COUNTY JUDGE	
Barnes.....	5	Frank White.....	Nicholas Flagler.....	J. Jeff Dobbin.....	D. Green
Benson.....	2	V. B. Matthews.....	Samuel Ellis.....	Henry L. Thomas.....	James Michels.
Billings.....	6	.....	C. H. Mason.....	J. E. McCaul.....	J. A. Van Lathen.
Bottineau.....	2	Ole Honeman.....	Anton Svensson.....	Archie McArthur.....	L. D. Dunn
Burleigh.....	6	Thos. B. Herron.....	A. M. Thompson.....	John F. Philbrick.....	Anderson Healy.
Cass.....	3	J. D. White.....	E. H. Holte.....	A. Roberts.....	Wm. Strohlow.
Cavalier.....	4	O. McGinnis.....	Tp. Assessors.....	H. E. Dorval.....	E. I. Donovan.
Dickey.....	1	E. J. Hermans.....	Tp. Assessors.....	S. A. Bowes.....	D. R. McDonald
Eddy.....	5	.....	A. D. Tomlinson.....	A. C. Buck.....	J. W. Hackney.
Emmons.....	6	H. W. Allen.....	Charles McIntyre.....	John Klefstra.....	James B. Grayton.
Foster.....	5	.....	E. T. Gupta.....	Geo. H. Estabrook.....	E. G. Barlow.
Grand Forks.....	1	Alex. Oldham.....	Tp. Assessors.....	Richard Bennett.....	O. L. Steele.
Griggs.....	5	C. A. Ueland.....	F. Greenland.....	Peter E. Nelson.....	R. C. Cooper.
Kidder.....	6	Frank R. Hill.....	J. D. Williams.....	R. P. Allison.....	John Harcourt.
La Moure.....	5	C. N. Valentine.....	John Flaherty.....	J. W. Johnston.....	A. E. Raney.
Logan.....	5	.....	S. M. Barry.....	John Orner.....	Wm. E. Hoke.
McHenry.....	2	John T. Bailey.....	Peter N. Gilberg.....	W. D. McIntock.....	G. W. Strong.
McIntosh.....	4	LaMotte Miles.....	H. A. Garbelmann.....	R. A. Larimer.....	C. V. Bosye.
McLean.....	6	M. T. Records.....	P. H. Nelson.....	A. C. Ranard.....	Oliver O. Rhede.
Mercer.....	6	Stephen Carl.....	Samuel Sprecher.....	George Hawley.....	Wm. T. Jones.
Morton.....	6	Lynnan N. Cary.....	G. A. Breckenridge.....	E. C. Rice.....	J. J. Luck.
Nelson.....	1	.....	Ole O. Forde.....	H. D. Fruit.....	J. H. McLaughlin.
Oliver.....	6	.....	Henry Albers.....	C. M. Griffith.....	Louis Connolly.
Pembina.....	1	Frank E. Hebert.....	Tp. Assessors.....	E. A. Armstrong.....	S. L. Haight.
Pierce.....	2	Frank Creek.....	E. T. Strommann.....	David P. Thomas.....	Geo. W. Spann.
Ramsey.....	2	.....	Albert Roberts.....	D. G. Duell.....	Jas. McCormick.
Ransom.....	4	M. E. Severance.....	L. O. Faucette.....	E. J. Ryman.....	L. B. Chamberlin.
Richland.....	4	J. W. Blanding.....	Tp. Assessors.....	John Shippam.....	P. S. Larsen.
Rolette.....	2	Gus E. Deschene.....	Alex. Charlebois.....	John Burke.....	Patrick Forest.
Sargent.....	1	John W. Peck.....	Thos. Johnson.....	L. M. Vail.....	John Hetman.
Stark.....	6	.....	Lewis L. Lewis.....	W. H. Richards.....	A. C. McGilivray.
Steele.....	3	L. W. Palmer.....	Warren Archer.....	John Duncan.....	Martin Hansot.
Stutsman.....	5	J. H. Horney.....	C. R. Flint.....	Thos. Hayes.....	J. J. Eddy.
Towner.....	2	J. M. Snyder.....	T. J. Noyes.....	Ed. F. Sibley.....	Jas. J. McCanna.
Traill.....	3	John Amb.....	Tp. Assessors.....	J. O. Kjelsberg.....	P. Herbrandson.
Walsh.....	1	J. B. Warren.....	Tp. Assessors.....	L. L. Currie.....	Joseph Embes.
Ward.....	2	.....	H. B. Johnson.....	J. B. Roark.....	Wm. Nock.
Wells.....	5	Chas. Bilodeau.....	J. B. Hardy.....	H. B. Chess.....	Mark Kelly.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE OF 1889.

SENATE.

President, Lient. Gov. ALFRED DICKEY.

DIST.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
1—Judson La Moure.....	Pembina.....	Pembina.
2—*A. F. Appleton.....	Crystal.....	Pembina.
3—Roger Allen.....	Park River.....	Walsh.
4—*James H. Bell.....	Minto.....	Walsh.
5—J. E. Stevens.....	Northwood.....	Grand Forks.
6—*M. L. McCormack.....	Grand Forks.....	Grand Forks.
7—Geo. B. Winship.....	Grand Forks.....	Grand Forks.
8—W. H. Robinson.....	Mayville.....	Traill.
9—John E. Haggart.....	Fargo.....	Cass.
10—H. J. Rowe.....	Cassellton.....	Cass.
11—*H. R. Hartman.....	Wheatland.....	Cass.
12—Andrew Slotten.....	Wahpeton.....	Richland.
13—Andrew Hegleson.....	Milnor.....	Sargent.
14—Andrew Sandager.....	Lisbon.....	Ransom.
15—Samuel A. Fisher.....	Valley City.....	Barnes.
16—J. O. Smith.....	Hatton.....	Griggs.
17—D. S. Dodds.....	Lakota.....	Nelson.
18—*John McBride.....	Langdon.....	Cavalier.
19—*R. D. Cowan.....	Rolla.....	Rolette.
20—E. L. Yager.....	Minnewaukan.....	Benson.
21—W. E. Swanston.....	Grand Harbor.....	Ramsey.
22—F. G. Barlow.....	Barlow.....	Foster.
23—Bailey Fuller.....	Jamestown.....	Stutsman.
24—H. S. Deisem.....	La Moure.....	La Moure.
25—*M. E. Randall.....	Ellendale.....	Dickey.
26—J. H. Worst.....	Williamsport.....	Emmons.
27—C. B. Little.....	Bismarck.....	Burleigh.
28—Anton Svensrud.....	Bottineau.....	Bottineau.
29—E. H. Belyea.....	Minot.....	Ward.
30—George Harmon.....	Mandan.....	Morton.
21—N. C. Lawrence.....	Dickinson.....	Stark.

Secretary: C. C. BOWSFIELD. Sergeant-at-Arms: J. W. WOODS.

HOUSE.

Speaker, DAVID B. WELLMAN.

DIST.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
1 { John H. Watt.....	Pembina.....	Pembina.
1 { R. B. Richardson.....	Drayton.....	Pembina.
2 { *H. L. Norton.....	Hamilton.....	Pembina.
2 { John Stadelman.....	Cavalier.....	Pembina.
3 { John H. McCullough.....	Park River.....	Walsh.
3 { A. N. Foss.....	Park River.....	Walsh.
4 { John Montgomery.....	Ardoch.....	Walsh.
4 { A. O. Haugerud.....	Grafton.....	Walsh.
4 { Alex. Thompson.....	Minto.....	Walsh.
5 { Franklin Estabrook.....	Inkster.....	Grand Forks.
5 { Nels Tanberg.....	Northwood.....	Grand Forks.
6 { Geo. H. Walsh.....	Grand Forks.....	Grand Forks.
6 { *L. J. Zimmer.....	Manvel.....	Grand Forks.

DIST.		POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	
7	{	A. P. Høugen	Reynolds..... Grand Forks.	
		Ole T. Gronli.....	Emerydo..... Grand Forks.	
	{	Roderick Johnson	Hillsboro	Traill.
8	{	*O. T. Jahr	Portland.....	Traill.
		J. F. Selby.....	Hillsboro	Traill.
	{	H. H. Strom	Hillsboro	Traill.
9	{	E. S. Tyler.....	Fargo.....	Cass.
		Frank J. Thompson.....	Fargo.....	Cass.
	{	Eli D. McIntyre.....	Casselton.....	Cass.
10	{	N. B. Pinkham.....	Fargo.....	Cass.
		John O. Bye.....	Hickson.....	Cass.
	{	H. D. Court.....	Buffalo.....	Cass.
11	{	Frank Langer	Everest.....	Cass.
		W. W. Beard.....	Hunter.....	Cass.
	{	B. H. Hankinson	Hankinson.....	Richland.
12	{	R. N. Ink	Wahpeton	Richland.
		A. O. Heglie.....	Walcott.....	Richland.
	{	E. W. Bowen.....	Forman	Sargent.
13	{	W. S. Buchanan	Forman	Sargent.
		R. N. Stevens.....	Lisbon.....	Ransom.
14	{	J. L. Green	Lisbon.....	Ransom.
		Duncan McDonald.....	Valley City.....	Barnes.
15	{	C. J. Christianson.....	Valley City.....	Barnes.
		W. H. H. Roney.....	Clifford (Traill).....	Steele.
16	{	Chris. Balkau.....	Cooperstown	Griggs.
		Ole E. Olsgard.....	Lakota.....	Nelson.
	{	*W. H. Murphy.....	Langdon.....	Cavalier.
18	{	*F. R. Renand.....	Langdon.....	Cavalier.
19	—	James Britten.....	Cando.....	Towner.
	{	Geo. E. Ingebretson.....	Minnewaukan	Benson.
20	{	D. P. Thomas.....	Rugby.....	Pierce.
		James McCormack.....	Devils Lake.....	Ramsey.
21	{	C. A. Currier.....	Devils Lake.....	Ramsey.
		D. B. Wellman, Speaker.....	New Rockford.....	Eddy.
22	{	Luther L. Walton.....	Sykeston.....	Wells.
		George Lutz.....	Jamestown.....	Stutsman.
23	{	John Milstad.....	Jamestown.....	Stutsman.
		L. A. Ueland.....	Edgeley.....	La Moure.
24	—	W. B. Allen.....	Ludden	Dickey.
25	{	A. T. Cole	Ellendale.....	Dickey.
		George W. Lilly.....	Ashley.....	McIntosh.
26	{	W. L. Belden.....	Napoleon.....	Logan.
		E. A. Williams.....	Bismarck.....	Burleigh.
27	{	George W. Rawlings.....	Sterling.....	Burleigh.
		James Reed.....	Towner.....	McHenry.
28	—	A. C. Nedrud.....	Minot.....	Ward.
	{	A. W. Hoyt.....	Mandan	Morton.
30	{	P. B. Wickham.....	New Salem.....	Morton.
31	—	C. C. Moore.....	Stanton.....	Mercer.

Chief Clerk: J. G. HAMILTON Sergeant-at-Arms: FRED. SNORE.

*Democrats, all others Republicans

PART II.

IV.

BOUNDARIES.

The State of North Dakota is located on the northern boundary of the United States, about midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and half way between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's bay, in the heart of the North American continent. Its southern boundary is the 7th standard parallel, which separates it from South Dakota, its northern boundary being the 49th parallel, which separates it from the British provinces of Manitoba and Assiniboia, and barely half way between the equator and the north pole. The eastern boundary is formed by the Red River of the North, which separates it from Minnesota. The western boundary is the Greenwich meridian of 104°, and the Washington meridian of 24°, which separates it from Montana. Its extent from north to south is a little over 210 miles, while from east to west it is about 360 miles. It contains 52 counties, of which 14 are unorganized, and has an area of 74,312 square miles, or 47,569,680 acres.

Geographical Divisions.—The state has several marked geographical divisions; the principal ones being the Red river valley, the James river valley, the Devils lake and Turtle Mountain regions, the Mouse river country, the Missouri slope or coteau country, and the West Missouri or West North Dakota country. The main features of these sections are described under their respective headings.

Red River Valley.—The Red River of the North is so called to distinguish it from the large southern river of the same name. In speaking of the valley of the Red river it must not be understood to apply to a narrow depression, as is usually the case with rivers, but to a broad, level plain, from 50 to 60 miles wide, and high enough above the river to prevent overflow and afford the best of drainage; and yet it is "bottom land" in the sense of having a deep black mould as fertile as any in the world. The Red river valley is the garden spot of the North. In ancient times its surface was probably the bed of an immense lake, whose waters, receding, left a heavy, black alluvial deposit from two to four feet deep. This richest of soils produces the best of No. 1 hard wheat, and raises three-fourths of the crop of North Dakota. The valley is a veritable farmers' paradise; there is none other like it on the continent for the production of small grains. The Red river is navigable from Fargo to Winnipeg, and before the days of railroads it enjoyed a large traffic; it empties into Lake Winnipeg, the waters of which reach Hudson's bay through Nelson river. The valley is now well supplied with railroads; it contains over one-third of the present population of North Dakota, and has room for many thousands more. Only about one-fifth of the area of the valley is

in use at the present time, a fact which will give one some idea of the immense capacity and resources of this great wheat basin. The cost of wheat raising has been reduced to the minimum, the figures prepared by a large farmer showing an outlay of 40 cents per bushel. It is not only as a granary that the Red river valley is entitled to especial prominence. It is coming to be known as the home of fine horses and cattle, the thoroughbreds and popular breeds predominating in the stock raised on farms. There are a number of successful breeding farms in the valley, and this industry promises to assume very large proportions. Not the least significant showing in connection with the successful raising of the best and soundest of horses and cattle in the Red river valley, is the fact that but little or no corn is used in feeding. The substitution of barley ground with vegetable fodder is highly satisfactory. The use of this fodder with a certain proportion of small grain is no new thing in stock raising in northern climates. The Canadians prefer the barley and peas to any other feed, and claim it is better for stock than corn. Results are what tell and convince, and these may be studied to advantage in the Red river valley.

The valley of the Red river is not only of extreme fertility, but so is all of North Dakota. As early as 1882 Prof. Denton, a gentleman of high reputation as a geologist and agricultural chemist, and whose opinions have been verified by results, said:

"It would be hard to find as large a connected body of good land elsewhere on this continent, where the best food of man can be as readily produced, as that which exists within the boundaries of Dakota, and through the heart of which lies the Northern Pacific railroad. From Motley, Minn., west, the soil improves, being either underlaid by limestone, or the limestone countries lying to the north have by glacial agency furnished the soil with valuable constituents. Boulders are comparatively few, and the soil becomes deeper, richer, blacker, every mile till the Red river valley is reached, when the soil is unsurpassed by that of the Nile valley. Here for nearly fifty miles in breadth is exceedingly deep, dark, fine soil"—(meant to include both surface and sub-soils)—"and with no boulders or gravel, a remarkable fact in a region so far north, and with boulders lying over the country east, west and south of it.

"When the cold of the glacial period gave place to the present climate, the indications are that the change took place instantaneously, and the great ice-sheet then covering this northern region—in some places a mile or more in thickness—was" (by a new inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit) "suddenly introduced to a temperate climate. Melting in the hot summer suns, it produced a flood, the effects of which are observable to the geologist, from north Minnesota to the Gulf. But such a body of ice melted not in one, or a dozen summers. For many years lay the great ice-field to the north, preventing the passage of waters in the direction the general slope of the country here would have led them, and thus, as far south as the slope of the land would permit, a lake existed where the Red river valley now is, and gradually enlarged to the north as the ice melted. At the bottom of the lake mud was continually being deposited, produced by the ground-down silurian, devonian and cretaceous beds lying to the north, over which the ice still for many years continued to move, bearing masses of their earthy substances; when it was all melted, the dammed-up waters found a natural outlet to Hudson's bay, and the Red river was formed. Thus in the Red river valley the glacial drift—

boulders, gravel, etc.—is covered deep beneath the lake mud, and that mud is now the soil of the country, admirably adapted to the production of grain best fitted to build up the physical system of man.

“From the Red river valley west to the Bad Lands, a breadth of more than 300 miles, is an exceedingly fertile prairie country, destined throughout its entire extent to be a very rich agricultural region. The poorest land anywhere to be found is better than the average of Massachusetts. In some places are large accumulations of glacial material—sand, gravel and boulders piled confusedly together where they had been pushed by the sliding glacier or left where they had melted out of its mass. But in most of the railroad cuttings—especially nearing the Missouri river—were evidences of the action of large bodies of water, which had modified the drift material, sorting it into stratified beds of sand and gravel;—evidences, also, that large bodies of water had rested at times on the land, depositing sediment—and beds of loess, very similar in appearance to that of Iowa and Missouri, had been formed—producing soils of great fertility.”

Lands can still be had in the Red river valley at very low price, considering the advantages of being near markets, railroads, schools, churches and post offices, and offering other of the comforts and conveniences of much older communities. There is still some Government land in the second and third tiers of counties from the river, the land offices for which are at Fargo and Grand Forks.

So fertile and productive has this great region proven to be, that it is estimated that it will furnish a heavy traffic for a railroad every 15 miles apart. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has three trunk lines through most of the western half of the valley, built to strike the very richest and best crop-producing sections of this region. This road hauls a large part of the entire grain tonnage of the valley, and it has been a most potent factor in a development so rapid that it has not been equaled in the settlement of any part of the United States. From Fargo north to the boundary one of the trunk lines of this railway reaches for a distance of 170 miles, and enjoys the distinction of having the largest grain elevators and grain tonnage at original points of any line in the world. The line from Wahpeton, with its various branches running north through the valley, also runs through a magnificent farming section, already well developed, and hardly, if any, less inferior in productive capacity. From Grand Forks north to the boundary, 90 miles, the railway stations of this modern Egypt, although but 4 to 5 miles apart, each have from 4 to 10 large grain elevators, with a combined storage capacity at each station ranging from 200,000 to 400,000 bushels of wheat, an elevator capacity which would be notable in other parts of the country in cities of 50,000 population. At certain stations in Walsh and Pembina counties this road has received as much as 1,000,000 bushels of wheat for freight from a single crop. The long lines of tall elevators are the most prominent objects seen in crossing the prairies, and although of such great capacity, yet during a year of average yield they have proven to have an insufficient capacity for the storage of the grain received from the surrounding farmers. During the fall of 1889 this branch line of railway has hauled an average of 75 cars a day of wheat, received from elevators and farmers along the line, within a distance of 90 miles. Besides this daily movement of wheat, which has continued since September 15th

on the crop of the present season, on December 1st there was quite 1,500,000 bushels in store at the 11 stations between Grand Forks and the boundary. This will convey some idea of the astonishing productiveness of even the northern part of the Red river valley. Contrary to general opinion, the yield and quality of crops grown in the valley increases slightly as we go northward until we reach the boundary, demonstrating the fact that in the northern part of the Red river valley is found the most favorable soil and climate for the production of the small grains. The valley is also traversed north and south of Fargo by branches of the Northern Pacific road. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul also comes to Fargo, making three great railroad systems in the great valley. Not only is this valley well supplied with railroads, but nearly every organized county in the state is penetrated by the iron rail.

James River Valley.—The James river valley in North Dakota contains some of the most prosperous counties of the state. The country along the river from La Moure to Jamestown is charming, and the lands are fertile. Large crops of wheat are harvested in this region and in the district north of Jamestown, and farming of every kind is profitable. All grain is sown in the spring. Fair crops of potatoes, flax, oats and light yields of wheat can be gathered from the soil the first year if the breaking is done early. Sod crops of flax have brought as high as \$15 to the acre, generally several times the cost of the land. Oats, after wheat, make a fine yield, and are the least exhausting of any crop produced. The summer nights are too cool for the large varieties of corn common to Iowa, Illinois and South Dakota, but the Indian varieties, small grained, give profitable yields. Sweet or table corn does as well as in Maine, where it is extensively grown for canning purposes. All the forage crops, millet, alfalfa, etc., do well, while the root crops, potatoes, turnips, etc., grow tons to the acre. The breaking season begins the first of June, after all seeding is usually over, the latter commencing about the tenth of April. The hay harvest commences during the middle part of July and continues about four weeks. The barley, oats and wheat harvesting season begins about the tenth of August, the crops coming in the order named. Stock raising is becoming more of a leading industry all the time, and cattle and horses are imported freely for breeding purposes. There are some fine herds of thoroughbred stock in the valley, in both North and South Dakota. Cattle from Jamestown took first premium at the Minnesota State Fair this year, as well as at the territorial fair at Grand Forks. The James river valley is one of the most noted artesian well districts in the world. The well at Jamestown is of sufficient volume and force to supply the city with water for all purposes. The Presbyterian College, standing on a high bluff three-quarters of a mile distant from this well, is supplied with water all over the building at a pressure of 60 pounds to the square inch. There is not any Government land to speak of along the James river, the little there is being found mostly in the Fargo and Devils Lake land districts. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company owns considerable land in this section, which can be bought on long time at low figures. Land can never be lower than now. On this subject E. V. Smalley of the *Northwest Magazine*, whose knowledge of Dakota lands is from extensive personal inspection, says:

"Land in Dakota will never be of lower value than at the present time. It will certainly rise with the fuller settlement of the country, the division and

admission of Dakota as two states, the building of new lines of railroad, and the growth of the towns. It is not extravagant to say that within five years all good virgin land in Dakota, suitable for farming and stock raising, will be worth at least \$10 per acre, as similar land now is in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas."

Branches of the Northern Pacific railroad run north and south from the main line at Jamestown through the valley of the James, the north branch intersecting the Manitoba at Leeds while the south line is crossed at La Moure by a branch coming from Fargo, and ends at Oakes, where connection is made with the Chicago & Northwestern, the Fargo branch terminating at Edgeley, where connection is made with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

During the hunting season this region, as well as all of watered sections, offers a great variety of game. On the prairies are to be found numerous members of the grouse family, while along the streams and lakes gather millions of geese, brant, ducks and other waterfowl. In the fields, after harvest, the geese settle down in such numbers that the ground for acres seems to be covered with snow. In the timbered section four-footed game is found, while the lakes and rivers afford plenty of fishing.

Devils Lake and Turtle Mountains.—The Devils Lake region and the Turtle Mountain and Big Coulee country lying north of it present numerous points of attraction to the settler. The magnificent body of water bearing the former name—a veritable inland sea—with its romantic scenery and heavy forest belts, constitutes a charm that contributes to one's residence anywhere within a day's riding distance from the lake. The climate is cold but bracing, the soil good, and the grasses most excellent. Crops of all kinds are raised, and special attention is being paid to the growing of fine stock. There are many Canadians of means located in this part of the state. They are raising and breeding fine cattle and horses, and have introduced some very valuable stock, and are rapidly transforming this into a stock country of some pretensions. The Turtle Mountains are a range of hills covering a region 20 by 40 miles, two-thirds lying in the United States and the remainder in Manitoba. The early maps depicted the region in the form of a turtle, but it has no such fanciful shape. The highest points, Butte St. Paul and Bear Butte, rise but a few hundred feet above the surrounding low rolling hills and prairies. Coal is abundant, and so is building stone, and iron ore is said to exist in paying quantities. There are numerous pretty streams of water. The timber in the Turtle Mountains draws a good deal of immigration that way, and the good farming land everywhere is being settled on and improved very fast. Besides the Canadians, there is a Missonri colony in the Big Coulee country, well known for their splendid mules, which make superior draught animals. The vacant public lands in this district may be entered at the Devils Lake land office. Here, as in all parts of the two Dakotas, the wagon roads are always good. In the East and South, where farmers haul their products to market over rough, uneven and muddy roads, the expenses often more than balance the profits. The advantages of good country roads are understood by those who have struggled and toiled over the bad fall, winter and spring roads of the Eastern and Southern states. In the Dakotas large loads can be hauled, and horses be spared the worry and strain caused by muddy and uneven roads. A good all-the-year-round dirt road is one of the boasts of North Dakota, but of which little is said in comparison to its value.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, by its Montana extension and various branch lines, has caused a rapid settlement and development of this part of North Dakota, from Devils lake, east, west and north. The main line, leaving Grand Forks, runs in general a direct westerly course to the eastern boundary of Montana at Buford. A branch line runs north from Church's Ferry to St. John at the eastern end of the Turtle Mountains, and another from Rugby Junction to Bottineau at the western end of the mountains, providing ample transportation facilities for those sections. This line of railway possessed no land grant in North Dakota, thus leaving every section of land on each side of the road free to settlers, which has been a very important advantage, and conduced to the settlement of the country tributary to the lines of the Manitoba more rapidly than where every other section was included within the limits of a land grant. The Turtle Mountain region is rapidly assuming prominence for stock raising as well as for grain raising. On the smooth southern slopes of the mountain at Bottineau was raised the wheat which took the premium at the New Orleans World's Fair. That part of the St. John's branch extending from Church's Ferry to Cando has all of the characteristics of soil and climate which have proved so favorable to grain growing in the Red river valley. This section is developing so rapidly that it will soon assume a front rank both in grain and stock raising.

Mouse River Country.—The building across North Dakota of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway brought thousands of settlers into the Mouse river country in 1886-87. The tide of immigration flowed on across the coteaus and along the upper Missouri. Settlement in this section was somewhat retarded by the delays in Government surveys, but immigrants are hardy and determined, and on once getting to a new country will take "squatter sovereignty" rights if they can't have something better right away. There are still some desirable lands left along the railroad, and more than half the entire vacant area at present open to settlement is found in the interior stretches of country where the early pioneers can have the choice of claims and will not have very long to wait for the building of branch lines of railway connecting with the trunk roads leading East. There is much fine coal land all along the Mouse river, farmers being able to dig their own supplies from the hillsides. These lands are situated in the Devils Lake and Bismarck land districts. The coming of the railroad has changed everything as if by magic, in a region where the grazing of cattle furnished the only pursuit a few years ago. The United States census of 1890 will show some remarkable comparisons, as between 1885 and 1890, for this section, and should furnish some very effective campaign material for immigration purposes. There are many large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep all through this region. The grass here does not die or decay the year of its growth, but sun-cures on the ground and remains as nature-made hay. The decay does not begin until the next year, after the snow has melted and the spring rains fall. The Mouse river comes down from the British territories, and after a long sweep in ox-bow shape through North Dakota, returns north to reach Hudson's bay along with the Red river.

Northwestern Dakota, through which the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway runs, has a contour of surface decidedly different from that of other parts of the state. The Mouse river, heavily timbered, is a valley sunken on an average of 200 to 300 feet below the level of the surrounding plains.

The settlers in this section of the country are engaged very largely in sheep and cattle raising. The sheep industry, especially, has rapidly increased in the past year. An abundance of shelter and plenty of nutritious grasses, with a winter climate modified by chinook winds from the Pacific, make this an ideal section for sheep and stock raising. The farm-steads of the settlers along the river are mostly built of logs. Although many of them have only been in the country from two to four years, yet there is a general increase of prosperity throughout this section.

The Des Laes river, tributary to the Mouse, has a valley 75 miles in length, with an abundance of wood and coal in the bluffs, making most inviting opportunities to the stock raiser and farmer for settlement. Leaving the Mouse river valley near Minot, the line of the Manitoba pushes directly westward to the Missouri slope, which river it reaches at Williston, thence following its valley to the Montana line. This section, though thinly settled, has been occupied along the Missouri river for a number of years, by ranchers who came into the country by steamer on the Missouri before the advent of the railway. Here thousands of acres are still open to the settler under the homestead, pre-emption and tree claim acts.

The Missouri Slope.—The Missouri slope comprises that part of North Dakota lying west of the divide, or coteau region, between the James and Missouri rivers. The intermediate region consists of natural meadows, lake lands, knolls, rolling hills and sloping vales. In this region there is much Government land. Those who have settled here like it. The climate is as healthful as anywhere in the world, and the country is not only excellent for raising horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, but for the growth of wheat and all of the cereals and root crops. The free range and the fine native grasses offer great inducements to stockmen. Above and below Bismarck, along the Missouri, considerable attention has been successfully given to small fruits. Wild fruits grow in much profusion along the Missouri and other streams. The term "coteau," as applied to the dividing ridge, is from the French, and means "little hills." It is a region of geological interest, and swarms with game birds during the season. No northern land has a greater variety of wild roses than North Dakota, and from early spring to late autumn the prairies and hillsides bloom with dainty flowers. There never was a time in Dakota, no matter how the weather affected the field crops, that there was not plenty of wild grasses, which, sun-dried on the ground, made nutritious feed, and preferred by stock to tame hay in the stack. This region is opened up by the main line of the Northern Pacific.

West North Dakota.—West of the great river the country is known as the West Missouri country, and extensively advertised as such. This is misleading, because readers are liable to confound it with the State of Missouri. It should be called West North Dakota. It is quite unlike East North Dakota. The surface is more undulating, being a succession of widely separated hills and broad valleys, with conical, flat-topped and rounded buttes present in every landscape. There is little snow west of the divide formed by the Coteau range, and the climate in other respects is different from that of eastern North Dakota. The streams are open first to the north and west, and the season begins at Bismarck and Mandan a little earlier than in the same latitude east of the James river. There is generally a certain prospect for corn, which has time to

mature. In the West North Dakota country there are a number of German-American colonies, which have proved thrifty and prosperous. Crops of all kinds are raised with uniform success. The country is well watered by the Heart, Knife, Cannon Ball, Green, Sweetbriar, Curlew, Little Missouri, and other streams. The country is fertile, pleasing to the eye, and free homesteads can be had in sight of the Northern Pacific railroad. The soil contains mineral and vegetable deposits of great value, cases being known where it was so strongly impregnated with lime that the subsoil could be used for plastering purposes, the earth being simply mixed with sand and hair to form a good mortar. The native coal is found on both sides of the Missouri river in this region, cropping out from the grassy sides of buttes and ridges in great abundance. There are as fine farming lands yet untaken in this part of North Dakota as have ever been filed on. By going a little distance from the railroad persons can get the pick of these lands, and they will not have to wait long before the tracks of some new line are laid to their doors. The lands in this section lie within the Bismarek land district.

V.

POPULATION.

There has been no official enumeration of Dakota since 1885, when the total of both sections of the territory was 415,610, the increase in the preceding five years having been 280,433, but the increase in the last four years has not been at an equal rate. To figure on the basis of 5 persons to each voter the present population of North Dakota is 190,190, the total vote for governor at the October election being 38,098. There are 11 unorganized counties in which votes were not cast nor counted, taking which, together with the stay-at-homes in the organized counties, will safely allow an estimate for North Dakota of 200,000 population. The following is the vote and estimates by counties:

COUNTIES.	Votes Cast for Governor.	Estimated Popula- tion.	COUNTIES.	Votes Cast for Governor.	Estimated Popula- tion.
Barnes.....	1,689	8,425	Morton.....	1,017	5,075
Benson.....	178	880	Ness.....	888	4,440
Billings.....	309	1,525	Oliver.....	76	380
Bottineau.....	639	3,195	Pembina.....	2,794	13,970
Burlingame.....	1,093	5,465	Pierce.....	117	585
Cass.....	1,124	5,615	Ramsey.....	1,112	5,560
Cavalier.....	1,181	5,905	Ransom.....	6,770	33,850
Dickey.....	1,594	7,965	Richland.....	1,470	7,350
Eddy.....	492	2,460	Rolette.....	488	2,440
Emmons.....	469	2,345	Sargent.....	1,241	6,205
Foster.....	366	1,830	Stark.....	614	3,070
Grand Forks.....	3,192	15,960	Steele.....	618	3,090
Griggs.....	551	2,755	Stutsman.....	1,121	5,605
Kidder.....	317	1,585	Townsend.....	418	2,090
La Moure.....	829	4,145	Tridell.....	1,290	6,450
Logan.....	90	450	Walsh.....	2,042	10,210
McHenry.....	287	1,435	Ward.....	410	2,050
McIntosh.....	395	1,975	Wells.....	718	3,590
McLean.....	264	1,320			
Mercer.....	85	425	Total.....	38,098	190,190

The Scandinavians—the Norwegians outnumbering the Swedes—and Canadians comprise the bulk of the foreign population of North Dakota, and both classes are very desirable. So, too, are the German colonists west of the Missouri river. The native American population comes from the Eastern and prairie states, and are an energetic, thrifty people.

VI.

CLIMATE.

Seasons.—North Dakota is cold in winter, but dry, and both human beings and animals can stand a pretty low temperature under such circumstances without feeling it much or suffering from it. There is no rain in winter, and no mud or slush. Under foot the snow lies crisp and hard. The storms are not so frequent as in Ohio or New York, and blizzards like that of 1888 are of short duration and occur only once in many years. The winter breaks in March, and seeding and farming operations begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground to the depth of a few inches. There is no stormy weather and muddy roads in the spring or autumn. The summers are distinguished by warm days tempered by constant breezes, and by cool nights. The fall is a delightful season of bright, sunny weather, and frequently extends far into December. Plowing generally continues until about the middle of November. During the winter of 1888-89 farmers were able to do some kind of work in their fields every month.

Temperature.—The mean annual temperature, as shown by the records of signal offices at widely separated points in North Dakota, is as follows: Bismarck, 39.4°; Fargo, 37°; Pembina, 34.4°; Fort Buford, 38.7°. The annual rainfall at the same places is as follows: Bismarck, 20.10 inches; Fargo, 27.17 inches; Pembina, 21.91 inches; Fort Buford, 13.91 inches. For general healthfulness there are few climates that can equal that of North Dakota; consumption rarely originates here, and malarial diseases are unknown.

Eastern people who think North Dakota is hyperborean or sub-arctic, will be astonished to learn that winter is not a dreaded season; on the contrary it is an agreeable time of rest and refreshment from the labors of the harvest, and without the slush and variableness of Atlantic and lake state winters. That it is healthy is seen in the robust, active and energetic people. Warm clothing is necessary and with it the cold is rendered powerless. Cold can be kept out, but not heat. The cold of a humid region is felt much more keenly than in a dry climate. Down on the Gulf coast 30° above zero is more penetrating and chilly than zero in North Dakota, and 20° or 25° above zero temperature in New Orleans will give a Northern man shakes like an ague. The winds of North Dakota are not as piercing as those of Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas, or nearest to the warmer rising air currents which cause the winds.

Rainfall.—There has been more or less discouragement at what seems a diminished rainfall. It is a well-established fact that affairs in both the material and moral worlds have their seasons. We have heat waves and cold waves, and the results from long periods of observation show that a series of years of decreased rainfall and increased rainfall succeed each other as regularly as night follows day. Prof. Warren Upham of the United States Geological Survey, who

has been spending much time during the last four years in North Dakota, claims to have found a scientific basis for the theory of changing periods of maximum and minimum moisture by studying the shore lines of Devils lake and other bodies of water which show regular fluctuations of wet and dry periods. It is his opinion, and he is willing to stake his professional reputation upon the assertion, that the greatest degree of aridity or lack of moisture has been reached, and that wet seasons may be expected for a series of years. It is his opinion that the range from most moisture to the least swings over a period of from ten to twelve years. Confidence of more than ordinary importance can be placed in the utterance of such a man, who has had superior opportunities to delve into the mysteries of Nature and learn her secrets.

The rainfall may not be materially increased by settlement, cultivation and tree planting, but better use is made of what falls, and conditions more conducive to the growth of new and better forms of plant life are developed. Man is changing and subverting the climate and country to his own use, not in violation of, but in accordance with, natural law. By turning over the sod and breaking up the upper crust, so long impervious to rain, a storehouse is made for water, which gradually evaporating, instead of rushing off in torrents, relieves the aridity of the air and establishes relationship with the clouds through electric conductors from the ground in the form of ascending moisture. It has not been long since meteorologists placed the western line of agriculture at the 97th meridian, the eastern boundary of the Dakotas, but settlers paid little attention to the rain limit, and pushed on west after homes until they are now found cultivating the ground in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, to our benefit, hundreds of miles beyond the old meridian, and the once sun-dried and hard-trodden plains of Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas have blossomed into fields and gardens. It is quite evident that we are in the period of diminished rainfall, while other regions are suffering from an oversupply, but our fat years will come, and in the exuberance of plenty the present lean ones will be forgotten.

The North.—Those who come here with the idea that they are on the northern limit of agriculture are surprised to learn that the North is further on, just as the West is further on. Hundreds of miles north of the northern boundary line of the state white people live and cultivate the ground. North of the international boundary line permanent white settlement was made before what is now Dakota was purchased by the United States. Few persons realize the enormous extent of territory lying north of the 49th parallel. It is a region larger than the entire area of the United States. Although under the general name of Canada, it is divided into eight distinct provinces, in all having a combined area of nearly 3,500,000 square miles and a population of 4,500,000. The railroad mileage is about 15,000 miles; the banks have \$230,000,000 assets; the imports and exports exceed \$200,000,000 a year, and the governmental revenues aggregate \$35,000,000 per annum. Wheat is raised hundreds of miles north of the northern boundary of North Dakota. The resources of fields, pastures, forests and mines of this vast region are boundless, and in the future must add immensely to the world's wealth.

VII.

AGRICULTURE.

The foundation of the wealth and prosperity of the Dakotas is in their agricultural products, and development is still in its infancy. The older states are overtaking their food-producing capacity, while the possibilities of our agricultural interests are still an unknown quantity. So rapid has been the growth of the Dakotas and so marvelous the yield of cereals, that the great trade centres have not ceased wondering at the new factors in food production.

North Dakota attracted attention by producing a wheat that is a grade unto itself,—No. 1 hard,—famous now all over the civilized world as making the best flour ever known. Civilization has kept pace with the use of white bread among the masses. North Dakota not only produces bread for its own people, but sends millions of bushels of the bread-making cereal away to feed the hungry of other lands. Of 2,500 samples of wheat from all parts of the world tested by the chemist of the National Department of Agriculture, No. 1 hard from North Dakota led all others for possessing the largest percentage of nutritious properties. For the past three years the Territory of Dakota led all the states and territories in the total yield of wheat, of which quantity the north state's share was more than half. North Dakota's claim to agricultural greatness is not confined solely to the growth of wheat, it produces all the small grains in gracious abundance and of splendid quality.

The Board of Agriculture of North Dakota is constituted as follows: I. C. Wade, president, Jamestown; J. P. Power, vice president, Wahpeton; Gerald Pierce, secretary, Bismarek; E. Y. Searles, treasurer, Hillsboro; J. B. Vallandigham, Valley City; Joseph Tombs, Grafton; R. T. Kingman, Hillsboro; R. D. Glasgow, Casselton; Clarence Price, Bismarek; H. I. Norton, Hamilton; Wm. Budge, Grand Forks.

The North Dakota Farmers Alliance is now a state organization to itself, independent of the South Dakota alliance. The officers are Walter Muir of Cass county, president; James Dobie of Pembina county, and Andrew Slotten of Richland county, respectively first and second vice presidents; M. D. Williams of Stutsman county, secretary; S. W. Unkenholz of Morton county, treasurer; Ira S. Lampman of Barnes county, lecturer. F. B. Fancher of Stutsman county has charge of the insurance department. The official organ is the *Capital*, published at Jamestown.

Statistics.—The accompanying tables, which show the acreage and yield of crops for 1888 and 1889, are of interest, and furnish food for reflection. It will be seen that in 1888 the little more than 3,000,000 acres in cultivation, out of a total of quite 48,000,000 in the state, produced nearly 40,000,000 bushels of small grains, not including divers other products of the soil. The table of acreage and yield in 1888 is combined, while those of 1889 are given separately. The first table is the report of 1888:

AGRICULTURE, 1888.

COUNTIES.	LAND IN FARM AND USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.			PRESENT CASH VALUE.		AVERAGE AND YIELD.	
	Acres Under Cultivation.	Acres Under Fence.	Total number of Acres in Farm (Cultivated and Uncultivated).	Of Farm Including Improvements.	Of Farming Implements and Machinery.	CORN.	
						Acres.	Bush.
Barnes	154,620	6,743	276,189	\$1,550,049	\$152,078	267	2,391
Benson	34,576	1,125	83,585	389,915	52,490	9	...
*Billings	200	1,000	...	...	1,197	15	1,500
Bottineau	39,788	2,123	115,062	339,930	32,618	...	...
*Burleigh	35,345	13,877	99,085	536,565	71,871	2,832	31,776
Cass	505,645	35,275	664,713	4,295,004	263,748	1,064	12,940
Cavalier	51,575	19,778	227,228	929,170	105,903	...	...
*Dickey	131,939	11,517	197,850	2,409,693	75,294	2,280	38,648
Edley	31,541	3,495	70,066	341,749	32,140	42	...
*Emmons	14,909	1,268	87,433	347,795	22,320	2,100	33,900
Foster	49,675	1,194	112,691	454,031	18,825	...	...
*Grand Forks	323,214	37,882	513,035	1,222,766	242,787	63	987
*Griggs	55,782	7,812	114,196	527,120	57,753	16	...
Kidder	30,090	1,327	61,976	338,020	25,785	235	1,350
La Moure	73,604	3,723	166,622	1,145,607	100,537	160	6,940
Logan	2,716	1,465	15,280	130,500	4,616	62	675
McHenry	8,483	8,066	59,437	93,726	9,800	109	293
*McIntosh	39,061	200	...	...	...	215	2,361
McLean	10,008	833	45,562	368,900	13,777	192	2,437
*Mercer	3,080	186	15,900	10,175	2,614	610	3,767
Morton	23,532	4,916	135,269	564,296	32,816	2,485	14,127
Nelson	91,939	8,373	257,627	1,139,341	76,117	25	10
Oliver	3,066	...	17,916	67,928	5,049	795	3,078
*Pembina	279,196	35,799	455,491	1,679,672	272,121	51	100
*Pierce	6,760	...	22,896	75,895	12,203	...	...
*Ramsey	166,167	11,297	401,916	1,462,275	113,494	...	...
Ransom	114,925	13,950	191,615	1,927,710	124,448	799	13,370
Richland	158,808	20,626	300,680	1,833,558	124,927	1,098	35,174
Rolette	23,651	4,381	120,052	620,727	41,810	...	...
Sargent	94,313	14,779	211,611	967,319	111,292	836	14,137
Stark	15,124	1,282	56,865	269,252	14,770	836	22,465
Steele	114,123	13,152	192,151	1,426,828	88,044	172	1,120
Stutsman	62,707	4,204	122,855	729,610	51,496	60	225
*Towner	4,473	1,241	102,794	684,130	35,157	...	...
*Traill	254,124	29,950	559,615	4,713,145	260,633	671	1,972
*Walsh	276,785	35,747	466,939	3,603,704	152,612	...	...
Ward	6,161	3,875	40,770	124,650	6,717	87	1,360
Wells	50,057	282	26,816	49,810	21,284	...	...
Total	3,344,953	553,451	6,604,791	\$42,341,530	\$8,819,896	8,300	7,741

* Incomplete.

AGRICULTURE, 1888 — CONTINUED.

ACREAGE SOWN AND THE YIELD OF THE CROPS FOR THE YEAR.

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.		OATS.		RYE.		BARLEY.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Barnes	100,795	719,225	21,139	334,015	137	2,054	4,995	136,304
Benson	19,249	155,872	3,717	106,876	2	40	518	13,013
*Billings			90	900				
Bottineau	11,732	94,795	2,580	46,852	3	84	90	1,196
*Burleigh	18,313	176,641	6,988	163,250	120	1,864	366	2,694
Cass	368,728	3,179,093	55,433	1,706,187	72	1,674	6,617	167,270
Cavalier	42,528	517,691	10,162	326,632			3,782	92,912
*Dickey	62,099	847,247	15,613	359,640	35	514	5,537	123,721
Eddy	22,183	133,965	3,832	122,806			799	14,947
*Emmons	7,670	63,885	2,476	57,528	3	30	565	11,254
Foster	22,013	216,885	4,193	127,628			513	12,593
*Grand Forks...	206,421	2,169,396	33,475	1,120,018	7	110	10,196	259,160
*Griggs	36,618	190,992	6,013	206,569	32	606	1,796	39,667
Kidder	24,891	220,141	3,806	105,235	2	25	459	11,424
La Moure	46,031	530,798	9,998	258,514	227	4,236	1,534	38,207
Logan	1,386	13,840	447	11,358			56	1,560
McHenry	2,029	20,746	1,475	32,389	10	77	119	2,244
*McIntosh	10,392	125,715	4,023	89,931	7	201	681	15,882
McLean	4,842	49,313	2,396	50,060	7	257	100	2,074
*Mercer	464	3,895	350	4,729			44	506
Morton	8,361	84,212	4,024	77,908			176	1,758
Nelson	55,320	295,480	8,544	290,245	18	192	2,092	42,048
Oliver	649	5,795	761	13,388	3	17	18	228
*Pembina	173,798	2,089,206	25,963	957,872			10,579	299,405
*Pierce	6,760	66,600	1,012	20,240				
*Ramsey	66,967	418,468	10,391	345,675	7	69	2,291	72,047
Ransom	81,288	942,692	19,101	484,465	122	1,997	1,167	27,067
Richland	110,186	1,086,674	23,671	614,208	15	236	2,728	63,336
Rolette	9,677	79,867	3,269	65,150	4	30	571	6,546
Sargent	61,355	831,792	12,759	366,444	42	802	2,526	53,822
Stark	5,242	58,543	2,838	79,654	96	702	133	3,527
Steele	72,910	594,053	13,175	451,728	94	980	118	29,970
Stutsman	42,975	339,786	8,801	259,219	11	70	1,575	40,053
*Towner	22,459	75,073	4,229	117,032			405	7,161
*Traill	227,712	2,174,568	27,588	953,001	17	515	3,711	103,296
*Walsh	187,523	2,284,392	31,039	915,865			5,734	147,337
Ward	1,932	19,527	1,279	23,203			58	750
Wells	17,931	184,335	3,388	95,760			76	2,915
Total	2,161,429	21,051,598	390,018	11,362,174	1,093	17,402	72,725	1,847,894

*Incomplete.

AGRICULTURE, 1888 — CONCLUDED.

ACREAGE SOWN AND THE YIELD OF THE CROPS FOR THE YEAR.

COUNTIES.	FLAX.		BEANS.		PEAS.		BROOM CORN.		IRISH POTATOES.		BUCK-WHEAT.		Sorghum, Acres.
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	
Barnes.....	728	2,699	11	48	9	54	1	75	732	75,477			
Benson.....	182	1,918			4				89	9,639			
*Billings.....									10	1,000			
Bottineau.....					8				131	7,673			
*Burleigh.....	375	2,548	123	83	83	158	5		627	63,865			
Cass.....	271	1,172	12	67	8	115			1,395	141,010			
Cavalier.....	52	223			2	20			248	25,202			
*Dickey.....	8,407	67,711	12	71	5	74			831	76,452	8	27	
Eddy.....	366	777			6	49			58	9,668	2	15	
*Emmons.....	543	5,918	20	129	4	41			276	29,510			
Foster.....	550	4,575	2	60	1	20			170	16,755			
*Grand Forks..	25	382	4	39	1	11			124	83,883			
*Griggs.....	277	410			26	161			167	14,517			
Kidder.....	75	272	3	12	2	6			188	26,100	3	40	
La Moure.....	1,034	11,997	11	69	8	71			470	54,635	4	60	
Logan.....	291	1,566							35	3,119			
McHenry.....	12	35			8	59			108	8,927			
*McIntosh.....	8,312	54,819							167	17,532			
McLean.....					5	35			115	13,823			
*Mercer.....	292	1,916	111	54	2	12			47	4,217			
Morton.....	606	3,531	16	136	46	497			610	66,945	2	30	9
Nelson.....	180	478			17	51			234	19,942			
Oliver.....	20	98							66	6,524			
*Pembina.....					4	50			529	79,595			
*Pierce.....									56	5,600			
*Ramsey.....	59	450			3	45			276	20,332			
Ransom.....	10	40	27	47	1	15	2	31	478	46,449	3		
Richland.....	564	1,732	18	106	3	18			715	65,124	23	253	
Rolette.....	86	574	4		9	101				9,654	64		
Sargent.....	2,147	11,965	10	92	8	165			583	47,219	13	109	
Stark.....	37	208	18	2	8	115			358	39,742	10	100	
Steele.....	239	2,102		2	2	24			400	33,441			
Stutsman.....	236	1,702	1						496	71,415			
*Towner.....	50	150							48	2,683			
*Traill.....	84	303	4	20	4	75			670	71,299	7		
*Walsh.....	688	6,581		9	15	82			861	76,907			
Ward.....	1	8	2	1	1	45			82	8,777			
Wells.....	562	5,148			12	213			96	11,345			
Total.....	27,361	200,068	412	1,057	318	2,385	8	106	13,249	1,368,847	1	625	9

* Incomplete.

AGRICULTURE, 1889.

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.		OATS.		CORN.		BARLEY.		RYE.		BUCK- WHEAT.		POTATOES.		FLAX.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Ac.	Bus.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Barnes.....	120,452	915,455	25,922	399,198	229	3,549	11,672	147,056	202	4,585	22	220	836	38,454	877	6,358
Benson.....	28,927	216,952	4,678	111,103	1,514	52,990	1,285	21,416	2	37			105	1,811	602	7,282
Billing.....			70	2,100	20	700							12	37,087	22	176
Bottineau.....	31,066	272,528	5,936	109,222	8,009	3,065	308	4,434	11	198			258	37,087		
Burleigh.....	83,991	739,120	7,681	184,314	8,009	3,065	431	5,534	389	5,416	8	120	741	80,028	689	7,062
Cass.....	376,052	3,008,256	59,130	1,350,135	1,112	50,040	13,982	261,640	18	360			1,549	119,531	512	3,925
Cavalier.....	61,637	848,353	12,449	311,000			5,175	129,375	24	480			358	56,683	981	10,791
Dekey.....	91,002	693,890	17,513	446,452	2,185	49,153	7,866	191,442	123	1,845	9	90	1,020	46,110	15,493	82,276
Eddy.....	28,367	217,480	3,492	146,452	12	420	1,892	24,592			8	80	149	17,383	7,536	
Emmons.....	8,356	122,554	2,930	83,993	2,417	52,368	1,036	24,861	13	182			246	22,960	9 0	8,550
Forster.....	29,765	274,771	5,156	105,928	1	45	1,229	13,211	6	90			195	9,506	1,263	15,998
Grand Forks.....	251,420	4,117,092	33,792	1,302,876	134	5,527	18,377	766,125	125	2,500			838	12,894	372	7,440
Griggs.....	40,287	372,655	8,150	179,390	4	180	3,581	89,600	232	2,088	1	15	203	32,332	311	2,614
Kidder.....	29,499	127,829	4,873	40,608	128	640	988	10,209	91	2,730	4	60	126	3,990	156	1,248
La Moure.....	51,249	256,245	10,678	208,221	426	6,390	2,702	43,232	716	9,308	4	28	570	17,100	3,589	22,431
Logan.....	2,340	32,760	711	21,330	112	2,840	156	4,056					41	5,330	508	5,080
McHenry.....	4,688	35,911	2,573	72,901	83	2,698	541	8,176	18	270	3	45	133	12,857	90	900
McIntosh.....	19,236	250,068	5,502	171,937	680	14,969	1,597	24,958	31	186			288	37,080	12,359	135,948
McLean.....	5,062	43,533	2,299	59,578	385	21,050	214	4,337	19	340			114	9,006	6	6
Mercer.....	1,150	10,062	663	11,055	702	9,360	139	926					41	1,640	571	4,996
Morton.....	10,314	76,324	3,733	55,251	3,162	104,316	240	1,800	13	130	3	18	600	58,800	601	9,216
Nelson.....	66,135	286,585	11,269	157,766	7	175	2,889	41,409	71	1,136	11	110	256	29,867	304	3,196
*Oliver.....	999	4,845	995	4,975	1,200	33,000	25	188					125	7,188	150	750
Pembina.....	223,016	2,631,943	31,181	586,202	21	840	17,436	362,658	232	3,489	10	100	626	66,512	61	488
Pierce.....	8,760	85,410	2,050	40,487			3,528	6,000					75	10,100	100	800
Ramsey.....	106,762	516,017	13,215	167,390			3,528	31,752	5	75			302	27,935	76	494
Ransom.....	116,176	774,507	18,002	162,018	941		1,928	12,854	204	2,148	16	240	563	17,828	58	580
Richland.....	127,831	2,460,746	23,814	615,330	2,125	70,833	2,916	92,062	51	390	23	345	705	91,587	1,225	16,078
Rolette.....	8,359	93,143	4,105	95,002	8	200	663	11,556	18	270	14	466	218	27,095	63	735
Sargent.....	77,235	762,696	14,384	282,286	1,219	29,459	2,867	45,511	160	2,210	15	150	690	38,812	3,815	28,612
*Stark.....	7,806	89,769	4,100	71,750	2,100	84,000	325	6,500	100	1,000			475	45,125	150	2,250
Steele.....	86,410	777,690	14,748	265,461	81	2,430	2,315	37,503	116	1,400	1	15	387	42,957	424	2,968
Stutsman.....	48,880	374,747	10,290	205,800	68	1,700	3,667	79,452	41	820	52	780	583	79,676	429	4,576
*Towner.....	42,745	299,215	5,278	56,427			654	6,213					621	49,680	70	665
Trail.....	205,892	1,990,289	29,368	559,820	327	11,445	6,434	110,651	43	753	1	15	716	97,853	1	10
Walsh.....	222,840	2,896,920	33,268	1,097,844	10	500	9,902	233,687					1,055	98,748	5,512	56,957
Ward.....	3,875	23,250	1,708	15,941	277	7,661	116	928					171	19,950	5,10	150
Wells.....	2,430	122,150	4,630	70,350			609	7,612					128	9,600	4,462	35,696
Total.....	2,655,991	25,721,669	450,563	9,746,093	30,022	1,000,175	128,631	2,760,902	3,167	45,487	295	2,897	16,119	1,401,130	57,511	495,292

*Acreage estimated.

NOTE.—The acreage in the above table is from the assessor's returns, while the yield is based upon estimates furnished by county officials, farmers and other crop correspondents of this office.

Small Farming.—It is the aggregation of small things that makes large ones. It is the small farmer of the East who comes out ahead in the long run. By the term small farmer, we mean the one who makes good use of all the chances presented by farm life. Money is made in bulk by securing large crops of any marketable product, but in handling large crops the odds and ends should not be neglected, because in these in the off years there may be salvation. There is money in gardening, in poultry and eggs, in butter and cheese, and a score of other things which seem trifling to a man who harvests 3,000 or 4,000 bushels of dollar wheat, but supposing there is a hot wind, a lack of rain or a frost? The man who puts all his eggs in one basket is liable to go to smash. In a country and climate as suitable and favorable to the growth of poultry and the production of eggs as North Dakota, the product ought to exceed \$149,565, as shown by the returns of 1888. It is the tendency of Americans to run to large results, and for this reason we call upon foreign lands for products so easily and generously yielded on our own soil with but little attention and care. During the month of September, 1889, according to the report of the National Bureau of Statistics, the United States imported 20,000,000 dozen eggs, and the past fiscal year shows the country to have imported \$50,000,000 more than it exported—an enormous drain of treasure. Many small articles that can be readily produced in Dakota are imported every year, yet in spite of that the country is growing, but it will grow faster in the direction of prosperity through the medium of the small savings, economies and productions. The table on the following page shows the value of garden products, poultry, butter, cheese and honey produced during 1888:

SMALL FARMING, 1888.

COUNTIES.	GARDENS.	POULTRY.	DAIRY PRODUCTS DURING THE YEAR 1888.			BEES.	
	Value of Products of Gardens Marketed during the Year 1888.	Value of Poultry and Eggs sold during the Year 1888.	Made in Family.		Value of Milk sold during the Year other than that sold to Cheese Factories and Creameries.	Number of Stands of.	Number of Pounds Honey, 1888.
			Cheese.	Butter.			
Barnes	\$2,658	\$9,356	4,080	207,434	\$3,435	1	6
Benson.....	20	287	200	63,685			
*Billings.....	200				50		
Bottineau.....	338	382	405	40,179			
*Burleigh.....	3,819	8,695	9,704	53,582	10,141		1
Cass.....	3,741	12,974	1,481	332,802	1,723		32
Cavalier.....	1,185	1,631	50	96,855			2
*Dickey.....	671	3,606	1,360	152,963	7,938	1	
Eddy.....	25	655	500	29,600	100		
*Emmons.....	155	2,151		520	419		
Foster.....	280	335	1,250	34,610			
*Grand Forks.....	2,477	8,581	3,101	275,363	7,946	1	
*Griggs.....	210	905	1,047	50,626	721		
Kidder.....	288	1,628	150	25,882	79		
La Moure.....	1,345	3,031	255	76,528	1,594		
Logan.....			9,400	7,930			
McHenry.....	423	596	1,025	39,988	25		
*McIntosh.....							
McLean.....	27	1,557	915	41,360			
*Mercer.....	99	239	1,086	9,255	100		1
Morton.....	1,384	9,252	2,515	91,415	65		
Nelson.....	401	3,553	2,570	87,165	187	2	
Oliver.....	146	607	1,550	17,775			
*Pembina.....	972	5,668	590	243,554	78		1
*Pierce.....	400	350		600			
*Ramsey.....	11,229	5,190	930	110,622	1,677		
Ransom.....	938	2,989	4,235	159,810	198		294
Richland.....	1,315	6,367	2,024	139,669	2,370	6	250
Rolette.....	170	1,020	980	45,768	61		
Sargent.....	1,663	4,664	1,455	97,880	2,119		
Stark.....	1,142	2,408	6,000	34,538	5,625		
Steele.....	810	1,768	999	95,130	300		
Stutsman.....	259	3,978	4,325	120,880			
*Towner.....	3	1,450		37,573	400		
*Traill.....	1,741	4,886	3,415	189,654	956		
*Walsh.....	2,827	6,771	5,092	238,513	2,745		
Ward.....	176	1,530		45,606	2,005	24	
Wells.....	205	445		5,855			1
Total	\$13,744	\$119,565	72,689	3,301,159	\$53,057	35	588

* Incomplete.

Fruits.—The abundance of wild fruits to be found in the timber along the streams is evidence that with right care in selection, planting, etc., tame varieties can be successfully grown in North Dakota. Fruits are among the last things to come in the settlement of a new country, but the time will come when orchards will be found in every part of the north state. It is reasonable to believe this, when fruit trees grow to the east in parallels far north of ours. The returns of nurseries, and the numbers of fruit trees and acres of berries, for 1888, appear in the following table:

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres in Nurseries.	ORCHARDS.		BERRIES, GRAPE.		Value of Fruit Market- ed in the Year 1888.
		Number of Fruit Trees in bearing.	Number of Fruit Trees not in bearing.	Strawberries, blackberries, etc., Acres of.	Vineyards, number of Acres.	
Barnes.....	9	11	127	17		19
Benson.....						
Billings.....						
Bottineau.....						
*Burleigh.....	1	16	198	4		6
Cass.....	81	618	1,095	15		
Cavalier.....		204	100			
*Dickey.....		16	520	43		10
Eddy.....		5	12			
*Emmons.....	10	300	1,000	5		
Foster.....	35					
*Grand Forks.....	1	766	262	1		
*Griggs.....	15	43	14			
Kidder.....						
La Moure.....	10		618			
Logan.....						
McHenry.....						
McIntosh.....						
McLean.....						
Mercer.....						
Morton.....	9	6	541	89	10	10
Nelson.....	31					
Oliver.....			32			
*Pembina.....	29	682	88			
Pierce.....						
*Ramsey.....	2		150	1		
Ransom.....	33	58	212		5	
Richland.....	3	141	149	2		
Rolette.....	42	1,252	98			
Sargent.....	18	29	611	157		
Stark.....						
Steele.....	15	69	318	1		
Stutsman.....		1	119	1		
*Towner.....				1		
*Traill.....	6	898	809	2		2
*Walsh.....	57	142	368	418		
Ward.....						
Wells.....						7
Total.....	110	4,987	7,792	757	15	48

* Incomplete.

NOTE.—The term acre as applied to berries probably means patches or gardens.

Grasses.—The wild grasses have heretofore been so abundant and nutritious that the need of cultivating tame varieties has been little felt; but as the ranges become more circumscribed the cultivated grasses and forage plants are given more attention. All the varieties common to the Northern states will grow; in fact, the north temperate zone is the only part of the world in which the grasses reach perfection. The following table shows the acres of grasses in cultivation or to be cultivated in 1889, together with the tons of tame and wild hay cut in 1888:

COUNTIES.	ACRES OF GRASSES IN CULTIVATION OR TO BE CULTIVATED IN 1889.					HAY.	
	Millet and Hungarian.	Timothy.	Clover.	Other Tame Grasses.	Prairie Under Fence or Used for Meadow.	Number Tons Tame Hay Cut in 1888.	Number Tons Prairie Hay Cut in 1888.
Barnes.....	1,069	266	.....	47	3,157	1,233	37,704
Benson.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,661
*Billings.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100
Bottineau.....	79	.....	1	8	1,814	31	10,916
*Burleigh.....	2,104	10	1	2	8,305	4,419	16,647
Cass.....	7,237	4,851	10	126	38,167	9,723	59,825
Cavalier.....	362	119	.....	.....	3,821	1,146	20,376
*Dickey.....	3,797	55	1	73	6,924	2,883	23,031
Eddy.....	182	208	4	2	215	.....	.....
*Emmons.....	537	.....	.....	.....	2,042	600	12,852
Foster.....	410	.....	.....	.....	1,188	676	7,581
*Grand Forks.....	5,109	3,417	39	84	25,875	9,474	45,723
*Griggs.....	289	33	1	1	3,801	843	15,935
Kidder.....	530	18	.....	.....	366	144	6,801
La Moure.....	2,773	51	.....	14	2,870	3,193	13,337
Logan.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,582
McHenry.....	11	1	.....	2	970	.....	16,473
*McIntosh.....	140	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	11,793
McLean.....	412	5	.....	5	552	754	4,461
*Mercer.....	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	2,019
Morton.....	1,939	48	8	.....	1,710	1,751	12,374
Nelson.....	133	52	1	.....	6,721	245	25,292
Oliver.....	451	.....	.....	65	330	.....	2,913
*Pembina.....	1,398	609	34	142	21,276	2,159	42,559
*Pierce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000
*Ramsey.....	190	86	.....	7	3,490	395	22,945
Ransom.....	2,105	200	.....	4	13,202	1,928	28,788
Richland.....	1,422	1,066	6	24	7,152	1,131	50,086
Rolette.....	6	21	1	.....	4,826	12	11,337
Sargent.....	1,023	503	14	6	14,235	660	23,595
Stark.....	1,535	4	.....	.....	198	2,244	5,609
Steele.....	848	204	9	18	7,038	2,576	24,575
Stutsman.....	2,117	53	.....	11	595	3,176	14,615
*Towner.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1,336	.....	8,206
*Traill.....	2,670	3,529	131	43	29,246	7,232	44,989
*Walsh.....	2,975	799	.....	.....	25,587	3,231	29,438
Ward.....	94	.....	2	.....	962	.....	5,719
Wells.....	398	.....	.....	.....	170	387	7,689
Total.....	44,799	16,213	263	602	238,125	62,431	692,576

* Incomplete.

VIII.

IRRIGATION.

The rainfall of North Dakota is sufficient to mature crops, but it is not always seasonable, and owing to the droughty character of a few seasons past, the question of irrigation is coming prominently to the front. A convention was held at Grand Forks recently, and a memorial was prepared asking Congress to take steps preliminary to the construction of a canal from the Missouri river in Montana, eastward through Montana and North Dakota to the Red river. From this water could be drawn for a vast acreage. The convention adopted resolutions urging Congress to give the settled regions first attention, rather than the unsettled sections. The two Dakotas have a fair settlement of people, and have paid into the United States treasury over \$20,000,000 for lands, besides vast sums expended in the improvement of these lands. If aid is given less settled regions the people of the Dakotas could not be benefited, even if they had money, because they have already exercised their rights under the claim laws. Another and important feature attending the conversion of arid lands to the west of us into productive fields, when there is already an over-production of cereals, is one of interest if not alarm to every Dakotan, as well as to dwellers in all of the humid and sub-humid prairie states. Had the farmers of Dakota been able to irrigate their fields this year, their crops would have been enormous instead of being merely fair. By tapping the artesian basin and utilizing the flow of rivers, the fields of both Dakotas could be made to rival those of the Nile in productiveness. This artificial supply of water would not only produce wonderful crops of grain, but vegetables, grasses, forage plants, small fruits and trees would spring forth in plenty, covering the face of the country with orchards and forest groves, and giving character and beauty to the landscape not possible now without great labor.

IX.

STOCK.

The growing of wheat has been engaged in by the farmers of North Dakota largely to the exclusion of all other means for making money from the soil. This was only natural because it took very little capital to raise wheat and the returns were speedy and profitable. Of late years, however, farmers find that mixed or diversified farming pays better in the long run. The adaptability of North Dakota to successful stock raising in connection with mixed farming is becoming better understood. The success in raising live stock has become so satisfactory that every farmer is providing himself, as fast as he can, with as many head of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs as he can obtain. While wheat is the principal harvest crop, oats, flax, barley, rye, corn and all of the root crops are largely and profitably raised, yet the climate has proven most favorable for the rapid and healthful growth of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, and the native grasses are so plentiful and nutritious that the live stock industry, both with farmers and with stock raisers who make it a speciality, is growing in importance. There is no more desirable part of the republic to engage in the stock-growing industry than is offered on the broad and open grazing ranges of North Dakota. The coteaus, a chain of low, grassy hills running through a portion of the new state east of the Missouri river, and also the wide extent of rolling prairies west of the Missouri, afford unsurpassed advantages for the profitable raising of sheep, cattle and horses as a business. Sheep, wherever tried, have done remarkably well, the dry atmosphere giving exemption from diseases peculiar to them, which have always formed so formidable an enemy to sheep raising in sections of the East. It may also be stated that North Dakota is free from the dreaded scourge, hog cholera. Hogs raised on roots and grains make sweeter and better meat, and not so fat and gross as the corn-fed swine. Hogs weighing from 500 to 600 pounds have been raised without a grain of corn.

Statistics.—The returns herewith presented are incomplete, but they give an idea of the general distribution of the stock interests in the various counties of the state. The table giving the death loss is one of value, in that it shows a very low percentage of mortality, particularly when the fact is known that much of this stock received very little care or extra feed during the winter season:

COUNTIES	LIVE STOCK.												Wool. Number of Pounds of Wool Clipped in 1888.
	ON HAND AT TIME OF TAKING ASSESSMENT, 1889.						DIED OF DISEASES DURING YEAR 1888.						
	Number of Horses.	Number of Mules and Asses.	Number of Milch Cows.	Number of Other Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Swine.	Number of Horses.	Mules & Asses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		Value of Animals Fattened and Killed During the year 1888.
Steele.....	2,894	271	2,020	3,317	770	2,311	80	6	22	17	13	61	17,947
Stutsman.....	1,724	245	2,028	3,287	2,738	1,694	34	11	11	30	.....	4	15,504
Towner.....	7,772	239	426	851	9	363	28	6	11	13	.....	6	1,936
Trail.....	7,153	912	4,306	5,914	2,045	5,050	78	12	17	48	14	179	52,321
Walsh.....	9,482	298	5,810	6,397	1,473	6,922	230	83	54	140	34	167	51,015
Ward.....	468	16	1,030	1,748	1,066	401	3	1	1	3	2	4	14,701
Wells.....	658	89	551	501	654	217	15	.....	2	11	1	.....	195
Total.....	100,083	13,132	70,764	125,447	45,734	67,176	2,632	286	611	1,368	719	1,525	753,013
													115,407

* Incomplete.

X.

TIMBER.

North Dakota is not all a treeless plain, by any means, and the settlers on her open prairies have no reason whatever to feel discouraged about the future of their own section. All they have to do is to apply themselves industriously to the task of planting, and replanting when necessary, the timber that can and does grow in this fruitful soil. The timber area of North Dakota may be classified as native and cultivated. The extent of the native timber belts alone will surprise most people. The Red river valley is in part a well-wooded country. A number of forest varieties are thrifty natives of the bottom lands adjacent to the Red River of the North, and its tributary streams, the Sheyenne, Wild Rice, Maple, Goose, Turtle, Forest, Park, Tongue and Pembina rivers. There is considerable oak and other timber bordering on Devils lake, and a heavy growth of poplar, balm of Gilead, ash and oak in the Turtle Mountains. The timber along the Missouri river is mostly cottonwood, which in places grows to an immense size. There is not much timber on the James river, what is found there being confined to a number of straggling patches and a few larger groves. Fringes of trees line all the streams tributary to the Missouri. The cultivated area of timber is larger than would be supposed, the returns of artificial forests, by counties, being as follows:

ARTIFICIAL FORESTS.

TREES ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER.

COUNTIES.	No. Acres Cottonwood	No. Acres Box Elder.	No. Acres Ash.	No. Acres Maple.	No. Acres Other Vari- eties.
Barnes.....	622	739	70	3	512
Benson.....	62	255	25		18
*Billings.....					
Bottineau.....	19	59	30		
†Burleigh.....	864	612	550		110
Cass.....	676	989	62	19	73
Cavalier.....	349	116	17	5	62
†Dickey.....	158	586	133	27	1,472
Eddy.....	131	133	59	10	581
†Emmons.....	87	1,219			
Foster.....		30			
†Grand Forks.....	703	573	65	19	461
†Griggs.....	111	135	42		12
†Kidder.....	1,056	222	74		
LaMoore.....	79	470	29	3	8
Logan.....	12	71	21	2	
*Mellenry.....					
*McIntosh.....					
McLea.....	52	200	66		1
*Mercer.....					
Morton.....	720	186	171		5
Nelson.....	148	178	49		12
Oliver.....	30	5	3		
†Pembina.....	181	479	8	31	900
†Pierce.....				50	60
†Ramsey.....	285	230	74		13
Ransom.....	381	393	20	43	
Richland.....	415	432	42	96	140
Rolette.....	2	68	5	1	94
Sargent.....	6,991	8,405	3,596	3,027	1,072
Stark.....	15	98	37		10
Steele.....	253	157	31	1	102
Stutsman.....	298	393	54		23
†Towner.....	4	1	1	3	1
†Traill.....	783	342	59	2	122
†Walsh.....	2,260	824	126	21	533
Ward.....	1		1		706
Wells.....	63	54			
Total.....	20,814	18,665	5,528	3,354	7,123

* Not reported.

† Incomplete.

XI

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Coal.—The mines of North Dakota are chiefly coal. The whole of the country west of the Missouri river and a considerable part of that east of the Missouri river is underlaid with deposits of lignite coal, which crops out in many places in veins from 4 to 20 feet in thickness. "The lignite coal, sometimes known as brown coal," says E. V. Smalley in the *Northwest Magazine*, "is less rich in heating properties in proportion to its weight than anthracite or bituminous coal, but is nevertheless an excellent fuel for domestic purposes and for stationary engines. It is much better domestic fuel than wood. It is mined very cheaply from the outcroppings in the sides of the hills, and is more and more coming into general use as the common domestic fuel of the country." Lignite coal is largely mined for shipment at Sims, Morton county, and at Dickinson, Stark county, on the Northern Pacific railroad. It is also mined for local consumption at New England City, in Hettinger county, and at all of the towns in each of the counties west of the Missouri river. It is also mined east of the Missouri river; at Coal Harbor and other places in McLean county; at the Hawley mine in Burleigh county; at several points in Emmons county; at several points in the Mouse river country and at the Pony Gulch mines in Wells county. Settlers in the region west of the Missouri river, where numerous outcroppings of coal are found in almost every township, are in the habit of mining their own fuel. A little work with pick and shovel uncovers a vein on the side of a hill from which a wagon can be loaded without much labor. Lignite coal is wood in the first conversion into coal. It retains to a great extent the texture of the wood from which it was formed, and its vegetable character can often be seen in the carbonized sections of limbs and trunks of trees. The proportion of carbon in this variety of coal will average about 50 per cent. The existence of these extensive coal beds is an important matter for the future development of North Dakota, and for the comfort and prosperity of the settlers, insuring them an ample supply of cheap fuel for all future time.

Building Stones.—There are fine deposits of various kinds of stone in the Turtle Mountains, and boulders suitable for foundation purposes are plentifully scattered over North Dakota. The discovery of valuable minerals has been announced from the Turtle Mountains, but coal, iron and oil are known to exist in quantities. A geological survey of the state would no doubt reveal wealth of which we now have no knowledge.

Clays for brick making, pottery, etc., abound. At Dickinson, Stark county, an excellent cream-colored brick is made.

XII

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests of North Dakota are not commensurate with its possibilities and wants. Its largest and most important industry is flour making, a business capable of large expansion, which is also true of a varied class of factories for which the fields and pastures can furnish an abundance of raw material.

Flouring Mills.—The milling statistics of the state, as far as could be obtained, are as follows:

OVER 200 BARRELS CAPACITY.

LOCATION.	Capital Employed.	Value of Annual Product.	LOCATION.	Capital Employed.	Value of Annual Product.
Bismarck.....	\$50,000	\$160,000	Hillsboro.....	\$42,000	\$160,000
Devils Lake.....	40,000	150,000	Jamestown.....	38,000	140,000
Fargo.....	75,000	240,000	Mandan.....	60,000	210,000
Grafton.....	45,000	175,000	Minto.....	36,000	155,000
*Grand Forks.....	100,000	250,000	Valley City.....	48,000	190,000

*Grand Forks has two other mills of a combined capital of \$40,000 with an output of \$120,000.

UNDER 200 BARRELS CAPACITY.

LOCATION.	Capital Employed.	Value of Annual Product.	LOCATION.	Capital Employed.	Value of Annual Product.
Colfax.....	\$12,000	\$42,000	New Rockford.....	\$10,000	\$35,000
Pembina.....	25,000	70,000	Arvilla.....	40,000	110,000
New Salem.....	10,000	55,000	Oakes.....	8,000	30,000
Washburn.....	6,000	23,000	Milnor.....	8,000	29,000
Salem.....	10,000	33,000	Grandin.....	8,000	30,000
La Moure.....	10,000	35,000	Caledonia.....	15,000	48,000
Wahpeton.....	25,000	70,000	Mayville.....	50,000	135,000
Lisbon.....	10,000	33,000	Portland.....	20,000	60,000
Walhalla.....	10,000	36,000	Daily.....	20,000	50,000
Gladstone.....	15,000	40,000	St. John.....	8,000	25,000
Glen Ullin.....	8,000	35,000	Dunseith.....	12,000	30,000
Tower City.....	20,000	63,000			

These mills are furnished with the latest and most approved rolling appliances and the best attainable machinery, and make superior grades of flour, such as only can be made from No. 1 hard wheat. When it is understood that millions of bushels of wheat are annually shipped to Eastern milling points, one can readily see the chance for expanding the manufacture of flour.

Creameries.—Attention is being turned to the manufacture of butter in creameries, the number, value and output being as follows:

LOCATION.	Capital Invested.	Value of Product.	LOCATION.	Capital Invested.	Value of Product.
Valley City.....	\$8,000	\$24,000	Taylor.....	\$5,000	\$12,000
Bismarck.....	12,000	35,000	Jamestown.....	12,000	38,000
Grand Forks.....	15,000	50,000	Mayville.....	10,000	26,000
La Moure.....	8,000	25,000	Richardton.....	6,000	18,000
Mandan.....	12,000	35,000	Wahpeton.....	8,000	25,000
Walhalla.....	5,000	15,000			

This, too, is an industry capable of indefinite expansion, owing to free ranges. The creamery product is gilt edge and brings high prices. A good article of dairy butter is also extensively made, and has become a valuable addition to the income of every practical farmer. Reports of the establishment of creameries and of an occasional cheese factory are on the increase. Most of them are organized on a liberal scale, and the work entered upon with all the energy that Dakota men usually give to enterprises which promise to be of public good. Dairy products will soon present quite a figure in the statistics of our new state. The statistics of butter and cheese made on farms will be found in a table elsewhere.

Lumbering.—The principal saw mills of North Dakota are at Grand Forks, the logs coming on the Red river from the plerries of Minnesota. Every leading town of the state, however, has planing mills and wood-working shops of various kinds.

Minor Industries.—Besides the saw and flour mills, every community has small factories engaged principally in repair work and manufacturing for local demands. There are several large brickyards, and clay of excellent quality abounds.

III.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

North Dakota enters the Union with 1,362 public schools, giving employment to 1,711 teachers. Money for the support of these schools was raised from direct taxation, the territory having in the last five years expended over \$10,000,000 for this purpose alone. Is this not wonderful for a region so recently marked off on the map as a part of the "Great American Desert?" By admission the state comes into possession of its school lands, Secs. 16 and 36, or 1,280 acres, in each township, or a couple of million acres in all, none of which can be sold under \$10 an acre. The money from the sale of these lands will create a permanent school fund such as none of the other states had on entering the Union. Besides the common schools, all the towns have graded and high schools, the state has a university of splendid character, the constitution makes provision for additional institutions, giving higher, special and technical education, while several of the religious organizations have colleges and academies bearing records for efficiency and good results.

The graded schools are modeled upon the best experience of the older East, with courses of study equal to any in much larger Eastern cities. A noticeable feature is the large percentage of attendance as compared with the enumeration, as shown by the following table:

CITIES.	No. of Teachers.	Pupils Enumerated.	Per cent. in School.
Fargo.....	24	118	1.147
Grand Forks.....	4	100	.827
Jamestown.....	12	94	.710
Bismarck.....	8	127	.94
Lisbon.....	5	100	.717
Wahpeton.....	4	110	.720

These schools are all supplied with suitable buildings and apparatus to properly carry on the work. Good teachers are employed, and good salaries are paid. Very few states show a higher percentage of pupils in regular attendance in schools than in North Dakota, a significant fact and one in which all take pardonable pride, when it is known that in the sparsely settled localities pupils often live long distances from school.

The constitution of North Dakota has two articles, divided into nineteen sections, devoted to the question of schools and school lands. The educational sections proper are six in number and provide for all grades of instruction from the common school to the university. Sec. 147 makes it the duty of the legislature to establish and maintain a system of public schools, and then declares that "this legislative requirement shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and of the people of North Dakota." This is probably the first instance of a constitutional provision making it impossible for a state to change a common legislative requirement without the consent of the United States.

Denominational Schools.—The Congregationalists have a college at Fargo; the Presbyterians have one at Jamestown; the Baptists have a university at Tower City, while the Catholics have schools at Fargo, Grand Forks and Bismarck. And since Jamestown has been made the see city of the Catholic diocese of North Dakota, no doubt schools of this sect will be established there. All these schools present facilities for a liberal education under christian influences.

XIV.

CHURCHES.

No new community is better supplied with churches and religious advantages than North Dakota; every town and thickly settled farm neighborhood has its church, and all the leading christian denominations are represented. The Methodists are in numbers sufficient to have the north state set apart as a conference field; the Episcopalians have a bishop, and so have the Catholics, the state having enough of both sects to be made into a separate diocese. The Congregationalists, Presbyterians and Baptists, too, have governing bodies confined to the state borders. Considering its years, North Dakota can point with pride to its church, school and social privileges.

XV.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The educational, benevolent and reformatory institutions of North Dakota are among the best in the land, and reflect great credit upon the people for their broad and liberal methods and expenditures in providing higher educational advantages, and in caring for the defective and criminal classes. Of the latter, however, there are few, there being but 55 convicts in the penitentiary, or one in every 3,300 of the population, a ratio smaller than in any other state in the Union. The cause of higher education is cared for by a state university, besides several denominational colleges, to which aid is given in support of normal courses.

North Dakota University.—Prominent among Western educational institutions is the university at Grand Forks. The object of this university, according to its charter, is to "provide means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches connected with scientific, industrial and professional pursuits, in the instruction and training of persons in the theory and art of teaching, and also instruction in the fundamental laws of the United States." The main building of the university is 51x150 feet in size, four stories high, and is furnished throughout with modern appliances. There are two wings to the main building, besides an astronomical observatory, and a dormitory building 55x103 feet forms a part of the college building, the cost of all being over \$80,000. The natural history, anatomical, mineralogical and geological collections consist of about 2,500 specimens. The collection of skulls and skeletons representing the different order of mammalia, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fishes, is especially good. A very large and choice collection of Black Hills minerals is one of the features of the museum. The typical fossils of the various formations of the silurian and devonian ages are well represented, and there is an unusually fine collection of birds mounted and classified. There are likewise many anatomical models and other preparations for illustrating the lectures in the several departments of natural science. Every department is well equipped with apparatus. The library numbers nearly 1,000 volumes, embracing, in addition to the leading encyclopedias, dictionaries and atlases, a fine collection of standard works on science, metaphysics, history, etc. No student who has resided in the state for one year next preceding the date of his or her admission, is required to pay for tuition in any department in the university yet established. A nominal fee to cover incidental expenses, consisting of \$5 for all students who reside in the state and \$10 for all others, is required to be paid at the beginning of each year. Two degrees, bachelor of arts and bachelor of science, are conferred, and teachers' certificates are given to the graduates of the normal department. Dr. Homer B. Sprague is president, assisted by a very competent corps of instructors. John G. Hamilton, is secretary. The trustees are as follows: W. N. Roach, Larimore; H. G. Mendenhall, Grand Forks; Albert L. Hanson, Hillsboro; James Twanley, Minto; Chas. E. Heidel, Valley City.

Hospital for the Insane.—This institution, located at Jamestown, is a model of its kind. The buildings consist of four ward buildings, two for each sex, kitchen buildings, assembly hall, office building and residence, engine house, water tower, barns, etc., and cost \$276,000. Except the barns and stables, all the buildings are substantially erected of brick, on solid stone basements, in the most approved style of modern architecture for hospital purposes, designed with a view to securing the best sanitary conditions, with strict reference to comfort and convenience in the care and treatment of patients. The buildings are all separate and distinct, so that while more room, comfort and privacy is secured between the sexes, any extensions may be easily made as needed. The buildings are connected with corridors. In case of fire or epidemic diseases the advantage of separate buildings is apparent. The buildings are lighted with incandescent electric lights, supplied with water pipes throughout, steam-heating apparatus, and a perfect system of sewage. It has been the constant aim of the management to have the furnishings perfect and convenient, even to the smallest details. Pictures, musical instruments, flowers and

other evidences of refinement and taste are found in profusion. The patients are kept as neat and clean as possible. Their minds are diverted from despondent subjects, and all are cheered and amused and exercised in every reasonable way, which method seems to be the only proper course to pursue with insanity. Many, with his treatment, recover. There is very little if any force used, and there are no jail cells or iron bars to give the impression of confinement or prison life. Kindness and cheerfulness, judging from the results here, certainly seem to be the best remedies for unhinged minds.

The location for the hospital is all that can be desired, commanding a view that is unsurpassed for beauty,—the varying landscape spread out for miles in every direction,—the James river, skirted with timber, winding around the foot of the bluff, with a grand view of the city of Jamestown and the valley of the James for miles around. There is a large farm and garden connected with the institution, much of the work being done by the patients. All the vegetables used are grown in the garden, and the fields supply all the grain and hay needed for horses and cows. The officers and trustees are as follows: Resident officers: Dr. O. W. Archibald, superintendent; E. Schwellenbach, steward; D. S. Moore, assistant physician; Mrs. M. A. Archibald, matron. Trustees: F. B. Fancher, Jamestown; John A. Rea, Bismarck; N. K. Hubbard, Fargo; David Russell, Steele; E. R. Kennedy, Ludden.

Penitentiary.—This is one of the complete prisons of the country. It is a well-constructed and suitably arranged building of brick, iron and stone, and contains 72 cells, warden's office, departments for guards, officers' and guards' dining hall, chapel, barber shop, kitchen and storeroom. It stands on a tract of 43 acres, two miles east of the business centre of Bismarck, and cost nearly \$100,000. The furnishings and appliances are of the plans adopted by the older states, including steel cells, water works, sewers, laundry and steam-heating apparatus. The prison grounds have been nicely laid out, and several hundred young trees planted, stables, root houses, and other out buildings erected, mostly by prison labor. The prisoners have also been employed in improving the capitol grounds. This is one of the few penitentiaries in the land in which the convicts are not dressed in stripes, and the large number of "trusties"—those on good behavior—and no escapes, indicate that kind treatment is more beneficial, not to say humane, than to subject convicts to harsh and humiliating treatment. There are 55 inmates, or one in every 3,300 of the population of the state. Dan Williams is warden. The trustees are as follows: R. M. Tuttle, Mandan; John Haggart, Fargo; John Simons, Valley City; Alex. McKenzie, Bismarck; P. McHugh, Langdon.

New Institutions.—While the north state begins with three public institutions as against ten in the south state, the constitution of North Dakota makes liberal provisions for all that may be needed in that direction. It takes the matter out of the hands of legislative bodies, and thus prevents locality contests. It locates the capital at Bismarck, the state university (already established) and school of mines at Grand Forks, the agricultural college at Fargo, a normal school at Valley City, appropriating 50,000 acres of land therefor; the deaf and dumb school at Devils Lake, the reform school at Mandan, a normal school at Mayville, appropriating 20,000 acres of land therefor; an hospital for the insane with an institution for the feeble-minded in connection therewith, at Jamestown, appropriating 20,000 acres of land therefor.

The insane hospital is already established, and has become famed all over the whole country for its completeness and perfect management. It also permanently locates the following institutions: A soldiers' home at Lisbon, with a grant of 40,000 acres of land; a blind asylum at such place in the county of Pembina as the electors may determine at an election, with a grant of 30,000 acres; an industrial school for manual training at Ellendale, with a grant of 40,000 acres; a school of forestry at such place in one of the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau or Rolette, as the electors of said counties may determine by an election for that purpose, and a scientific school at Wahpeton, with a grant of 40,000 acres; provided, that no other institution of a character similar to any one of those located shall be established or maintained without a revision of the constitution.

The Capitol.—North Dakota begins business with a permanent capital city. When the capital was removed from Yankton to Bismarck, the citizens of the latter city donated a capitol building costing \$100,000, and grounds of 320 acres, largely laid out in town lots, to be sold for the benefit of the territory. The main part of the building only is completed, it being without the north and south wings. As planned it is four stories high, built of native pressed brick and terra cotta, trimmed with white limestone facings, columns and sills, and heated throughout by steam. It occupies a commanding site on an elevated plateau about a mile north of the business centre. On the second floor are the offices of the governor, secretary, auditor, treasurer and attorney general. The third floor is occupied by the offices of the railroad commission, rooms for the various legislative committees, library, and historical collections, and the legislative chamber, which extends in height through the fourth story. The senate hall is on the fourth floor. The building when completed will be one of the finest edifices in the Northwest. The report of the capitol commission furnishes the following data concerning the financial status of the capitol building and grounds:

Cash donated by citizens of Bismarck	\$100,000 00
Cash received from 24 lots sold	38,814 00
Total indebtedness, including interest to April 1, 1889	83,507 46
Total cost of capitol and grounds, including interest and indebtedness to April 1, 1889	222,356 46
Unsold lots now owned by state, 749—appraised value	83,521 00
The north half of the north half of section 9, township 139, range 89, 169 acres, not valued	
Capitol Park, 29 acres, and buildings, not valued.	

XVI.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The land offices in North Dakota, there being four, Fargo, Grand Forks, Devils Lake and Bismarek, represent districts in which there can be found millions of acres of land subject to entry under the various land laws. The annexed tables give the average of vacant lands yet remaining in the different counties of the state, except that Dickey county has 21,540 acres, McIntosh 49,920, and Emmons 42,400 acres, attached to the Aberdeen district in South Dakota; and 2,080 acres in Sargent county; and 1,520 acres in Richland county, in the Watertown (S. D.) district.

FARGO LAND DISTRICT.

OFFICE AT FARGO, CASS COUNTY.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, *Register*.FRANK S. DEMERS, *Receiver*.

COUNTIES.	Acres Vacant Oct. 1, 1889.	COUNTIES.	Acres Vacant Oct. 1, 1889.
Dickey	50,560	Barnes	7,590
Sargent	5,187	Stutsman	40,765
Richland	16,673	Griggs	21,075
Ransom	16,646	Foster	49,429
La Moure	30,820	Eddy	25,088
Total acres vacant		263,833.	

GRAND FORKS LAND DISTRICT.

OFFICE AT GRAND FORKS, GRAND FORKS COUNTY.

JAMES M. CORBET, *Register*.JAMES ELTON, *Receiver*.

COUNTIES.	Acres Vacant Oct. 1, 1889.	COUNTIES.	Acres Vacant Oct. 1, 1889.
Eddy	22,000	Cavalier	*225,000
Nelson	33,000	Ramsey	†91,500
Walsh	10,000	Not in any county	‡178,700
Total acres vacant		560,200.	

* Six towns unsurveyed, 133,000 acres. † Four towns unsurveyed, 90,000 acres. ‡ Four towns unsurveyed, 90,000 acres.

DEVILS LAKE LAND DISTRICT.

OFFICE AT DEVILS LAKE, RAMSEY COUNTY.

E. G. SPILMAN, *Register*.S. S. SMITH, *Receiver*.

COUNTIES.	Acres Vacant Oct. 1, 1889.	COUNTIES.	Acres Vacant Oct. 1, 1889.
Eddy	39,500	Rolette	306,790
Wells	213,650	Towner	536,150
Benson	551,650	Church	641,260
McHenry	806,740	Pierce	541,470
Bottineau	517,440	Ramsey	28,280
Total acres vacant		4,182,930	

BISMARCK LAND DISTRICT.

OFFICE AT BISMARCK, FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

OSCAR L. REA, *Register*.D. W. H. GARDNER, *Clerk*.

COUNTIES.	ACRES.	COUNTIES.	ACRES.
McIntosh	178,660	Merced	184,480
Edmons	237,960	Dunn	88,400
Logan	230,380	McKenzie	68,640
Morton	738,550	Stevens	707,280
Hettinger	624,640	Ward	133,440
Bowman	348,160	Renville	880,640
Billings	674,040	Mountain	819,200
Stark	130,240	Flamery	1,187,840
Oliver	159,840	Buford	912,080
Barleigh	285,360	Alfred	164,840
Kidder	265,120	McHenry	81,920
Stutsman	215,200	Williams	317,440
Wells	183,680	Foster	6,520
Sheridan	311,790	Ledy	200
Wallace	85,640	Garfield	20,200
McLean	96,160		
Total acres vacant	11,622,700		

How to Obtain Public Lands.—There are four land offices in North Dakota, and all can be reached by rail. In each office there are two officers—a register, who records the filings made by settlers and keeps run of the disposition of lands, and a receiver, who takes charge of the moneys paid for public lands and is the authority to whom proof of settlement must be made to secure the deed or patent from the Government in the closing act known as “proving up.” He is also judge in contests made for non-compliance with the land laws. In securing agricultural lands there are three methods:—By taking a homestead, pre-emption or tree claim, 160 acres being the maximum amount that can be filed on in each case. A homestead and tree claim, or a pre-emption and tree claim can be taken at the same time, but a pre-emption cannot be taken up before the homestead is “proved up,” or *vice versa*. The pre-emption and homestead require residence on the land to secure title. In tree claims of 160 acres each, eight years are given in which to raise ten acres of trees, the law requiring proof that 675 thrifty trees are growing on each acre, or 6,750 in all. Thus it is seen that the settler can secure 480 acres of public land.

The intending settler by applying to the register can get a plat to townships in which there is still vacant land. This official will give the applicant all the information he possesses concerning the character of the land and how to reach it. With the plat he proceeds to the locality it designates, and by aid of the figures on the section posts or stones, makes his selection. Settlers already on the ground, and anxious to have neighbors, are always glad to assist in locating the home seeker. In every town adjacent to vacant lands are agents who for a small fee will aid persons in locating lands. After selection is made, the land office is again visited, where the register will supply the blanks on which the applicant will fill out a description of the township, range, section and quarter where his selection may be, and make affidavit of his intention to settle on the same. These are filed with the register and a fee of \$14 paid, if a homestead is taken, after which, at the expiration of five years, the Government will give a deed or patent with no additional cost except \$4 when final proof is made. If

the settler does not want to wait five years for deed, he can within one year of settlement change to pre-emption and pay \$1.25 an acre if outside of a railroad grant, or \$2.50 if within. The only land coming within the \$2.50 provision in North Dakota is along the Northern Pacific. The pre-emptor can pay in cash or by military bounty land warrants, agricultural college, private claims or supreme court scrip. Soldiers can deduct the term of their service in the army from the time necessary to secure a homestead, but must make entry at land office in person, and pay a declaratory fee of \$2. In making entry for tree claim, \$14 must be paid, and a like sum at the end of eight years on final proof.

Relinquishments of public lands may often be obtained at very low figures. Information about this class of lands must be sought from private parties, either the claimants themselves or their agents. There are cases where through improvidence or neglect the claimant has failed to comply fully with the provisions of law and is willing to sell out cheap rather than stand the risk of a contest. But these are opportunities a person must hunt up for himself.

Deeded Lands.—Farmers who wish to buy land outright and live in the more settled localities can find cheap deeded lands, improved and unimproved, at very reasonable figures. Superior improved farming lands worth \$50 to \$60 an acre can be bought for \$20 an acre. Land that sells at \$10 an acre is well worth \$20 to \$25 an acre. Unimproved land can often be obtained as cheap as \$5 and \$6 an acre, which is putting a North Dakota farm within nearly everybody's reach, aside from the free land area, where all may have one for the filing and *bona fide* settlement of the same. Among the leading advantages which North Dakota has to offer at this time, her cheap deeded lands should not be overlooked.

Railroad Lands.—Grants of land were made by the Government in aid of the construction of the Northern Pacific and other Western railroads at a time when public policy demanded the encouragement of such enterprises, which have since proved to be of many times the value which furnished the consideration of the land grant. In Dakota Territory, however, there were but two grants for this purpose, one of 500,000 acres to what is now the Chicago & Northwestern road in South Dakota, and the other of 10,000,000 acres to the Northern Pacific Railroad in North Dakota. This company has still for sale 7,000,000 acres of land on easy terms to settlers. The Northern Pacific lands are among the most desirable to be had, price, soil and location considered, and with the increasing tide of immigration flowing northward and westward from St. Paul, will be disposed of only less rapidly than the public domain. The prices of these lands range chiefly from \$3 to \$6 an acre for agricultural lands, and \$1.25 to \$4 an acre for grazing lands. Terms of sale allow five and ten years' time at 7 per cent, one-sixth or one-tenth of the amount of the purchase money being required in advance. Further information about these lands will be cheerfully furnished by the general emigration agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn., to whom all inquiries are referred.

XVII.

FINANCES.

State Debt.— North Dakota enters the Union with a bonded indebtedness of \$539,807.46, of which every dollar was well expended, for the erection of public institutions. The interest rate on this debt is very low, from 4½ to 5½ per cent. The schedule of bonds issued is as follows:

\$30,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1883, issued for construction of University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, payable May 1, 1903, or at the option of the state after May 1, 1896.
50,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1883, issued for the construction of the Second Dakota Penitentiary at Bismarek, payable May 1, 1903, or at the option of the state after May 1, 1888.
50,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1884, issued for construction of North Dakota Hospital for Insane at Jamestown, payable May 1, 1904, or at option of state after May 1, 1894.
60,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1885, issued for erection of additional buildings, etc., North Dakota Hospital for Insane at Jamestown, payable May 1, 1905, or at option of state after May 1, 1890.
24,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated July 1, 1885, issued for deficiency in construction, etc., of North Dakota University at Grand Forks, payable July 1, 1905, or at option of state after July 1, 1895.
14,600.00	Six per cent bonds, dated July 1, 1885, issued for improvements, etc., North Dakota Penitentiary, payable July 1, 1905, or at the option of the state after July 1, 1887.
29,000.00	Four and one-half per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1887, issued for North Dakota Penitentiary at Bismarek, payable May 1, 1907, or at the option of the state after May 1, 1897.
153,000.00	Four and one half per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1887, issued for North Dakota Hospital for Insane at Jamestown, payable May 1, 1907.
20,000.00	Four per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1887, issued for University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, payable May 1, 1897.
22,700.00	Four per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1889, issued for University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, payable May 1, 1909, or at option of the state after May 1, 1899.
83,507.46	Five per cent refunding warrants for "capitol" dated April 1, 1889, payable April 1, 1894.

\$539,809.46

County Debt.—The county indebtedness June 1, 1889, was \$1,361,978, less \$226,303 cash on hand for payment of bonds and warrants, leaving the actual debt at that time \$1,125,667. This indebtedness was contracted for public improvements, court houses, bridges, etc. The summary of county indebtedness is given in the following table:

SUMMARY OF COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS JUNE 1, 1889.

COMPILED FROM RETURNS OF COUNTY CLERKS AND AUDITORS TO THE TERRITORIAL STATISTICIAN.

COUNTIES.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Amount of Warrants Out- standing.	Amount of Cash in Sinking Fund.	Cash on Hand for Warrants.
Barnes	\$55,000	\$44,794	\$9,979	\$5,687
Benson	27,500	1,854		1,062
Billings		1,914	235	841
Bottineau	1,200	6,930	37	1,116
Burleigh	59,600	100,853	10,453	5,569
Cass	100,000	35,000	8,532	15,000
Cavalier	16,000	1,735		
Dickey	20,500	190	2,300	450
Eddy	14,900	3,054		105
Emmons	20,000	25,478	527	955
Foster	18,000			2,967
Grand Forks	39,000	2,437	14,952	14,851
Griggs	62,000	27,794		16,913
Kidder	37,000	11,559		1,894
La Moure		9,501		6,203
Logan	8,500	5,484		200
McHenry	6,500	7,604		734
McIntosh	9,000	5,533		6,970
McLean	19,000	8,740		1,014
Mercer		18,126		511
Morton	65,000	22,000	3,500	10,500
Nelson (a)	40,000	1,621	772	3,527
Oliver	3,000	2,393		730
Pembina	40,000		3,430	19,426
Pierce (b)				
Ramsey	58,000			
Ransom		14,167		6,635
Richland	28,906	2,714	8,184	
Rolette	20,000	9,333		
Sargent	10,000	16,300	1,380	2,120
Stark	15,000	9,041		1,006
Steele	20,000	2,909		10,624
Stutsman	63,500	16,526		3,321
Towner	21,300	8,343	148	819
Traill	105	918	162	14,053
Walsh	25,000			13,658
Ward		2,319		1,411
Wells	9,500	1,803		840
Total	\$933,011	\$428,967	\$64,591	\$171,712

(a) Nelson county. There were \$9,822 warrants issued in 1884, enjoined Aug. 14, 1885. Still in litigation and not included in the report.

(b) Pierce county. Newly organized county; has no debt and no money in treasury.

The combined state and county debt (\$1,665,482) may seem large, but the ratio per capita (\$8) is exceeded by 20 of the states, and few of them with as much to show for it. The per capita debt of Montana is nearly \$20.

Assessed Value.—The assessed valuation of the real and personal property of North Dakota — \$66,857,436.30 — not including the \$20,000,000 in railroads not assessed — represents less than one-half of the true value. In the assessment table given below it will be seen that only a little over 10,000,000 acres of the more than 47,500,000 in the state are assessed, and then at the low average of \$4 an acre. Millions of acres are not assessed, because the occupants have not “proved up” homesteads, etc., not being taxable until patents are issued. From this it will seem that the state has an enormous reserve fund, and there is something to show for every dollar of money borrowed and expended. The table of assessment is as follows:

ASSESSMENT RETURNS, 1889.

CITIES.	ACRES OF LAND.		HORSES.		MILCH AND ASSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		TOTAL.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Barnes	669,011	\$2,353,219.00	4,368	\$199,857.00	308	\$13,812.00	6,748	\$87,353.00	1,314	\$21,616.00	1,937	\$4,982.00	\$3,182,450.00
Benson	71,811.22	303,205.00	1,672	75,272.00	100	7,105.00	2,310	56,620.00	97	196.00	323	1,397.00	372,033.00
Bellings	1,252	5,180.00	3,320	83,000.00			8,360	133,760.00	25	75.00	14	42.00	215,931.00
Bottineau	42,833	118,110.00	1,113	71,123.00	29	2,250.00	2,135	66,342.00	129	370.00	435	1,591.00	432,298.00
Burlington	292,737	96,717.00	2,163	78,624.00	213	7,130.00	3,899	58,288.00	1,710	2,679.00	906	3,465.00	2,517,756.00
Cass	297,932	5,333,179.00	12,963	599,298.00	1,826	76,828.00	13,856	153,968.00	1,713	3,372.00	6,127	16,624.00	10,134,880.00
Cavalier	114,347	298,179.00	1,418	90,316.00	109	4,255.00	3,949	69,615.00	415	613.00	1,260	2,886.00	708,871.00
Deerley	390,625	1,128,312.00	3,335	161,298.00	270	11,814.00	5,176	81,513.00	1,359	1,444.00	886	2,576.00	2,679,310.00
Felby	101,827	435,070.00	1,031	80,235.00	61	5,600.00	2,416	40,025.00	30	80.00	357	1,735.00	689,041.00
Emmons	102,635	391,449.00	1,479	67,114.00	10	2,200.00	3,373	64,102.00	4,191	8,121.00	535	1,948.00	569,590.50
Foster	264,120	812,890.00	973	59,715.00	135	8,295.00	1,559	28,310.00	600	1,155.00	243	1,190.00	1,639,150.00
Grand Forks	724,271	2,816,867.00	8,339	339,792.00	768	11,857.00	9,589	155,931.00	1,581	2,850.00	4,329	13,115.00	6,209,547.00
Griggs	294,703	1,111,576.00	1,666	98,601.00	100	10,173.00	4,537	76,215.00	451	1,308.00	845	2,898.00	1,576,592.00
Kidder	158,178.50	1,173,157.00	1,028	43,745.00	113	6,250.00	1,527	25,343.00	3,963	5,776.50	225	888.95	1,423,971.55
Lac Moore	179,017	1,734,931.00	1,724	59,811.00	236	7,614.00	3,878	19,113.00	672	616.00	628	916.00	2,116,105.00
Logan	39,380	158,700.00	107	6,070.00	3	155.00	318	6,894.00	21	42.00	49	130.00	208,859.00
McHenry	32,510	81,615.00	1,210	31,903.00	57	3,640.00	6,170	98,940.00	1,141	2,283.00	295	1,002.00	300,770.00
McIntosh	173,154	333,800.00	1,367	60,610.00	18	1,015.00	3,265	68,205.00	382	650.00	900	1,731.00	552,146.00
McLean	213,372	673,894.00	1,739	21,688.00	87	4,250.00	1,191	16,179.00	104	218.00	406	1,004.00	768,029.00
Mercer	17,372	29,020.00	221	4,181.00			795	12,104.25	335	585.35	221	270.25	67,461.10
Morton	187,824	599,335.00	2,146	96,354.00	81	3,093.00	7,977	119,680.00	3,617	8,148.00	1,104	3,227.00	1,561,418.00
Nelson	202,124	1,068,000.00	2,726	124,289.00	266	15,013.00	5,168	82,587.00	928	1,815.00	1,137	3,378.00	1,538,240.00
Oliver	13,722	38,980.00	248	11,632.00	9	525.69	896	13,628.00	1,678	3,044.50	167	505.00	77,693.50
Pembina	369,429	1,391,168.00	8,510	161,619.00	262	12,650.00	9,419	122,137.00	2,719	5,391.00	1,064	8,160.00	2,902,199.00
Perce	27,896.44	71,895.00	288	20,873.00			1,257	25,140.00	25	51.00	68	333.00	171,834.00
Ramsay	249,139	1,010,672.00	2,801	169,438.00	244	11,155.00	4,632	78,408.00	270	567.00	815	3,173.00	1,974,374.00
Ransom	314,337	1,061,800.00	5,993	131,190.00	164	7,830.00	5,153	64,206.00	1,137	2,057.00	919	1,417.00	2,325,200.00
Richardson	63,626.49	2,773,839.00	6,291	318,582.00	673	36,931.00	11,464	127,072.00	2,270	6,918.00	3,747	11,315.00	4,142,862.00
Robeson	31,617	174,724.00	1,007	61,574.00	34	3,150.00	2,227	57,856.00	214	608.00	749	1,697.00	176,677.00
Sargent	299,326	1,132,633.00	2,881	156,279.00	187	9,410.00	5,217	87,358.00	558	902.00	1,617	3,265.00	1,739,359.00
Stark	81,449	229,335.00	1,015	58,736.00	24	1,114.00	3,311	54,313.00	297	1,493.00	193	1,910.00	573,938.00
Steele	328,660	1,438,931.00	2,734	118,040.00	280	11,945.00	4,198	57,360.00	636	1,479.00	1,338	2,738.00	1,809,813.00
Stutsman	880,872.13	1,879,820.00	1,939	71,410.00	268	10,435.00	1,430	43,980.00	3,095	3,670.00	388	1,022.00	2,763,316.00
Towner	71,692.86	362,670.65	831	41,560.00	264	22,659.00	1,114	32,130.00	21	42.00	417	1,014.00	588,274.65
Trall	478,790.2	1,937,370.00	7,023	309,492.00	1,675	50,165.09	8,280	74,798.00	1,672	1,747.00	3,311	5,815.00	3,428,349.00
Wahkiakum	370,711	1,410,154.00	9,432	608,369.00	341	24,170.00	10,770	135,397.00	1,199	2,103.00	4,994	10,028.00	4,313,245.00
Ward	29,004	42,636.00	437	20,111.00	21	1,193.00	1,290	32,779.00	1,332	2,579.00	282	1,025.00	224,277.00
Wells	263,621.00	6,720.00	789	41,094.00	108	7,670.00	1,318	28,540.00	763	769.00	297	1,110.00	824,910.00
Total	10,664,417.00	\$10,061,174,960.29	83,228,877.00	\$3,223,877.00	8,546	\$411,474.00	173,300	\$2,357,953.25	13,641	\$28,739.35	46,425	\$121,654.20	\$66,876,496.30

Banks.—Dakota, as a territory, had nearly 350 banks, or more than in the 6 Southern states of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee combined. Of these banks 57 were organized under the national banking law, North Dakota's share being 25, with nearly 100 private banks, or more than in any one of 13 of the older states. The banking capital of North Dakota is nearly \$4,000,000.

XVIII.

NEWSPAPERS.

North Dakota has 125 newspapers, or more than in the states of Vermont and Delaware combined, more than in Montana and Washington combined, and as many as in South Carolina. The dailies of Fargo, Grand Forks, Jamestown and Bismarck are publications which would do credit to large and populous centres of the East. The intellectual, moral and religious condition of the north state is presented in unmistakable terms by the independent and most excellent tone of both daily and weekly newspapers. With statehood a wider field opens before the press in urging the importance of industrial pursuits, in demanding diversity in agriculture, and insisting upon a continuance of the financial integrity and educational upbuilding that marked the entire career of the territory.

While the newspaper is an index to the character, intelligence and enterprise of a people, the post office is also a guide, indicating that the community believes in the use of the mails for carrying information, in which particular, as in the support of newspapers, North Dakota takes high rank. As shown by the table elsewhere, the state has 454 post offices, two-fifths of the offices of the entire territory, which combined paid a revenue of a half million dollars to the National Government, something not recorded of a good many of the states.

XIX.

RAILROADS.

Two great transcontinental lines run across the state from east to west, with many branches, while other lines come up from the south, altogether forming important arteries of interstate commerce. The total mileage of North Dakota is 2,063 miles, divided between the Northern Pacific, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie and the Chicago & Northwestern. The only new road constructed in either Dakotas in 1889 was an extension of the Jamestown Northern from Minnewaukan to Leeds, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where connection is made with the Manitoba. There is considerable roadway graded, in the aggregate over 250 miles, in the two Dakotas, on which iron will no doubt be laid in the next year or two.

The miles of road belonging to the different companies (the Leeds extension not included), and the territorial and county tax paid by each in 1888, according to the report of the territorial railroad commissioners, will be found in the following table:

ROADS.	MILES.	TERRITORIAL TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TOTAL.
Northern Pacific	814.35	\$29,215.89	\$64,658.29	\$93,874.18
St. P., M. & M.	998.02	31,083.33	40,783.69	71,867.02
Minn. & Soo.	99.01	171.49	342.98	514.47
C. M. & St. P.	117.94	1,607.56	3,215.12	4,822.68
C. & N. W.	11.90	181.73	363.44	545.17
	2,041.22	\$62,260.00	\$109,363.52	\$171,623.52

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POSTAL GUIDE FOR NORTH DAKOTA.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE STATE OCT. 1, 1889.

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Abbotsford	Denson.	Conkling	McLean.
Acton	Walsh.	Conway	Walsh.
Addison	Cass.	Coolin	Towner.
Adler	Nelson.	Cooperstown, C. H.	Griggs.
Adrian	La Moure.	Corinne	Stutsman.
Albion	Stutsman.	Crary	Ramsey.
Alderman	Barnes.	Crofte	Burleigh.
Alma	Cavalier.	Cromwell	Burleigh.
Amenia	Cass.	Crosier	Nelson.
Aneta	Nelson.	Crystal	Pembina.
Antelope	Stark.	Crystal Springs	Kidder.
Ardoch	Walsh.	Cumings	Traill.
Argusville	Cass.	Daily	Barnes.
Armstrong	Emmons.	Danbury	Emmons.
Arrowood	Stutsman.	Davenport	Cass.
Arthur	Cass.	Dawson	Kidder.
Arvilla	Grand Forks.	Dazy	Barnes.
Ashley, C. H.	McIntosh.	Deapolis	Mercer.
Ashtabula	Barnes.	De Groat	Ramsey.
Atwill	Stutsman.	De Lamere	Sargent.
Auburn	Walsh.	Denney	Pierce.
Ayr	Cass.	Des Laes	Ward.
Backoo	Pembina.	De Villo	Richland.
Baconville	Nelson.	Devils Lake, C. H.	Ramsey.
Barlow	Foster.	Dickey	La Moure.
Barnes	Barnes.	Dickinson, C. H.	Stark.
Barrie	Richland.	Drayton	Pembina.
Bartlett	Ramsey.	Dundee	Walsh.
Bathgate	Pembina.	Dunseith	Rolette.
Bay Centre	Pembina.	Durbin	Cass.
Bean	Grand Forks.	Dwight	Richland.
Beaulieu	Pembina.	Easby	Cavalier.
Belcourt	Rolette.	Echo	Ward.
Belfield	Stark.	Eckelson	Barnes.
Belleville	Grand Forks.	Edberg	Burleigh.
Bellevyria	Steele.	Edgeley	La Moure.
Belmont	Traill.	Edinburgh	Walsh.
Binghamton	Cass.	Edmunds	Stutsman.
Bismarck, C. H.	Burleigh.	Eldred	Cass.
Blauchard	Traill.	Eldridge	Stutsman.
Bollinger	Rolette.	Elkwood	Cavalier.
Bonnerville	Ransom.	Ellendale, C. H.	Dickey.
Bottineau, C. H.	Bottineau.	Ellerton	Cavalier.
Bowesmont	Pembina.	Elliott	Ransom.
Brampton	Sargent.	Ellsbury	Barnes.
Buchanan	Emmons.	Ely	McHenry.
Bue	Nelson.	Emhden	Cass.
Buffalo	Cass.	Emerado	Grand Forks.
Burlington	Ward.	Emmonsburg	Emmons.
Buttville	Ransom.	Englevale	Ransom.
Buxton	Traill.	Erickson	McLean.
Byron	Cavalier.	Erie	Cass.
Cable	Grand Forks.	Ernest	Pembina.
Caledonia, C. H.	Traill.	Esler	Stutsman.
Cando, C. H.	Towner.	Everest	Cass.
Carlisle	Pembina.	Exeter	Emmons.
Carrington, C. H.	Foster.	Eyford	Pembina.
Cashel	Walsh.	Fairmount	Richland.
Casselton	Cass.	Falconer	McLean.
Causey	Mercer.	Fargo, C. H.	Cass.
Cavalier	Pembina.	Farmington	Richland.
Cayuga	Sargent.	Forest River	Walsh.
Cecil	Towner.	Forman, C. H.	Sargent.
Christine	Richland.	Fort Abercrombie	Richland.
Church's Ferry	Ramsey.	Fort Abraham Lincoln ..	Morton.
Clement	Dickey.	Fort Berthold	Garfield.
Clifford	Traill.	Fort Buford	Buford.
Coal Harbor	McLean.	Fort Ransom	Ransom.
Coldwater	McIntosh.	Fort Stevenson	Stevens.
Colfax	Richland.	Fort Totten	Ramsey.
Colgate	Steele.	Fort Yates	Boreman.
Conger	Burleigh.	Fox Lake	Ramsey.

POSTAL GUIDE FOR NORTH DAKOTA—CONTINUED.

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Lullerton.....	Dickey.	King.....	Logan.
Galesburg.....	Traill.	Kinloss.....	Walsh.
Gallatin.....	Griggs.	Klein.....	Oliver.
Galt.....	Walsh.	Kloppel.....	Richland.
Gardar.....	Pembina.	Knox.....	Benson.
Gardner.....	Cass.	Kongsberg.....	Richland.
Gayton.....	Emmons.	Krem.....	Mercer.
Genesee.....	Sargent.	Kurtz.....	Morton.
Gertrude.....	Cavalier.	Lakota, C. H.....	Nelson.
Gilby.....	Grand Forks.	Langedahl.....	Kidder.
Gill.....	Cass.	Lambert.....	Walsh.
Gladstone.....	Stark.	La Moure, C. H.....	La Moure.
Glascock.....	Burleigh.	Laure.....	McHenry.
Glaston.....	Pembina.	Langdon, C. H.....	Cavalier.
Glencoe.....	Emmons.	Larimore.....	Grand Fork.
Glenfield.....	Foster.	Larabee.....	Foster.
Glen Ullin.....	Morton.	Latona.....	Walsh.
Glover.....	Dickey.	Laureat.....	Rolette.
Golden Lake.....	Steele.	Lee.....	Nelson.
Grafton, C. H.....	Walsh.	Leeds.....	Benson.
Grand Forks, C. H.....	Grand Forks.	Leonard.....	Cass.
Grand Harbor.....	Ramsey.	Leroy.....	Pembina.
Grandin.....	Cass.	Lidgerwood.....	Richland.
Grand Rapids.....	La Moure.	Lisbon, C. H.....	Benson.
Granville.....	McHenry.	Litchville.....	La Moure.
Gray.....	Stutsman.	Livona.....	Emmons.
Great Bend.....	Richland.	Locke.....	Ramsey.
Griswold.....	La Moure.	Logan.....	Ward.
Guelph.....	Dickey.	Lordsburg.....	Bottineau.
Hackett.....	Barnes.	Lorraine.....	Dickey.
Hague.....	Traill.	Ludden.....	Dickey.
Hallson.....	Pembina.	McCanna.....	Grand Forks.
Hamilton.....	Pembina.	McCounell.....	Pembina.
Hamlin.....	Sargent.	McGuire.....	Kidder.
Hampton.....	Emmons.	McKenzie.....	Burleigh.
Hancock.....	McLean.	McKinney.....	Renville.
Hanson.....	Towner.	McRae.....	Bottineau.
Hankinson.....	Richland.	McVile.....	Nelson.
Hannaforde.....	Griggs.	Maida.....	Cavalier.
Hannah.....	Cavalier.	Mandan, C. H.....	Morton.
Hanover.....	Oliver.	Manvel.....	Grand Forks.
Harlem.....	Sargent.	Mapes.....	Nelson.
Harmon.....	Oliver.	Mapleton.....	Cass.
Harrisburg.....	Nelson.	Mardell.....	Steele.
Harwood.....	Cass.	Mayville.....	Traill.
Hatton.....	Traill.	Medbery.....	La Moure.
Havana.....	Sargent.	Medford.....	Walsh.
Hazen.....	Mercer.	Medora, C. H.....	Billings.
Hebron.....	Morton.	Mekinock.....	Grand Forks.
Helena.....	Griggs.	Melville.....	Foster.
Hensel.....	Pembina.	Menoken.....	Burleigh.
Hensler.....	Oliver.	Merrickourt.....	Dickey.
Hickson.....	Cass.	Merrifield.....	Grand Forks.
Hillshoro.....	Traill.	Michigan.....	Nelson.
Hillsdale.....	Dickey.	Milnor, C. H.....	Sargent.
Holmes.....	Grand Forks.	Milton.....	Cavalier.
Hope.....	Steele.	Minnewaukan, C. H.....	Benson.
Horace.....	Cass.	Minne Lake.....	Barnes.
Horn.....	Stutsman.	Minot, C. H.....	Ward.
Hull.....	Emmons.	Minto.....	Walsh.
Hunter.....	Cass.	Mona.....	Cavalier.
Hurricane Lake.....	Pierce.	Monango.....	Dickey.
Hyde Park.....	Pembina.	Montpelier.....	Stutsman.
Ingersoll.....	McLean.	Mooreton.....	Richland.
Inkster.....	Grand Forks.	Morris.....	Ledy.
Island Lake.....	Rolette.	Mountain.....	Pembina.
Jackson.....	Ramsey.	Mount Carmel.....	Cavalier.
Janestown, C. H.....	Stutsman.	Moose River.....	McHenry.
Jerusalem.....	Ramsey.	Mugford.....	Pembina.
Jessie.....	Griggs.	Napoleon, C. H.....	Logan.
Jewell.....	McIntosh.	Neshe.....	Pembina.
Johnstown.....	Grand Forks.	Nesson.....	Hannery.
Josephine.....	Pembina.	Newburg.....	La Moure.
Joslyn.....	Renville.	New England City.....	Hettinger.
Kelson.....	Traill.	New Rockford, C. H.....	Ledy.
Kelly's.....	Grand Forks.	New Salem.....	Morton.
Kempton.....	Grand Forks.	Nesota.....	Grand Forks.
Kiddahl.....	Ramsey.	Nicholson.....	Sargent.
Kimfred.....	Cass.	Noble.....	Cass.

POSTAL GUIDE FOR NORTH DAKOTA.—CONCLUDED.

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Norman.....	Cass.	Slaughter.....	Burleigh.
Northwood.....	Grand Forks.	Snyder.....	Towner.
Nowesta.....	Pembina.	Sogn.....	Nelson.
Oakdale.....	Dunn.	Soper.....	Cavalier.
Oakes.....	Dickey.	South Heart.....	Stark.
Oberon.....	Benson.	Spiritwood.....	Stutsman.
Odell.....	Barnes.	Stanton, C. H.....	Mercer.
Ojata.....	Grand Forks.	Starkweather.....	Ramsey.
Olga.....	Cavalier.	Steele, C. H.....	Kidder.
Omio.....	Emmons.	Steide.....	Logan.
Oriska.....	Barnes.	Sterling.....	Burleigh.
Orr.....	Grand Forks.	Stewartsdale.....	Burleigh.
Oshkosh.....	Wells.	Stillwell.....	Cavalier.
Osnabrock.....	Cavalier.	Stokesville.....	Pembina.
Ottawa.....	Griggs.	Straubville.....	Sargent.
Ottofy.....	Nelson.	Svea.....	Barnes.
Owego.....	Ransom.	Svenby.....	Barnes.
Page.....	Cass.	Sweet Briar.....	Morton.
Painted Woods.....	Burleigh.	Sykeston, C. H.....	Wells.
Park River.....	Walsh.	Tappen.....	Kidder.
Pembina, C. H.....	Pembina.	Tarsus.....	Bottineau.
Pendroy.....	McHenry.	Taylor.....	Stark.
Penn.....	Ramsey.	Tewaukon.....	Sargent.
Perth.....	Towner.	Thexton.....	Pembina.
Petersburg.....	Nelson.	Thompson.....	Grand Forks.
Pickert.....	Steele.	Tiffany.....	Eddy.
Pickton.....	Towner.	Tomey.....	Walsh.
Pingree.....	Stutsman.	Tower City.....	Cass.
Pisek.....	Walsh.	Towner, C. H.....	McHenry.
Pittsburgh.....	Pembina.	Trysil.....	Cass.
Pleasant Lake.....	Benson.	Turtle Lake.....	McLean.
Plymouth.....	Ransom.	Turtle River.....	Grand Forks.
Portland.....	Traill.	Twala.....	Rollette.
Power.....	Richland.	Tyner.....	Pembina.
Praha.....	Walsh.	Uxbridge.....	Barnes.
Pratford.....	Pembina.	Valley City, C. H.....	Barnes.
Quincy.....	Traill.	Vang.....	Cavalier.
Ransom.....	Sargent.	Verner.....	Sargent.
Reinolds.....	Grand Forks.	Verona.....	La Moure.
Richardton.....	Stark.	Vesta.....	Walsh.
Richmond.....	Walsh.	Viking.....	Benson.
Ridgefield.....	Cavalier.	Villard.....	McHenry.
Rio.....	Stutsman.	Voss.....	Walsh.
Ripon.....	Cass.	Wahpeton, C. H.....	Richland.
Rolla.....	Rollette.	Walcott.....	Richland.
Romfo.....	Cavalier.	Wales.....	Burleigh.
Romness.....	Griggs.	Walhalla.....	Pembina.
Roop.....	Emmons.	Walle.....	Grand Forks.
Ruby.....	Nelson.	Walshville.....	Walsh.
Rugby, C. H.....	Pierce.	Washburn, C. H.....	McLean.
Russell.....	La Moure.	Watson.....	Cass.
Rutland.....	Sargent.	Weible.....	Traill.
Rutten.....	Ramsey.	Welford.....	Pembina.
St. Andrew.....	Walsh.	Weller.....	McLean.
St. Carl.....	Ward.	Westfield.....	Emmons.
St. John's, C. H.....	Rollette.	Westboro.....	Dickey.
St. Thomas.....	Pembina.	Wheatland.....	Cass.
Sanborn.....	Barnes.	White Earth.....	Mountrail.
Sanger, C. H.....	Oliver.	Wild Rice.....	Cass.
Sansahville.....	Bottineau.	Williamsport, C. H.....	Emmons.
Sargent.....	Sargent.	Williston.....	Buford.
Shapera.....	Ramsey.	Willows.....	Griggs.
Scovill.....	Ransom.	Winchester.....	Emmons.
Sentinel Butte.....	Billings.	Windsor.....	Stutsman.
Seymour.....	Richland.	Wines.....	McHenry.
Sharlow.....	Stutsman.	Winona.....	Emmons.
Sharon.....	Steele.	Wogansport.....	Burleigh.
Sheldon.....	Ransom.	Woodbridge.....	Cavalier.
Shenford.....	Ransom.	Woods.....	Cass.
Shepard.....	Pembina.	Wright.....	Dickey.
Sherbrooke, C. H.....	Steele.	Wyndmere.....	Richland.
Shenye.....	Eddy.	York.....	Benson.
Sidney.....	Towner.	Yorktown.....	Dickey.
Silverleaf.....	Dickey.	Young.....	Pembina.
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1889.

THE
STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

THE STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL AND
POLITICAL ABSTRACT.

AGRICULTURAL, MINERAL, COMMERCIAL, MANUFACTURING,
EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL, AND GENERAL
STATEMENTS.



PUBLISHED BY
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CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH DAKOTA, 1889.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of South Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious liberties, in order to form a more perfect and independent government, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and preserve to ourselves and to our posterity the blessings of liberty, do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of South Dakota.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND BOUNDARY.

SECTION 1. The name of the state shall be South Dakota.

SEC. 2. The boundaries of the State of South Dakota shall be as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the western boundary line of the State of Minnesota with the northern boundary line of the State of Iowa, and running thence northerly along the western boundary line of the State of Minnesota to its intersection with the 7th standard parallel; thence west on the line of the 7th standard parallel produced due west to its intersection with the 27th meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south on the 27th meridian of longitude west from Washington to its intersection with the northern boundary line of the State of Nebraska; thence easterly along the northern boundary line of the State of Nebraska to its intersection with the western boundary line of the State of Iowa; thence northerly along the western boundary line of the State of Iowa to its intersection with the northern boundary line of the State of Iowa; thence east along the northern boundary line of the State of Iowa to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

DIVISION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

The powers of the government of the state are divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and the powers and duties of each are prescribed by this constitution.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a legislature, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SEC. 2. The number of members of the house of representatives shall not be less than 75 nor more than 135. The number of members of the senate shall not be less than 25 nor more than 45.

The sessions of the legislature shall be biennial except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of senator who is not a qualified elector in the district from which he may be chosen, and a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have attained the age of 25 years, and who shall not have been a resident of the state or territory for 2 years next preceding his election.

No person shall be eligible to the office of representative who is not a qualified elector in the district from which he may be chosen, and a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been a resident of the state or territory for 2 years next preceding his election, and who shall not have attained the age of 25 years.

No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, states attorney, recorder, sheriff or collector of public moneys, member of either house of Congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this state, or any foreign government, shall be a member of the legislature; *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, the offices of notary public and justice of the peace shall not be considered lucrative; nor shall any person holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government or under the government of the United States, except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of \$300, hold any office in either branch of the legislature or become a member thereof.

SEC. 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been, or may be collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the legislature or to any office in either branch thereof.

SEC. 5. The legislature shall provide by law for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year 1895 and every 10 years thereafter, and at its first regular session after each enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by authority of the United States, but at no other time, the legislature shall apportion the senators and representatives according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy; *Provided*, that the legislature may make an apportionment at its first session after the admission of South Dakota as a state.

SEC. 6. The terms of the office of the members of the legislature shall be 2 years; they shall receive for their services the sum of \$5 for each day's attendance during the session of the legislature, and 10 cents for every mile of necessary travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route.

Each regular session of the legislature shall not exceed 60 days, except in cases of impeachment, and members of the legislature shall receive no other pay or perquisites except per diem and mileage.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January at 12 o'clock M. in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time except as provided by this constitution.

SEC. 8. Members of the legislature and officers thereof, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of South Dakota, and will faithfully discharge the duties of (senator, representative or officer) according to the best of my abilities, and that I have not knowingly or intentionally paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive directly or indirectly, any money, pass, or any other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill or resolution, or appropriation, or for any other official act.

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, or the presiding officer of either house, in the hall of the house to which the member or officer is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member and officer.

Any member or officer of the legislature who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his office.

Any member or officer of the legislature who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or violated his said oath, shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding the office of senator or member of the house of representatives or any office within the gift of the legislature.

SEC. 9. Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

A majority of the members of each house shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such a manner and under such penalty as each house may provide.

Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, shall choose its own officers and employes and fix the pay thereof, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 10. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

SEC. 11. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the legislature, and in going to and returning from the same; and for words used in any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the term for which he was elected, nor shall any member receive any civil appointment from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the legislature during the term for which he shall have been elected, and all such appointments and all votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment shall be void; nor shall any member of the legislature during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year thereafter, be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 13. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same from time to time, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of members on any question shall be taken at the desire of one-sixth of those present and entered upon the journal.

SEC. 14. In all elections to be made by legislature the members thereof shall vote *viva voce* and their votes shall be entered in the journal.

SEC. 15. The sessions of each house and of the committee of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 16. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 17. Every bill shall be read three several times but the first and second reading may be on the same day, and the second reading may be by title of the bill, unless the reading at length be demanded. The first and third readings shall be at length.

SEC. 18. The enacting clause of a law shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota," and no law shall be passed unless by assent by a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legislature. And the question upon the final passage shall be taken upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal.

SEC. 19. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the legislature, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered upon the journal.

SEC. 20. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended in the other.

SEC. 21. No law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.

SEC. 22. No act shall take effect until 90 days after the adjournment of the session at which it passed, unless in case of emergency (to be expressed in the preamble or body of the act) the legislature shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected of each house, otherwise direct.

SEC. 23. The legislature is prohibited from enacting any private or special laws in the following cases:

1. Granting divorces.
2. Changing the names of persons or places, or constituting one person the heir at law of another.
3. Locating or changing county seats.
4. Regulating county and township affairs.
5. Incorporating cities, towns and villages or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village, or laying out, opening, vacating or altering town plats, streets, wards, alleys and public grounds.
6. Providing for sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability.
7. Authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams wholly within the state.
8. Remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures.
9. Granting to an individual, association or corporation any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.
10. Providing for the management of common schools.
11. Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

But the legislature may repeal any existing special law relating to the foregoing subdivisions.

In all other cases where a general law can be applicable no special law shall be enacted.

SEC. 24. The legislature shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or individual to this state or to any municipal corporation therein.

SEC. 25. The legislature shall not authorize any game of chance, lottery or gift enterprise, under any pretense or for any purpose whatever.

SEC. 26. The legislature shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation, or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property, effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or levy taxes, or to select a capital site, or to perform any municipal functions whatever.

SEC. 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

SEC. 28. Any person who shall give, demand, offer, directly or indirectly, any money, testimonial, privilege or personal advantage, thing of value to any executive or judicial officer or member of the legislature, to influence him in the performance of any of his official or public duties, shall be guilty of bribery and shall be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the legislature, or of public officers of the state, or any municipal division thereof, and any effort toward solicitation of said members of the legislature or officers to influence their official action shall be defined by law, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Any person may be compelled to testify in investigation or judicial proceedings against any person charged with having committed any offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself, but said testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding except for bribery in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid shall be disqualified from holding any office or position or office of trust or profit in this state.

ARTICLE IV.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor who shall hold his office two years. A lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state, who shall have attained the age of 30 years, and who shall have resided 2 years next preceding the election within the state or territory; nor shall he be eligible to any other office during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 3. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the time and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but if two or more shall have an equal and highest number of votes for governor or lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature at its next regular session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. The returns of the election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, and may call out the same to execute laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions. He shall, at the commencement of each session, communicate to the legislature by message, information of the condition of the state, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 5. The governor shall have the power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment; *Provided*, that in all cases where the sentence of the court is capital punishment, imprisonment for life, or for a longer term than 2 years, or a fine exceeding \$200, no pardon shall be granted, sentence commuted or fine remitted, except upon the recommendation in writing of a board of pardons, consisting of the presiding judge, secretary of state and attorney general, after full hearing in open session, and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, but the legislature may by law in all cases regulate the manner in which the remission of fines, pardons, commutations and reprieves, may be applied for. Upon conviction for treason he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the pay shall be reported to the legislature at its next regular session, when the legislature shall either pardon or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence or grant a further reprieve. He shall communicate to the legislature at each regular session each case of remission of fine, reprieve, commutation or pardon, granted by him in the cases in which he is authorized to act without the recommendation of the said board of pardons, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he is convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the remission, commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

SEC. 6. In case of death, impeachment, resignation, failure to qualify, absence from the state, removal from office or other disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

SEC. 7. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy in the office of governor the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign or die, or from mental or physical disease or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of his office, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability removed.

SEC. 8. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant and no mode is provided by the constitution or law for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have the power to fill such vacancy by appointment.

SEC. 9. Every bill which shall have passed the legislature, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with the objection to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objection at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objection, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it be approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within 3 days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislature shall by its adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed, with his objection, in the office of the secretary of state within 10 days after such adjournment, or become a law.

SEC. 10. The governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money embracing distinct items, and the part and parts of the bill approved shall be law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the following manner: If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of the item or items thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 11. Any governor of this state who asks, receives, or agrees to receive any bribe upon any understanding that his official opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or who gives, or offers, or promises his official influence in consideration that any member of the legislature shall give his official vote or influence on any particular side of any question or matter on which he may be required to act in his official capacity, or who menaces any member by the threatened use of his veto power or who offers or promises any member that he, the said governor, will appoint any particular person or persons to any office created or thereafter to be created in consideration that any member shall give his official vote or influence on any matter pending or thereafter to be introduced into either house of the legislature or who threatens any member that he, the said governor, will remove any person or persons from any office or position with intent to in any manner influence the official action of said member, shall be punished in the manner now, or that may hereafter be, provided by law, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit all right to hold or exercise any office of trust or honor in this state.

SEC. 12. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the time and places of choosing members of the legislature, a secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of schools and public lands, and an attorney general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of 2 years, but no person shall be eligible to the office of treasurer for more than 2 terms consecutively. They shall respectively keep their offices at the seat of government.

SEC. 13. The powers and duties of the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of school and public lands and attorney general shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE V.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial powers of the state, except as in this constitution otherwise provided, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, and justices of the peace, and such other courts as may be created by law for cities and incorporated towns.

SEC. 2. The supreme court, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the state, and shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts under such regulations and limitations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The supreme court and the judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*. The supreme court shall also have power to issue writs of *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, injunction, and other original and remedial writs, with authority to hear and determine the same in such cases and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; *Provided, however*, that no jury trials shall be allowed in said supreme court, but in proper cases questions of fact may be sent by said court to a circuit court for trial before a jury.

SEC. 4. At least two terms of the supreme court shall be held each year at the seat of government.

SEC. 5. The supreme court shall consist of 3 judges, to be chosen from districts by qualified electors of the state at large, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. The number of said judges and districts may after 5 years from the admission of this state under this constitution be increased by law to not exceeding 5.

SEC. 7. A majority of the judges of the supreme court shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision, but one or more of said judges may adjourn the court from day to day, or to a day certain.

SEC. 8. The term of the judges of the supreme court who shall be elected at the first election under this constitution shall be 4 years. At all subsequent elections the term of said judges shall be 6 years.

SEC. 9. The judges of the supreme court shall by rule select from their number a presiding judge, who shall act as such for the term prescribed by such rule.

SEC. 10. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he be learned in the law, be at least 30 years of age, a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this state or territory at least two years next preceding his election and at the time of his election be a resident of the district from which he is elected; but for the purpose of re-election, no such judge shall be deemed to have lost his residence in the district by reason of his removal to the seat of government in the discharge of his official duties.

SEC. 11. Until otherwise provided by law, the districts from which the said judges of the supreme court shall be elected shall be constituted as follows:

First District—All that portion of the state lying west of the Missouri river.

Second District—All that portion of the state lying east of the Missouri river and south of the 2d standard parallel.

Third District—All that portion of the state lying east of the Missouri river and north of the 2d standard parallel.

SEC. 12. There shall be a clerk and also a reporter of the supreme court, who shall be appointed by the judges thereof and who shall hold office during the pleasure of such judges, and whose duties and emoluments shall be prescribed by law, and by the rules of the supreme court not inconsistent with law. The legislature shall make provisions for the publication and distribution of the decisions of the supreme court, and for the sale of the published volumes thereof. No private person or corporation shall be allowed to secure any copyright to such decisions, but if any copyrights are secured they shall inure wholly to the benefit of the state.

SEC. 13. The governor shall have authority to require the opinions of the judges of the supreme court upon important questions of law involved in the exercise of his executive powers and upon solemn occasions.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

SEC. 14. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all actions and causes, both at law and in equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be conferred by law and consistent with this constitution; such jurisdiction as to value and amount and grade of offense may be limited by law. They and

the judges thereof shall also have jurisdiction and power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, injunction, and other original and remedial writs, with authority to hear and determine the same.

SEC. 15. The state shall be divided into judicial circuits, in each of which there shall be elected by the electors thereof one judge of the circuit court therein, whose term of office shall be four years.

SEC. 16. Until otherwise ordered by law, said circuits shall be 8 in number and constituted as follows, viz.:

First Circuit—The counties of Union, Clay, Yankton, Turner, Bon Homme, Hutchinson, Charles Mix, Douglas, Todd, Gregory, Tripp and Meyer.

Second Circuit—The counties of Lincoln, Minnehaha, McCook, Moody and Lake.

Third Circuit—The counties of Brookings, Kingsbury, Deuel, Hamlin, Codington, Clark, Grant, Roberts, Day, and the Wahpeton and Sisseton reservation, except such portion of said reservation as lies in Marshall county.

Fourth Circuit—The counties of Sanborn, Davison, Aurora, Brule, Buffalo, Jerauld, Hanson, Miner, Lyman, Presho and Platt.

Fifth Circuit—The counties of Beadle, Spink, Brown and Marshall.

Sixth Circuit—The counties of Hand, Hyde, Hughes, Sully, Stanley, Potter, Faulk, Edmunds, Walworth, Campbell, McPherson, and all that portion of said state lying east of the Missouri river and not included in any other judicial circuit.

Seventh Circuit—The counties of Pennington, Custer, Fall River, Shannon, Washington, Ziebach, Sterling, Nowlin, Jackson, Washabaugh and Luganbeel.

Eighth Circuit—The counties of Lawrence, Meade, Scobey, Butte, Delano, Pyatt, Dewey, Boreman, Schnasse, Rinehart, Martin, Choteau, Ewing, Harding, and all that portion of said state west of the Missouri river and north of the Big Cheyenne river and the north fork of the Cheyenne river not included in any other judicial circuit.

SEC. 17. The legislature may, whenever two-thirds of the members of each house shall concur therein, increase the number of judicial circuits and the judges thereof, and divide the state into judicial circuits accordingly, taking care that they be formed of compact territory and be bounded by county lines; but such increase of number or change in the boundaries of districts shall not work the removal of any judge from his office during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed.

SEC. 18. Writs of error and appeals may be allowed from the decisions of the circuit courts to the supreme court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

COUNTY COURTS.

SEC. 19. There shall be elected in each organized county a county judge who shall be judge of the county court of said county, whose term of office shall be 2 years until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 20. County courts shall be courts of record and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate guardianship and settlement of estates of deceased persons, and such other civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be conferred by law; *Provided*, that such courts shall not have jurisdiction in any case where the debt, damage, claim or value of property involved shall exceed \$1,000, except in matters of probate, guardianship and the estates of deceased persons. Writs of error and appeal may be allowed from county to circuit courts, or to the supreme court, in such cases and in manner as may be prescribed by law; *Provided*, that no appeal or writ of error shall be allowed to the circuit court from any judgment rendered upon an appeal from a justice of the peace or police magistrate for cities or towns.

SEC. 21. The county court shall not have jurisdiction in cases of felony, nor shall criminal cases therein be prosecuted by indictment; but they may have such jurisdiction in criminal matters, not of the grade of felony, as the legislature may prescribe, and the prosecutions therein may be by information or otherwise as the legislature may provide.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

SEC. 22. Justices of the peace shall have such jurisdiction as may be conferred by law, but they shall not have jurisdiction of any cause wherein the value of the property or the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of \$100, or where the boundaries or title to real property shall be called in question.

POLICE MAGISTRATE.

SEC. 23. The legislature shall have power to provide for creating such police magistrate for cities and towns as may be deemed from time to time necessary, who shall have jurisdiction of all cases arising under the ordinances of such cities and towns respectively, and such police magistrates may also be constituted *ex-officio* justices of the peace for their respective counties.

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

SEC. 24. The legislature shall have power to provide for state's attorneys and to prescribe their duties and fix their compensation; but no person shall be eligible to the office of attorney general or state's attorney who shall not at the time of his election be at least 25 years of age, and possess all the other qualifications for judges of circuit courts as prescribed in this article.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 25. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or county courts, unless he be learned in the law, be at least 25 years of age, and a citizen of the United States; nor unless he shall have resided in this state or territory at least 1 year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election be a resident of the county or circuit, as the case may be, for which he is elected.

SEC. 26. The judges of the supreme court, circuit courts and county courts shall be chosen at the first election held under the provisions of this constitution, and thereafter as provided by law, and the legislature may provide for the election of such officers on a different day from that on which an election is held for any other purpose, and may for the purpose of making such provision, extend or abridge the term of office for any of such judges then holding, but not in any case more than 6 months. The term of office of all judges of circuit courts, elected in the several judicial circuits throughout the state, shall expire on the same day.

SEC. 27. The time of holding courts within said judicial circuits and counties shall be as provided by law; but at least one term of the circuit court shall be held annually in each organized county, and the legislature shall make provision for attaching unorganized counties or territory to organized counties for judicial purposes.

SEC. 28. Special terms of said courts may be held under such regulations as may be provided by law.

SEC. 29. The judges of the circuit courts may hold courts in other circuits than their own, under such regulation as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 30. The judges of the supreme court, circuit courts and county courts shall each receive such salary as may be provided by law, consistent with this constitution, and no such judge shall receive any compensation, perquisite or emoluments for or on account of his office in any form whatever, except such salary; *Provided*, that county judges may accept and receive such fees as may be allowed under the land laws of the United States.

SEC. 31. No judge of the supreme court or circuits shall act as attorney or counselor at law, nor shall any county judge act as an attorney or counselor at law in any case which is or may be brought into his court or which may be appealed therefrom.

SEC. 32. There shall be a clerk of the circuit court in each organized county who shall also be clerk of the county court, and who shall be elected by the qualified electors of such county. The duties and compensation of said clerk shall be as provided by law and regulated by the rules of the court consistent with the provisions of law.

SEC. 33. Until the legislature shall provide by law for fixing the terms of courts, the judges of the supreme, circuit and county courts respectively shall fix the terms thereof.

SEC. 34. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the state, and the organization, jurisdiction, power, proceedings and practice of all the courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the proceedings, judgments and decrees of such courts severally shall be uniform; *Provided, however,* that the legislature may classify the county courts according to the population of the respective counties and fix the jurisdiction and salary of the judges thereof accordingly.

SEC. 35. No judge of the supreme or circuit courts shall be elected to any other than a judicial office, or be eligible thereto, during the term for which he was elected such judge. All votes for either of them during such terms for any elective office, except that of judge of the supreme court, circuit court or county court, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void.

SEC. 36. All judges or other officers of the supreme, circuit or county courts provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors respectively are elected or appointed and qualified.

SEC. 37. All officers provided for in this article shall respectively reside in the district, county, precinct, city or town for which they may be elected or appointed. Vacancies in the election of officers provided for in this article shall be filled by appointment until the next general election as follows: All judges of the supreme, circuit and county courts by the governor. All other judicial and other officers by the county board of the counties where the vacancy occurs; in cases of police magistrates, by the municipality.

SEC. 38. All process shall run in the name of the "State of South Dakota." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name of and by authority of the "State of South Dakota."

ARTICLE VI.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring and protecting property and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

SEC. 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

SEC. 3. The right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience shall never be infringed. No person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or position on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse licentiousness, the invasion of the rights of others, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state.

No person shall be compelled to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship. No money or property of the state shall be given or appropriated for the benefit of any sectarian or religious society or institution.

SEC. 4. The right of petition, and of the people peaceably to assemble to consult for the common good and make known their opinions, shall never be abridged.

SEC. 5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. In all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense. The jury shall have the right to determine the facts and the law under the direction of the court.

SEC. 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy, but the legislature may provide for a jury of less than 12 in any court not a court of record, and for the decision of civil cases by three-fourths of the jury in any court.

SEC. 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses against him face to face; to have compulsory process served for obtaining witnesses in his behalf, and to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

SEC. 8. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when proof is evident or presumption great. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

SEC. 9. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

SEC. 10. No person shall be held for a criminal offense unless on the presentment or indictment of the grand jury, or information of the public prosecutor, except in cases of impeachment, in cases cognizable by county courts, by justices of the peace, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; *Provided*, that the grand jury may be modified or abolished by law.

SEC. 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

SEC. 12. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts or making any irrevocable grant of privilege, franchise or immunity shall be passed.

SEC. 13. Private property shall not be taken for public use, or damaged, without just compensation as determined by a jury, which shall be paid as soon as it can be ascertained and before possession is taken. No benefit which may accrue to the owner as the result of an improvement made by any private corporation shall be considered in fixing the compensation for property taken or damaged. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks or other highway shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

SEC. 14. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

SEC. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded upon a contract.

SEC. 16. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power. No soldier in time of peace shall be quartered in any house without consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. No tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislature, and all taxation shall be equal and uniform.

SEC. 18. No law shall be passed granting to any citizen, class of citizens or corporation, privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens or corporations.

SEC. 19. Elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage. Soldiers in time of war may vote at their post of duty in or out of the state under regulations to be prescribed by the legislature.

SEC. 20. All courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his property, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without denial or delay.

SEC. 21. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised, unless by the legislature or its authority.

SEC. 22. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature.

SEC. 23. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 24. The right of the citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the state shall not be denied.

SEC. 25. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies or in giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 26. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free government is founded on their authority and is instituted for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right in lawful and constituted methods to alter or reform their forms of government in such manner as they may think proper. And the State of South Dakota is an inseparable part of the American Union, and the constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

SEC. 27. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

ARTICLE VII.

ELECTIONS AND RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male person resident of this state who shall be of the age of 21 years and upwards, not otherwise disqualified, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall be a qualified elector under the laws of the Territory of Dakota at the date of the ratification of this constitution by the people, or who shall have resided in the United States 1 year, in this state 6 months, in the county 30 days, and in the election precinct where he offers his vote 10 days next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

First—Citizens of the United States.

Second—Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States upon the subject of naturalization.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall at its first session after the admission of the state into the Union, subject to a vote of the electors of the state the following question to be voted upon at the next general election held thereafter, namely: "Shall the word 'male' be stricken from the article of the constitution relating to elections and the right of suffrage." If a majority of the votes cast upon that question are in favor of striking out said word "male," it shall be stricken out and there shall thereafter be no distinction between males and females in the exercise of the right of suffrage at any election in this state.

SEC. 3. All votes shall be by ballot, but the legislature may provide for numbering ballots for the purpose of preventing and detecting fraud.

SEC. 4. All general elections shall be biennial.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at election and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of elections except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 6. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

SEC. 7. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed therein.

SEC. 8. No person under guardianship, *non compos mentis* or insane, shall be qualified to vote at any election, nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

SEC. 9. Any woman having the qualifications enumerated in Sec. 1 of this article, as to age, residence and citizenship, and including those now qualified by the laws of the territory, may vote at any election held solely for school purposes, and may hold any office in this state except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

SECTION 1. The stability of a republican form of government depending on the morality and intelligence of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislature to establish and maintain a general and uniform system of public schools wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all, and to adopt all suitable means to secure to the people the advantages and opportunities of education.

SEC. 2. All proceeds of the sale of public lands that have heretofore been or may hereafter be given by the United States for the use of public schools in the state; all such per centum as may be granted by the United States on the sales of public lands; the proceeds of all property that shall fall to the state by escheat; the proceeds of all gifts or donations to the state for public schools or not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the gift; and all property otherwise acquired for public schools, shall be and remain a perpetual fund for the maintenance of public schools in the state. It shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state. The principal shall forever remain inviolate, and may be increased, but shall never be diminished, and the state shall make good all losses thereof which may in any manner occur.

SEC. 3. The interest and income of this fund, together with the net proceeds of all fines for violation of state laws and all other sums which may be added thereto by law, shall be faithfully used and applied each year for the benefit of the public schools of the state, and shall be for this purpose apportioned among and between all the several public school corporations of the state in proportion to the number of children in each, of school age, as may be fixed by law; and no part of the fund, either principal or interest, shall ever be diverted, even temporarily, from this purpose or used for any other purpose whatever than the maintenance of public schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the state.

SEC. 4. After 1 year from the assembling of the first legislature, the lands granted to the state by the United States for the use of public schools may be sold upon the following conditions and no other: Not more than one third of all such lands shall be sold within the first 5 years, and no more than two-thirds within the first 15 years after the title thereto is vested in the state, and the legislature shall, subject to the provisions of this article, provide for the sale of the same.

The commissioner of school and public lands, the state auditor and county superintendent of schools of the counties severally, shall constitute boards of appraisal and shall appraise all school lands within the several counties which they may from time to time select and designate for sale at their actual value under the terms of sale.

They shall take care to first select and designate for sale the most valuable lands, and they shall ascertain all such lands as may be of special and peculiar value, other than agricultural, and cause the proper subdivision of the same in order that the largest price may be obtained therefor.

SEC. 5. No land shall be sold for less than the appraised value, and in no case for less than \$10 an acre. The purchaser shall pay one fourth of the price in cash, and the remaining three-fourths as follows: One-fourth in 5 years, one-fourth in 10 years and one-fourth in 15 years; with interest thereon at the rate of not less than 6 per centum per annum, payable annually in advance, but all such subdivided lands may be sold for cash, provided that upon payment of the interest for one full year in advance, the balance of the purchase price may be paid at any time. All sales shall be at public auction to the highest bidder, after 60 days' advertisement of the same in a newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the lands to be sold, and one at the seat of government. Such lands as shall not have been specially subdivided shall be offered in tracts of not more than 80 acres, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivisions. All lands designated for sale and not sold within 4 years after appraisal, shall be reappraised by the board of appraisal as hereinbefore provided before they are sold.

SEC. 6. All sales shall be conducted through the office of the commissioner of school and public lands as may be prescribed by law, and returns of all

appraisals and sales shall be made to said office. No sale shall operate to convey any right or title to any lands for 60 days after the date thereof, nor until the same shall have received the approval of the governor in such form as may be provided by law. No grant or patent for any such lands shall issue until final payment be made.

SEC. 7. All lands, money or other property donated, granted or received from the United States or any source for a university, agricultural college, normal schools or other educational or charitable institution or purpose, and the proceeds of all such lands and other property so received from any source, shall be and remain perpetual funds, the interest and income of which, together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold, shall be inviolably appropriated and applied to the specific objects of the original grants or gifts. The principal of every such fund may be increased, but shall never be diminished, and the interest and income only shall be used. Every such fund shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state, and the state shall make good all losses therefrom that shall in any manner occur.

SEC. 8. All lands mentioned in the preceding section shall be appraised and sold in the same manner and by the same officers and boards under the same limitations and subject to all the conditions as to price, sale and approval provided above for the appraisal and sale of lands for the benefit of public schools, but a distinct and separate account shall be kept by the proper officers of each of such funds.

SEC. 9. No lands mentioned in this article shall be leased except for pasturage and meadow purposes, and at public auction after notice as hereinbefore provided in case of sale, and shall be offered in tracts not greater than one section. All rents shall be payable annually in advance, and no term of lease shall exceed 5 years, nor shall any lease be valid until it receives the approval of the governor.

SEC. 10. No claim to any public lands by any trespasser thereon by reason of occupancy, cultivation or improvement thereof, shall ever be recognized; nor shall compensation ever be made on account of any improvement made by such trespasser.

SEC. 11. The moneys of the permanent school and other educational funds shall be invested only in first mortgages upon good improved farm lands within this state as hereinafter provided, or in bonds of school corporations within the state, or in bonds of the United States, or of the State of South Dakota. The legislature shall provide by law the method of determining the amounts of said funds which shall be invested from time to time in such classes of securities respectively, taking care to secure continuous investments as far as possible.

All moneys of said funds which may from time to time be designated for investment in farm mortgages and in the bonds of school corporations, shall for such purpose be divided among the organized counties of the state in proportion to population as nearly as provisions by law to secure continuous investments may permit. The several counties shall hold and manage the same as trust funds, and they shall be and remain responsible and accountable for the principal and interest of all such moneys received by them from the date of receipt until returned because not loaned; and in case of loss of any money so apportioned to any county, such county shall make the same good out of its common revenue. Counties shall invest said money in bonds of school corporations, or in first mortgages upon good improved farm lands within their limits respectively; but no farm loan shall exceed \$500 to any one person, nor shall it exceed one-half the valuation of the land as assessed for taxation, and the rate of interest shall not be less than 6 per cent per annum, and shall be such other and higher rate as the legislature may provide, and shall be payable semi annually on the first day of January and July; *Provided*, that whenever there are moneys of said fund in any county amounting to \$1,000 that cannot be loaned according to the provisions of this section and any law pursuant thereto, the said sum may be returned to the state treasurer to be intrusted to some other county or counties, or otherwise invested under the provisions of this section.

Each county shall semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, render an account of the condition of the fund intrusted to it to the auditor of state, and at the same time pay to or account to the state treasurer for the interest due on all funds intrusted to it.

The legislature may provide by general law that counties may retain from interest collected in excess of 6 per centum per annum upon all said funds intrusted to them, not to exceed 1 per centum per annum. But no county shall be exempted from the obligation to make, semi-annually, payments to the state treasury of interest at the rate provided by law for such loans, except only said 1 per centum, and in no case shall the interest so to be paid be less than 6 per centum per annum.

The legislature shall provide by law for the safe investment of the permanent school and other educational funds, and for the prompt collection of interest and income thereof, and to carry out the objects and provisions of this section.

SEC. 12. The governor may disapprove any sale, lease or investment other than such as are intrusted to the counties.

SEC. 13. All losses to the permanent school or other educational funds of this state which shall have been occasioned by the default, negligence, mismanagement or fraud of the agents or officers controlling and managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the state. The amount as audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the state in favor of the fund sustaining the loss upon which not less than 6 per centum of annual interest shall be paid. The amount of indebtedness so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness mentioned in Article XIII., Sec. 2.

SEC. 14. The legislature shall provide by law for the protection of the school lands from trespass or unlawful appropriation, and for their defense against all unauthorized claims or efforts to divert them from the school fund.

SEC. 15. The legislature shall make such provisions by general taxation, and by authorizing the school corporations to levy such additional taxes, as with the income from the permanent school fund shall secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the state.

SEC. 16. No appropriation of lands, money or other property or credits to aid any sectarian school shall ever be made by the state, or any county or municipality within the state, nor shall the state or any county or municipality within the state accept any grant, conveyance, gift or bequest of lands, money or other property to be used for sectarian purposes, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in any school or institution aided or supported by the state.

SEC. 17. No teacher, state, county, township or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used or to be used in any school in this state, under such penalties as shall be provided by law.

ARTICLE IX.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide by general law for organizing new counties, locating the county seats thereof and changing county lines; but no new counties shall be organized so as to include an area of less than 24 congressional townships, as near as may be without dividing a township or fractional township, nor shall the boundaries of any organized county be changed so as to reduce the same to a less area than above specified. All changes in county boundaries in counties already organized, before taking effect, shall be submitted to the electors of the county or counties to be affected thereby, at the next general election thereafter and be adopted by a majority of the votes cast in each county at such election. Counties now organized shall remain as they are unless changed according to the above provisions.

SEC. 2. In counties already organized where the county seat has not been located by a majority vote, it shall be the duty of the county board to submit the location of the county seat to the electors of said county at a general election. The place receiving a majority of all votes cast at said election shall be county seat of said county.

SEC. 3. Whenever a majority of the legal voters of any organized county shall petition the county board to change the location of the county seat which has once been located by a majority vote, specifying the place to which it is to be changed said county board shall submit the same to the people of said

county at the next general election, and if the proposition to change the county seat be ratified by two-thirds of the votes cast at said election, then the county seat shall be changed, otherwise not. A proposition to change the location of the county seat of any organized county shall not again be submitted before the expiration of 4 years.

SEC. 4. The legislature shall provide by general law for organizing the counties into townships, having due regard for congressional township lines and natural boundaries, and whenever the population is sufficient and the natural boundaries will permit, the civil townships shall be co-extensive with the congressional townships.

SEC. 5. In each organized county at the first general election held after the admission of the State of South Dakota into the Union, and every 2 years thereafter, there shall be elected a clerk of the court, sheriff, county auditor, register of deeds, treasurer, state's attorney, surveyor, coroner, and superintendent of schools, whose terms of office respectively shall be 2 years, and except clerk of the court no person shall be eligible for more than 4 years in succession to any of the above named offices.

SEC. 6. The legislature shall provide by general law for such county, township and district officers as may be deemed necessary, and shall prescribe the duties and compensation of all county, township and district officers.

SEC. 7. All county, township and district officers shall be electors in the county, township or district in which they are elected, provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the holding of school offices by any person as provided in Sec. 9, Article VII.

ARTICLE X.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide by general laws for the organization and classification of municipal corporations. The number of such classes shall not exceed 4, and the powers of each class shall be defined by general laws, so that no such corporations shall have any powers, or be subject to any restrictions other than those of all corporations of the same class. The legislature shall restrict the power of such corporations to levy taxes and assessments, borrow money and contract debts, so as to prevent the abuse of such power.

SEC. 2. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, no tax or assessment shall be levied or collected, or debts contracted by municipal corporations, except in pursuance of law, for public purposes specified by law; nor shall money raised by taxation, loan or assessment for one purpose ever be diverted to any other.

SEC. 3. No street passenger railway or telegraph or telephone lines shall be constructed within the limits of any village, town or city without the consent of its local authorities.

ARTICLE XI.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the state for each year, not to exceed in any one year 2 mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state, to be ascertained by the last assessment made for state and county purposes.

And whenever it shall appear that such ordinary expenses shall exceed the income of the state for such year, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency of the preceding year, together with the estimated expenses of such ensuing year. And for the purpose of paying the public debt, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax annually, sufficient to pay the annual interest and the principal of such debt within 10 years from the final passage of the law creating the debt, provided that the annual tax for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt shall not exceed in any one year 2 mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state as ascertained by the last assessment made for the state and county purposes.

SEC. 2. All taxes to be raised in this state shall be uniform on all real and personal property, according to its value in money, to be ascertained by such rules of appraisement and assessment as may be prescribed by the legislature by general law, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property. And the legislature shall provide by general law for the assessing and levying of taxes on all corporation property as near as may be by the same methods as are provided for assessing and levying of taxes on individual property.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the state shall be a party.

SEC. 4. The legislature shall provide for taxing all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned and all other property, effects or dues of every description, of all banks and of all bankers, so that all property employed in banking shall always be subject to a taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals.

SEC. 5. The property of the United States and of the state, county and municipal corporations, both real and personal, shall be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 6. The legislature shall, by general law, exempt from taxation, property used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, and personal property to any amount not exceeding in value \$200 for each individual liable to taxation.

SEC. 7. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than that enumerated in Secs. 5 and 6 of this article, shall be void.

SEC. 8. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law, which shall distinctly state the object of the same, to which the tax only shall be applied.

SEC. 9. All taxes levied and collected for state purposes shall be paid into the state treasury. No indebtedness shall be incurred or money expended by the state, and no warrants shall be drawn upon the state treasurer except in pursuance of an appropriation for the specific purpose first made. The legislature shall provide by suitable enactment for carrying this section into effect.

SEC. 10. The legislature may vest the corporate authority of cities, towns and villages with power to make local improvements by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such tax shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body levying the same.

SEC. 11. The making of profit, directly or indirectly, out of state, county, city, town or school district money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, shall be deemed a felony and shall be punished as provided by law.

SEC. 12. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be published annually in such manner as the legislature may provide.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNT AND EXPENDITURES.

SECTION 1. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon appropriation by law and on warrants drawn by the proper officer.

SEC. 2. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state, the current expenses of state institutions, interest on the public debt, and for common schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one object, and shall require a two-thirds vote of all the members of each branch of the legislature.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, employe, agent or contractor after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into, nor authorize the payment of any claims or parts thereof created against the state, under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law, and all such unauthorized agreements or con-

tracts shall be null and void; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office; *Provided, however,* that the legislature may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

SEC. 4. An itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be published annually in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and such statements shall be submitted to the legislature at the beginning of each regular session by the governor with his message.

ARTICLE XIII.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

SECTION 1. Neither the state nor any county, township or municipality shall loan or give its credit or make donation to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation except for the necessary support of the poor, nor subscribe to or become the owner of the capital stock of any association or corporation, nor pay or become responsible for the debt or liability of any individual, association or corporation; *Provided,* that the state may assume or pay such debt or liability when incurred in time of war for the defense of the state. Nor shall the state engage in any work of internal improvement.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenses and making public improvements, or to meet casual deficits or failure in revenue, the state may contract debts never to exceed, with previous debts, in the aggregate \$100,000, and no greater indebtedness shall be incurred except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the state or the United States in war, and provision shall be made by law for the payment of the interest annually, and the principal when due, by tax levied for the purpose or from other sources of revenue; which law providing for the payment of such interest and principal by such tax or otherwise shall be irrepealable until such debt is paid; *Provided, however,* the State of South Dakota shall have the power to refund the territorial debt assumed by the State of South Dakota, by bonds of the State of South Dakota.

SEC. 3. That the indebtedness of the State of South Dakota limited by sec. 2 of this article shall be in addition to the debt of the Territory of Dakota assumed by and agreed to be paid by South Dakota.

SEC. 4. The debt of any county, city, town, school district or other subdivision, shall never exceed 5 per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein.

In estimating the amount of indebtedness which a municipality or subdivision may incur, the amount of indebtedness contracted prior to the adoption of this constitution shall be included.

SEC. 5. Any city, county, town, school district or any other subdivision incurring indebtedness shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof when due, and all laws or ordinances providing for the payment of the interest or principal of any debt shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid.

SEC. 6. In order that payment of the debts and liabilities contracted or incurred by and in behalf of the Territory of Dakota may be justly and equitably provided for and made, and in pursuance of the requirements of an act of Congress approved Feb. 22, 1889, entitled "An Act to provide for the division of Dakota into two states and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to make donations of public lands to such states," the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, by proceedings of a joint commission, duly appointed under said act, the sessions whereof were held at Bismarck in said State of North Dakota, from July 16, 1889, to July 31, 1889, inclusive, have agreed to the following adjustment of the amounts of the debts and liabilities of the Territory of Dakota which shall be assumed and paid by each of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota respectively, to-wit:

1. This agreement shall take effect and be in force from and after the admission into the Union, as one of the United States of America, of either the State of North Dakota or the State of South Dakota.

2. The words "State of North Dakota" wherever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the Territory of North Dakota, in case the State of South Dakota shall be admitted into the Union prior to the admission into the Union of the State of North Dakota; and the words "State of South Dakota" wherever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the Territory of South Dakota in case the State of North Dakota shall be admitted into the Union prior to the admission into the Union of the State of South Dakota.

3. The said State of North Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the Territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings as are located within the boundaries of North Dakota, and shall pay all warrants issued under and by virtue of that certain act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota, approved March 3, 1889, entitled "An Act to provide for the refunding of outstanding warrants drawn on the capitol building fund."

4. The said State of South Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the Territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings as are located within the boundaries of South Dakota.

5. That is to say: The State of North Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to-wit: Bonds issued on account of the hospital for insane at Jamestown, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$266,000; also, bonds issued on account of the North Dakota University at Grand Forks, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$96,700; also, bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Bismarck, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$93,600; also, refunding capitol building warrants dated April 1, 1889, \$83,507.16.

And the State of South Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to-wit: Bonds issued on account of the hospital for the insane at Yankton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$210,000; also, bonds issued on account of the school for deaf mutes at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$51,000; also, bonds issued on account of the University at Vermillion, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$75,000; also, bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$94,300; also, bonds issued on account of agricultural college at Brookings, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$97,500; also, bonds issued on account of the normal school at Madison, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$49,100; also, bonds issued on account of school of mines at Rapid City, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$33,000; also, bonds issued on account of the reform school at Plankinton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$30,000; also, bonds issued on account of the normal school at Spearfish, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$25,000; also, bonds issued on account of the soldiers' home at Hot Springs, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$15,000.

6. The states of North and South Dakota shall pay one-half each of all liabilities now existing or hereafter and prior to the taking effect of this agreement incurred, except those heretofore and hereafter incurred on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings, except as otherwise herein specifically provided.

7. The State of South Dakota shall pay to the State of North Dakota \$46,500 on account of the excess of territorial appropriations for the permanent improvement of territorial institutions which under this agreement will go to South Dakota, and in full of the undivided one-half interest of North Dakota in the territorial library, and in full settlement of unbalanced accounts, and of all claims against the territory of whatever nature, legal or equitable, arising out of the alleged erroneous or unlawful taxation of the Northern Pacific railroad lands, and the payment of said amount shall discharge and exempt the State of South Dakota from all liability for or on account of the several matters hereinbefore referred to; nor shall either state be called upon to pay or answer to any portion of liability hereinafter arising or accruing on account of transactions heretofore had, which liability would be a liability of the Territory of Dakota had such territory remained in existence,

and which liability shall grow out of matters connected with any public institution, grounds or buildings of the territory situated or located within the boundaries of the other state.

8. A final adjustment of accounts shall be made upon the following basis: North Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on account of the current appropriations since March 8, 1889; and South Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on the same account and during the same time. Each state shall be charged with one-half of all other expenses of the territorial government during the same time. All moneys paid into the treasury during the period from March 8, 1889, to the time of taking effect of this agreement by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed State of North Dakota, shall be credited to the State of North Dakota; and all sums paid into said treasury within the same time by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed State of South Dakota shall be credited to the State of South Dakota; except that any and all taxes on gross earnings paid into said treasury by railroad corporations since the eighth day of March, 1889, based upon earnings of years prior to 1888, under and by virtue of the act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota, approved March 7, 1889, and entitled "An Act providing for the levy and collection of taxes upon property of railroad companies in this territory," being chap. 107 of the Session Laws of 1889 (that is, the part of such sum going to the territory) shall be equally divided between the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, and all taxes heretofore or hereafter paid into the said treasury under and by virtue of the act last mentioned, based on the gross earnings of the year 1888, shall be distributed as already provided by law, except that so much thereof as goes to the territorial treasury shall be divided as follows: North Dakota shall have so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed State of North Dakota and South Dakota so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed State of South Dakota. Each state shall be credited also with all balances of appropriations made by the Seventeenth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota for the account of public institutions, grounds or buildings situated within its limits, remaining unexpended on March 8, 1889. If there be any indebtedness except the indebtedness represented by the bonds and refunding warrants hereinbefore mentioned, each state shall at the time of such final adjustment of accounts, assume its share of said indebtedness as determined by the amount paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings of such state in excess of the receipts from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within the limits of said state as provided in this article; and if there should be a surplus at the time of such final adjustment, each state shall be entitled to the amounts received from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within its limits over and above the amount charged to it.

SEC. 7. And the State of South Dakota hereby obligates itself to pay such part of the debts and liabilities of the Territory of Dakota as is declared by the foregoing agreement to be its proportion thereof, the same as if such proportion had been originally created by said State of South Dakota as its own debtor liability.

SEC. 8. The territorial treasurer is hereby authorized and empowered to issue refunding bonds to the amount of \$107,500, bearing interest not to exceed the rate of 4 per cent per annum, for the purpose of refunding the following described indebtedness of the Territory of Dakota, to-wit:

Seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars 5 per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1883, issued for the construction of the west wing of the insane hospital at Yankton, and \$30,000 6 per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1883, issued for permanent improvements of Dakota penitentiary at Sioux Falls, such refunding bonds, if issued, to run for not more than 20 years, and shall be executed by the governor and treasurer of the territory, and shall be attested by the secretary under the great seal of the territory.

In case such bonds are issued by the territorial treasurer as hereinbefore set forth, before the first day of October, 1889, then upon the admission of South Dakota as a state it shall assume and pay said bonds in lieu of the aforesaid territorial indebtedness.

ARTICLE XIV.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

SECTION 1. The charitable and penal institutions of the State of South Dakota shall consist of a penitentiary, insane hospital, a school for the deaf and dumb, a school for the blind and a reform school.

SEC. 2. The state institutions provided for in the preceding section shall be under the control of a state board of charities and corrections, under such rules and restrictions as the legislature shall provide; such board to consist of not to exceed 5 members, to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, and whose compensation shall be fixed by law.

SEC. 3. The state university, the agricultural college, the normal school and all other educational institutions that may be sustained either wholly or in part by the state shall be under the control of a board of 9 members, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, to be designated the regents of education. They shall hold their office for 6 years, 3 retiring every second year.

The regents in connection with the faculty of each institution shall fix the course of study in the same.

The compensation of the regents shall be fixed by the legislature.

SEC. 4. The regents shall appoint a board of 5 members for each institution under their control, to be designated the board of trustees. They shall hold office for 5 years, 1 member retiring annually. The trustees of each institution shall appoint the faculty of the same, and shall provide for the current management of the institution, but all appointments and removals must have the approval of the regents to be valid. The trustees of the several institutions shall receive no compensation for their services, but they shall be reimbursed for all expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, upon presenting an itemized account of the same to the proper officer. Each board of trustees at its first meeting shall decide by lot the order in which its members shall retire from office.

SEC. 5. The legislature shall provide that the science of mining and metallurgy be taught in at least one institution of learning under the patronage of the state.

ARTICLE XV.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia of the State of South Dakota shall consist of all able-bodied male persons residing in the state, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide by law for the enrollment, uniforming, equipment and discipline of the militia, and the establishment of volunteer and such other organizations or both, as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the state, the preservation of order and the efficiency and good of the service.

SEC. 3. The legislature in providing for the organization of the militia shall conform, as nearly as practicable, to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

SEC. 4. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor and may hold their commissions for such period of time as the legislature may provide, subject to removal by the governor for cause, to be first ascertained by a court martial pursuant to law.

SEC. 5. The militia shall in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at muster and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 6. All military records, banners and relics of the state, except when in lawful use, shall be preserved in the office of the adjutant general as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of South Dakota; and it shall be the duty of the legislature to provide by law for the safe keeping of the same.

SEC. 7. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace.

ARTICLE XVI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

The concurrence of a majority of all members elected shall be necessary to an impeachment.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected. When the governor or lieutenant governor is on trial the presiding judge of the supreme court shall preside.

SEC. 3. The governor and other state and judicial officers, except county judges, justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be liable to impeachment for drunkenness, crimes, corrupt conduct, or malfeasance or misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the state. The person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct or malfeasance or crime or misdemeanor in office, or for drunkenness or gross incompetency, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 5. No officer shall exercise the duties of his office after he shall have been impeached and before his acquittal.

SEC. 6. On trial of an impeachment against the governor the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court.

SEC. 7. No person shall be tried on impeachment before he shall have been served with a copy thereof at least twenty days previous to the day set for trial.

SEC. 8. No person shall be liable to impeachment twice for the same offense

ARTICLE XVII.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created or have its charter extended, changed or amended by special laws except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the state; but the legislature shall provide by general laws for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

SEC. 2. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing nor alter or amend the same or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 4. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the legislature from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the state shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well being of the state.

SEC. 5. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 6. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this state without having one or more known places of business and an authorized agent or agents in the same upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

SEC. 8. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained, at a meeting to be held after 60 days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 9. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revise or annul any charter of any corporation now existing and revocable at the taking effect of this constitution, or any that may be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this state, in such a manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the incorporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SEC. 10. No law shall be passed by the legislature granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town or incorporated village without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the streets or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

SEC. 11. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph in this state, and to connect the same with other lines; and the legislature shall by general law of uniform operation provide reasonable regulation to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

SEC. 12. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state under the laws or authority thereof shall have and maintain a public office or place in this state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of its stocks shall be made and in which shall be kept for public inspection books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock, and the amount owned by them respectively; the amount of stocks paid in, and by whom; the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities; and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall annually make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts or some officer or officers to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law, and the legislature shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

SEC. 13. The rolling stock and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this state shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the legislature shall pass no laws exempting such property from execution and sale.

SEC. 14. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given out, at least 60 days to all stockholders in such manner as may be provided by law. Any attempt to evade the provisions of this section, by any railroad corporation, by lease or otherwise, shall work a forfeiture of its charter.

SEC. 15. Railways heretofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed, in this state are hereby declared public highways, and all railroads and transportation companies are declared to be common carriers and subject to

legislative control; and the legislature shall have power to enact laws regulating and controlling the rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight as such common carriers from one point to another in this state.

SEC. 16. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state, and to connect at the state line with railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 17. The legislature shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this state, and enforce such laws by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

SEC. 18. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed, by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury or destruction. The legislature is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporation or individuals made by viewers or otherwise, and the amount of such damages in all cases appeal shall, on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury as in other civil cases.

SEC. 19. The term "corporations" as used in this article shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVIII.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

SECTION 1. If a general banking law shall be enacted it shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of this state of all bills or papers-credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the state treasurer, in the approved securities of the state or of the United States, to be rated at 10 per centum below their par value, and in case of their depreciation the deficiency shall be made good by depositing additional securities.

SEC. 2. Every bank, banking company or corporation shall be required to cease all banking operation within 20 years from the time of its organization, and promptly thereafter close its business, but shall have corporate capacity to sue or be sued until its business is fully closed, but the legislature may provide by general law for the reorganization of such banks.

SEC. 3. The shareholders or stockholders of any banking corporation shall be held individually responsible and liable for all contracts, debts and engagements of such corporation to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares or stocks; and such individual liabilities shall continue for 1 year after any transfer or sale of stock by any stockholder or stockholders.

ARTICLE XIX.

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

SECTION 1. Until otherwise provided by law, the members of the house of representatives of the United States, apportioned to this state, shall be elected by the state at large.

SEC. 2. Until otherwise provided by law, the senatorial and representative districts shall be formed, and the senators and representatives shall be apportioned, as follows:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

District No. 1 shall consist of the county of Union, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 2 shall consist of the county of Clay, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 3 shall consist of the county of Yankton, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 4 shall consist of the county of Bon Homme, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 5 shall consist of the county of Lincoln, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 6 shall consist of the county of Turner, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 7 shall consist of the county of Hutchinson, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 8 shall consist of the counties of Charles Mix and Douglas, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 9 shall consist of the county of Minnehaha, and be entitled to two senators.

District No. 10 shall consist of the county of McCook, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 11 shall consist of the county of Hanson, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 12 shall consist of the county of Davison, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 13 shall consist of the county of Aurora, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 14 shall consist of the county of Brule, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 15 shall consist of the county of Moody, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 16 shall consist of the county of Lake, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 17 shall consist of the county of Miner, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 18 shall consist of the county of Sanborn, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 19 shall consist of the counties of Jerauld and Buffalo, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 20 shall consist of the county of Brookings, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 21, shall consist of the county of Kingsbury, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 22 shall consist of the county of Beadle, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 23 shall consist of the county of Hand, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 24 shall consist of the counties of Hyde and Hughes, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 25 shall consist of the counties of Sully and Potter, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 26 shall consist of the county of Deuel, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 27 shall consist of the county of Hamlin, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 28 shall consist of the county of Codington, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 29 shall consist of the county of Clark, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 30 shall consist of the county of Spink, and be entitled to two senators.

District No. 31 shall consist of the counties of Grant and Roberts, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 32 shall consist of the county of Day, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 33 shall consist of the county of Brown, and be entitled to two senators.

District No. 34 shall consist of the county of Marshall, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 35 shall consist of the county of Faulk, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 36 shall consist of the counties of Edmunds and McPherson, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 37 shall consist of the counties of Walworth and Campbell, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 38 shall consist of the county of Lawrence, and be entitled to two senators.

District No. 39 shall consist of the county of Pennington, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 40 shall consist of the counties of Meade and Butte, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 41 shall consist of the county of Custer, and be entitled to one senator.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

District No. 1 shall consist of the county of Union, and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 2 shall consist of the county of Clay, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 3 shall consist of the county of Yankton, and be entitled to four representatives.

District No. 4 shall consist of the county of Bon Homme, and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 5 shall consist of the county of Lincoln, and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 6 shall consist of the county of Turner, and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 7 shall consist of the county of Hutchinson, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 8 shall consist of the county of Douglas, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 9 shall consist of the county of Charles Mix, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 10 shall consist of the county of Minnehaha, and be entitled to seven representatives.

District No. 11 shall consist of the county of McCook, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 12 shall consist of the county of Hanson, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 13 shall consist of the county of Davison, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 14 shall consist of the county of Aurora, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 15 shall consist of the county of Brule, and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 16 shall consist of the county of Moody, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 17 shall consist of the county of Lake, and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 18 shall consist of the county of Miner, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 19 shall consist of the county of Sanborn, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 20 shall consist of the county of Jerauld, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 21 shall consist of the county of Buffalo, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 22 shall consist of the county of Brookings, and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 23 shall consist of the county of Kingsbury, and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 24 shall consist of the county of Beadle, and be entitled to five representatives.

District No. 25 shall consist of the county of Hand, and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 26 shall consist of the county of Hyde, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 27 shall consist of the county of Hughes, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 28 shall consist of the county of Sully, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 29 shall consist of the county of Deuel, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 30 shall consist of the county of Hamlin, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 31 shall consist of the county of Codington, and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 32 shall consist of the county of Clark, and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 33 shall consist of the county of Spink, and be entitled to five representatives.

District No. 34 shall consist of the county of Faulk, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 35 shall consist of the county of Potter, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 36 shall consist of the county of Grant, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 37 shall consist of the county of Roberts, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 38 shall consist of the county of Day, and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 39 shall consist of the county of Marshall, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 40 shall consist of the county of Brown, and be entitled to eight representatives.

District No. 41 shall consist of the county of Edmunds, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 42 shall consist of the county of Walworth, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 43 shall consist of the county of McPherson, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 44 shall consist of the county of Campbell, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 45 shall consist of the county of Fall River, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 46 shall consist of the county of Custer, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 47 shall consist of the county of Pennington, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 48 shall consist of the county of Meade, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 49 shall consist of the county of Lawrence, and be entitled to six representatives.

District No. 50 shall consist of the county of Butte, and be entitled to one representative.

ARTICLE XX.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The question of the location of the temporary seat of government shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the proposed State of South Dakota, in the same manner and at the same election at which this constitution shall be submitted, and the place receiving the highest number of votes shall be the temporary seat of government until a permanent seat of government shall be established as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The legislature, at its first session after the admission of this state, shall provide for the submission of the question of a place for a permanent seat of government to the qualified voters of the state at the next general election thereafter, and that place which receives a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be the permanent seat of government.

SEC. 3. Should no place voted for at said election have a majority of all votes cast upon this question, the governor shall issue his proclamation for an election to be held in the same manner at the next general election to choose between the two places having received the highest number of votes cast at the first election on this question. The election shall be conducted in the same manner as the first election for the permanent seat of government, and the place receiving the majority of all votes cast upon this question shall be the permanent seat of government.

ARTICLE XXI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. SEAL AND COAT OF ARMS.—The design of the great seal of South Dakota shall be as follows: A circle within which shall appear in the left foreground a smelting furnace and other features of mining work. In the left background a range of hills. In the right foreground a farmer at his plow. In the right background a herd of cattle and a field of corn. Between the two parts thus described shall appear a river bearing a steamboat. Properly divided between the upper and lower edges of the circle shall appear the legend "Under God the People Rule," which shall be the motto of the State of South Dakota. Exterior to this circle and within a circumscribed circle shall appear, in the upper part, the words "State of South Dakota." In the lower part the words "Great Seal," and the date in Arabic numerals of the year in which the state shall be admitted to the Union.

COMPENSATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SEC. 2. The governor shall receive an annual salary of \$2,500; the judges of the supreme court shall each receive an annual salary of \$2,500; the judges of the circuit courts shall each receive an annual salary of \$2,000; *Provided*, that the legislature may, after the year 1890, increase the annual salary of the governor and each of the judges of the supreme court to \$3,000, and the annual salary of each of the circuit court judges to \$2,500.

The secretary of state, state treasurer and state auditor shall each receive an annual salary of \$1,800; the commissioner of school and public lands shall receive an annual salary of \$1,800; the superintendent of public instruction shall receive an annual salary of \$1,800; the attorney general shall receive an annual salary of \$1,000; the compensation of the lieutenant governor shall be double the compensation of a state senator.

They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their offices. It shall not be competent for the legislature to increase the salaries of the officers named in this article except as herein provided.

SEC. 3. OATH OF OFFICE.—Every person elected or appointed to any office in this state, except such inferior offices as may be by law exempted, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of this state, and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office.

SEC. 4. EXEMPTIONS. — The right of the debtor to enjoy the comforts and necessities of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws exempting from forced sale a homestead, the value of which shall be limited and defined by law, to all heads of families, and a reasonable amount of personal property, the kind and value of which to be fixed by general laws.

SEC. 5. RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN. — The real and personal property of any woman in this state acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may after marriage become in any manner rightfully entitled, shall be her separate property, and shall not be liable for the debts of her husband.

ARTICLE XXII.

COMPACT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following article shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of the State of South Dakota expressed by their legislative assembly:

First — That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second — That we, the people inhabiting the State of South Dakota, do agree and declare that we forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundary of South Dakota, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States; and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents of this state; that no taxes shall be imposed by the State of South Dakota on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States, or reserved for its use. But nothing herein shall preclude the State of South Dakota from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relation and has obtained from the United States, or from any person, a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation. All such lands which may have been exempted by any grant or law of the United States shall remain exempt to the extent and as prescribed by such act of Congress.

Third — That the State of South Dakota shall assume and pay that portion of the debts and liabilities of the Territory of Dakota as provided in this constitution.

Fourth — That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools, which shall be opened to all the children of this state, and free from sectarian control.

ARTICLE XXIII.

AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the vote of the people at the next general election. And if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this constitution; *Provided*, that the amendment or amendments so proposed shall be published for a period of 12 weeks previous to the date of said election, in such manner as the legislature

may provide; *And provided further*, that if more than one amendment be submitted they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendment separately.

SEC. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall think it necessary to call a convention to revise this constitution they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next election for members of the legislature, for or against a convention; and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at their next session, provide by law for calling the same. The convention shall consist of as many members as the house of representatives of the legislature, and shall be chosen in the same manner, and shall meet within three months after their election for the purpose aforesaid.

ARTICLE XXIV.

PROHIBITION.

(To be submitted to a separate vote as provided by the schedule and ordinance.)

No person or corporation shall manufacture, or aid in the manufacture for sale, any intoxicating liquor; no person shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquor. The legislature shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this section and provide suitable and adequate penalties for the violation thereof.

ARTICLE XXV.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

(To be submitted to a separate vote as provided by the schedule and ordinance.)

SECTION 1. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of members of the senate, and the term of office shall be 2 years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the first general election held after this constitution takes effect, and every 2 years thereafter.

SEC. 2. In all elections of representatives aforesaid each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates as he may see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

ARTICLE XXVI.

SCHEDULE AND ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from the change of the territorial government to the permanent state government, it is hereby declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, claims and rights of individuals, and all bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this government; and all process which may be before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution issued under the authority of the Territory of Dakota, within the boundary of this state, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State of South Dakota.

SEC. 2. That all fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the Territory of Dakota, within the boundary of the State of South Dakota, shall accrue to the use of said state.

SEC. 3. That all recognizances, bonds, obligations or other undertakings, heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to, and may be prosecuted in the name of, the State of South Dakota; and all bonds, obligations or undertakings executed to this territory, within the boundaries of the State of South Dakota, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall pass over to the proper state authority, and to their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly.

All criminal prosecutions and penal actions, which have arisen, or which may arise before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, and which shall then be pending, may be prosecuted to judgment and executed in the name of the state.

SEC. 4. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices and appointments in this territory under the authority of the United States, or under the authority of the Territory of Dakota, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices and appointments until superseded under this constitution; *Provided*, that the provision of the above sections shall be subject to the provision of the act of Congress providing for the admission of the State of South Dakota, approved by the president of the United States on Feb. 22, 1889.

SEC. 5. This constitution shall be submitted for adoption or rejection to a vote of the electors qualified by the laws of this territory to vote at all elections, at the election to be held on Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1889.

At the said election the ballot shall be in the following form:

For the Constitution: Yes. No.

For Prohibition Yes. No.

For Minority Representation: Yes. No.

As a heading to each of said ballots shall be printed on each ballot the following instructions to voters:

All persons desiring to vote for the constitution, or for any of the articles submitted to a separate vote, must erase the word "No."

All persons who desire to vote against the constitution, or against any article submitted separately, must erase the word "Yes."

Any person may have printed or written on his ballot only the words "For the Constitution," or "Against the Constitution," and such ballots shall be counted for, or against the constitution accordingly. The same provision shall apply to articles submitted separately.

In addition to the foregoing election for the constitution and for the articles submitted by this convention for a separate vote thereon, an election shall be held at the same time and places, by the said qualified electors, for the following state officers, to be voted for on the same ballot as above provided for votes on the constitution and separate articles, to-wit:

A governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of school and public lands, judges of the supreme, circuit and county courts, representatives in Congress, state senators, and representatives in the legislature.

All the elections above provided for shall be held in the same manner and form as provided for the election for the adoption or rejection of the constitution. And the names of all the officers above specified to be voted for at such election shall be written or printed upon the same ballots as the vote for or against the constitution.

The judges of election in counting the ballots voted at such election shall count all the affirmative ballots upon the constitution as votes for the constitution; and they shall count all the negative ballots voted at said election upon the constitution as votes against the constitution; and ballots voted at said election upon which neither of said words "Yes" or "No" following the words "For the Constitution" are erased, shall not be counted upon such proposition. And they shall count all affirmative ballots so voted upon the article on prohibition, separately submitted, as votes for such article, and they shall count all negative ballots so voted upon such article as votes against such article; and ballots upon which neither the words "Yes" or "No" following the words "For Prohibition" are erased, shall not be counted upon such proposition; and they shall count all the affirmative ballots so voted upon the article on minority representation, separately submitted, as votes for such article. And they shall count all negative ballots so voted upon such article, as votes against such article; and ballots upon which neither of said words "Yes" or "No" following the words "For Minority Representation" are erased, shall not be counted upon such proposition.

If it shall appear in accordance with the returns hereinafter provided for, that a majority of the votes polled at such election, for and against the constitution,

are for the constitution, then this constitution shall be the constitution of the State of South Dakota. If it shall appear, according to the returns hereinafter provided for, that a majority of all votes cast at said election for and against "Prohibition" are for prohibition, then said Article XXIV. shall be and form a part of this constitution, and be in full force and effect as such from date of said election; but if a majority of said votes shall appear, according to said returns, to be against prohibition, then Article XXIV. shall be null and void and shall not be a part of this constitution. And if it appear, according to the returns hereinafter provided for, that a majority of all votes cast at said election for and against "Minority Representation" are for minority representation, then Article XXV. shall be and form a part of said constitution, and be in full force and effect as such from the date of said election; but if a majority of said votes shall appear, according to said returns, to be against minority representation, then said Article XXV. shall be null and void and shall not be a part of this constitution.

At such election the person voted for, for any one of the offices to be filled at such election, who shall receive the highest number of votes cast at said election, shall be declared elected to said office.

SEC. 6. At the same time and places of election there shall be held by said qualified electors an election for the place of the temporary seat of government.

On each ballot, and on the same ballot on which are the matters voted for or against, as hereinbefore provided, shall be written or printed the words "For Temporary Seat of Government." (Here insert the name of the city or town or place to be voted for.)

And upon the canvass and returns of the vote, made as hereinafter provided for, the name of the city, town or place, which shall have received the largest number of votes for said temporary seat of government, shall be declared by the governor, chief justice and secretary of the Territory of Dakota, or by any two of them, at the same time that they shall canvass the vote for or against the constitution, together with the whole number of votes cast for each city, town or place, and the officers above named, shall, immediately after the result of said election shall have been ascertained, issue a proclamation directing the legislature elected at said election to assemble at said city, town or place so selected, on the day fixed by this schedule and ordinance.

SEC. 7. The election provided for herein shall be under the provisions of the constitution herewith submitted, and shall be conducted in all respects as elections are conducted under the general laws of the Territory of Dakota, except as herein provided. No mere technicalities or informalities in the manner or form of election, or neglect of any officer to perform his duty with regard thereto, shall be deemed to vitiate or avoid the same, it being the true intent and object of this ordinance to ascertain and give effect to the true will of the people of the State of South Dakota, as expressed by their votes at the polls.

SEC. 8. Immediately after the election herein provided for, the judges of election at each voting place shall make a true and complete count of all the votes duly cast at such election, and shall certify and return the result of the same, with the names of all the candidates and the number of votes cast for each candidate, and the number of votes cast for and against the constitution, and the number of votes cast for and against prohibition, and the number of votes cast for and against minority representation, and the number of votes cast for each city, town or place for the "temporary seat of government," to the county clerk or auditor of the respective counties, together with one of the poll lists and election books used in said election.

SEC. 9. Within 5 days after said election the several boards of county canvassers, provided by law for the canvassing of the results of the election, shall make and certify to the secretary of the Territory of Dakota the true and correct return of the total number of votes cast for the constitution, and against the constitution, of the number of votes cast for and against "prohibition," and the number of votes cast for and against "minority representation," and the number of votes cast for each city, town or place as the "temporary seat of government," and of the number of votes cast for each person voted for at such election, except county officers and members of the legislature, and shall transmit

the same to the secretary of the Territory of Dakota, by mail, and shall file with the county clerk or auditor of each of said counties a duplicate and certified copy of said return.

Said board of county canvassers shall issue certificates of election to the persons who shall have received the highest number of votes cast for the respective offices of judge of county court, and representatives in the legislature, and for state senator or senators.

SEC. 10. When two or more counties are connected in one senatorial or representative district, it shall be the duty of the clerks and auditors of the respective counties to attend at the office of the county clerk of the senior county in the date of organization within 20 days after the date of election, and they shall compare the votes given in the several counties comprising such senatorial and representative district, and such clerks or auditors shall immediately make out a certificate of election to the person having the highest number of votes in such district for state senator or representative or both; which certificate shall be delivered to the person entitled thereto on his application to the clerk of the senior county of such district.

SEC. 11. The secretary of the territory shall receive all returns of election transmitted to him as above provided, and shall preserve the same, and after they have been canvassed as hereinafter provided, and after the admission of the State of South Dakota into the Union, he shall deliver said returns to the proper state officer of said State of South Dakota.

Within 15 days after said election the secretary of the territory, with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass such returns and certify the same to the president of the United States, as provided in the Enabling Act.

They shall also ascertain the total number of votes cast at such election for the constitution and against the constitution; the total number of votes cast for and against prohibition; and the total number of votes cast for and against minority representation; and the total number of votes cast for each city, town or place as the "temporary seat of government;" and the total number of votes cast for each person voted for, for any office at said election, excepting county judges and members of the legislature, and shall declare the result of said election in conformity with such vote, and the governor of the territory shall thereupon issue a proclamation at once thereof.

They shall also make and transmit to the state legislature, immediately upon its organization, a list of all the state and judicial officers who shall thus be ascertained to be duly elected.

The various county and district canvassing boards shall make and transmit to the secretary of the territory the names of all persons declared by them to be elected members of the senate and house of representatives of the State of South Dakota; he shall make separate lists of the senators and representatives so elected, which lists shall constitute the rolls under which the senate and house of representatives shall be organized.

The governor of the territory shall make and issue certificates of election to the persons who are shown by the canvass to have received the highest number of votes for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of school and public lands, and judges of the supreme and circuit courts. Such certificates to be attested by the secretary of the territory.

SEC. 12. The apportionment made in this constitution shall govern the elections above provided for for members of the state legislature, until otherwise provided by law.

At the first election held under this ordinance for senators and representatives of the legislature, there shall be elected 45 senators and 124 representatives in the state legislature, respectively.

SEC. 13. The legislature elected under the provisions of this ordinance and constitution shall assemble at the temporary seat of government on the third Tuesday in October in the year A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock M., and on the first day of their assemblage the governor and other state officers shall take the oath of office in the presence of the legislature. The oath of office shall be admin-

istered to the members of the legislature and to the state officers by the chief justice of the territory, or by any other officer duly authorized by the laws of the Territory of Dakota to administer oaths.

SEC. 14. Immediately after the organization of the legislature and taking the oath of office by the state officers, the legislature shall then and there proceed to the election of 2 senators of the United States for the State of South Dakota, in the mode and manner provided by the laws of Congress for the election of United States senators. And the governor and the secretary of the State of South Dakota shall certify the election of the said senators and 2 representatives in Congress, in the manner required by law.

SEC. 15. Immediately after the election of the United States senators as above provided for, said legislature shall adjourn to meet at the temporary seat of government on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January, 1890, at 12 o'clock M.; *Provided, however*, that if the State of South Dakota has not been admitted by proclamation or otherwise at said date, then said legislature shall convene within 10 days after the date of the admission of the state into the Union.

SEC. 16. Nothing in this constitution or schedule contained shall be construed to authorize the legislature to exercise any powers except such as are necessary to its first organization, and to elect United States senators, and to adjourn as above provided. Nor to authorize an officer of the executive, administrative or judiciary departments to exercise any duties of his office until the State of South Dakota shall have been regularly admitted into the Union, excepting such as may be authorized by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 17. The ordinances and schedule enacted by this convention shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC. 18. That we, the people of the State of South Dakota, do ordain:

First—That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second—That we, the people inhabiting the State of South Dakota, do agree and declare that we forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries of South Dakota; and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribe, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to the citizens of the United States residing without the said state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents of this state. That no taxes shall be imposed by the State of South Dakota on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States, or reserved for its use. But nothing herein shall preclude the State of South Dakota from taxing as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation; all such lands which may have been exempted by any grant or law of the United States shall remain exempt to the extent and as prescribed by such act of Congress.

Third—That the State of South Dakota shall assume and pay that portion of the debts and liabilities of the Territory of Dakota as provided in this constitution.

Fourth—That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools, which shall be opened to all the children of this state, and free from sectarian control.

Fifth—That jurisdiction is ceded to the United States over the military reservations of Fort Meade, Fort Randall and Fort Sully, heretofore declared by the president of the United States; *Provided*, legal process, civil and criminal, of this state shall extend over such reservations in all cases of which exclusive jurisdiction is not vested in the United States, or of crimes not committed within the limits of such reservations.

These ordinances shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States, and also the people of the said State of South Dakota expressed by their legislative assembly.

SEC. 19. The tenure of all officers, whose election is provided for in this schedule on the first day of October, A. D. 1889, shall be as follows:

The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of school and public lands, judges of county courts shall hold their respective offices until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, A. D. 1891, at 12 o'clock M. and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The judges of the supreme court and circuit courts shall hold their offices until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, A. D. 1891, at 12 o'clock M., and until their successors are elected and qualified; subject to the provisions of sec. 26 of Article V. of the constitution.

The terms of office of the members of the legislature elected at the first election held under the provisions of this constitution shall expire on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, one thousand and eight hundred and ninety-one (1891).

SEC. 20. That the first general election under the provisions of this constitution shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1890, and every 2 years thereafter.

SEC. 21. The following form of ballot is adopted:

CONSTITUTIONAL TICKET.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

All persons desiring to vote for the constitution, or for any of the articles submitted to a separate vote, may erase the word "No."

All persons who desire to vote against the constitution, or any articles separately submitted, may erase the word "Yes."

For the Constitution: Yes. No.

For Prohibition: Yes. No.

For Minority Representation: Yes. No.

For.....as the temporary seat of government.

For Governor.

For Lieutenant Governor.

For Secretary of State.

For Auditor.

For Treasurer.

For Attorney General.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

For Commissioner of Schools and Public Lands

For Judges of the Supreme Court.

First District.

Second District.

Third District.

For Judge of the Circuit Court..... Circuit.

For Representatives in Congress.

For State Senator.

For Representative in the Legislature.

For County Judge.

SEC. 22. This constitution shall be enrolled and after adoption and signing by the convention shall be delivered to Hon. A. J. Edgerton, the president of the constitutional convention, for safe keeping, and by him to be delivered to the secretary of state as soon as he assumes the duties of his office, and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the books containing the laws of the state, and all future editions thereof.

The president of this convention shall also supervise the making of the copy that must be sent to the president of the United States; said copy is to be certified by the president and chief clerk of this convention.

SEC. 23. "The agreement made by the joint commission of the constitutional conventions of North and South Dakota concerning the records, books and archives of the Territory of Dakota is hereby ratified and confirmed, which agreement is in the words following: That is to say: "

The following books, records and archives of the Territory of Dakota shall be the property of North Dakota, to-wit:

All records, books and archives in the offices of the governor and secretary of the territory (except records of articles of incorporation of domestic corporations, returns of election of delegates to the constitutional convention of 1889 for South Dakota, returns of elections held under the so-called local option law in counties within the limits of South Dakota, bonds of notaries public appointed for counties within the limits of South Dakota, papers relating to the organization of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all of which records and archives are part of the records and archives of said secretary's office; excepting also census returns from counties situate within the limits of South Dakota and papers relating to requisitions issued upon the application of officers of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all which are part of the records and archives of said governor's office).

And the following records, books and archives shall also be the property of the State of North Dakota, to-wit:

Vouchers in the office or in the custody of the auditor of this territory relating to expenditures on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings situate within the limits of North Dakota; one warrant register in the office of the treasurer of this territory, being a record of warrants issued under and by virtue of chap. 24 of the laws enacted by the Eighteenth Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory; all letters, receipts and vouchers in the same office now filed by counties and pertaining to counties within the limits of North Dakota; paid and canceled coupons in the same office representing interest on bonds which said State of North Dakota is to assume and pay; reports of gross earnings of the year 1888 in the same office, made by corporations operating lines of railroad situated wholly or mainly within the limits of North Dakota; records and papers of the office of the public examiner of the Second district of the territory; records and papers of the office of the Second district board of agriculture; records and papers in the office of the board of pharmacy of the district of North Dakota.

All records, books and archives of the Territory of Dakota which it is not herein agreed shall be the property of North Dakota, shall be the property of South Dakota.

The following books shall be copied and the copies shall be the property of North Dakota, and the cost of such copies shall be borne equally by the said states of North Dakota and South Dakota. That is to say:

Appropriation ledger for the years ending November, 1889 and 1890—one volume.

The current warrant auditor's register—one volume.

Insurance record for 1889—one volume.

Treasurer's cash book "D."

Assessment ledger "B."

Dakota Territory bond register—one volume.

Treasurer's current ledger—one volume.

The originals of the foregoing volumes which are to be copied, shall at any time after such copying shall have been completed, be delivered on demand to the proper authorities of the State of South Dakota.

All other records, books and archives which it is hereby agreed shall be the property of South Dakota shall remain at the capital of North Dakota until demanded by the legislature of the State of South Dakota, and until the State of North Dakota shall have had a reasonable time after such demand is made to provide copies or abstracts or such portions thereof as the said State of North Dakota may desire to have copies or abstracts of.

The State of South Dakota may also provide copies or abstracts of such records, books and archives which is agreed shall be the property of North Dakota as said State of South Dakota shall desire to have copies or abstracts of.

The expense of all copies or abstracts of records, books and archives which it is herein agreed may be made, shall be borne equally by said two states.

ALONZO J. EDGERTON,

President of the Constitutional Convention.

R. C. ANDERSON,
IRENENS ATKINSON,
LYMAN T. BOUCHER,
ANDREW J. BERDAHL,
S. F. BROTT,
C. BEUCHLER,
E. W. CALDWELL,
EDGAR E. CLOUGH,
C. G. COATS,
WM. COOK,
GEORGE C. COOPER,
DIGHTON CORSON,
PETER COUCHMAN,
HARRY TRUMBULL CRAIG,
GEORGE H. CULVER,
J. G. DAVIES,
W. G. DICKINSON,
T. F. DIEFENDORF,
J. DOWNING,
H. W. EDDY,
EDWARD G. EDGERTON,
W. ELLIOTT,
H. F. FELLOWS,
J. A. FOWLES,
C. S. GIFFORD,
W. H. GODDARD,
DAVID HALL,
C. J. B. HARRIS,
CORBLEY G. HARTLEY,
M. R. HENNIGER,
L. H. HOLE,
C. A. HOULTON,
S. F. HUNTLEY,
H. A. HUMPHREY,
S. D. JEFFRIES,
JOHN L. JOLLEY,

A. G. KELLAM,
JONATHAN KIMBALL,
TIMOTHY W. P. LEE,
R. F. LYONS,
W. H. MATSON,
A. B. MCFARLAND,
V. T. MCGILLYCUDDY,
W. H. MURPHY,
HENRY NEILL,
WM. S. O'BRIEN,
SANFORD PARKER,
S. S. PECK,
CHARLES H. PRICE,
SAMUEL A. RAMSEY,
A. O. RINGSRUD,
JOHN SCOLLARD,
C. G. SHERWOOD,
R. A. SMITH,
I. R. SPOONER,
WM. STOTTARD,
THOMAS STERLING,
M. P. STROUPE,
F. W. THOMPSON,
STEPHEN B. VAN BUSKIRK,
WILLIAM VAN EPPS,
CLARENCE H. VAN TASSEL,
CHESTER R. WESTCOTT,
S. A. WHEELER,
J. F. WHITLOCK,
J. V. WILLIS,
W. T. WILLIAMS,
H. M. WILLIAMSON,
CHAUNCEY L. WOOD,
JOSHUA F. WOOD,
F. G. YOUNG,
JOSEPH ZITKA,

Attest:

F. A. BURDICK,
Chief Clerk.

II.

OFFICIAL VOTING OF THE DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION, 1890-1, 1891.

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	Governor.	Lieutenant Governor.	Secretary of State.	State Auditor.	Attorney General.	Superintendent of Education.	Commissioner of Agriculture.
COUNTIES.	McPherson.	McPherson.	McPherson.	McPherson.	McPherson.	McPherson.	McPherson.
Aurora.....	781	781	781	781	781	781	781
Beadle.....	1,949	943	1,004	889	1,096	896	1,994
Brown.....	3,208	1,439	1,166	1,488	3,209	1,408	3,196
Brookings.....	1,791	438	1,845	428	1,846	427	1,844
Buffalo.....	205	56	202	56	209	57	202
Brule.....	839	757	848	760	847	762	846
Butte.....	929	805	972	769	974	769	989
Butte.....	224	102	229	97	227	97	229
Custer.....	587	377	587	377	587	377	587
Campbell.....	572	429	567	433	571	433	571
Clark.....	1,451	495	1,482	496	1,480	497	1,479
Codington.....	1,597	549	1,411	641	1,416	648	1,497
Charles Mix.....	765	365	766	365	762	369	767
Clay.....	1,311	249	1,313	246	1,304	254	1,314
Day.....	1,447	471	1,467	469	1,470	466	1,472
Douglas.....	675	367	716	369	697	374	701
Deuel.....	917	392	919	399	919	399	918
Davison.....	1,061	479	1,028	475	1,029	472	1,027
Edmunds.....	836	474	822	484	829	478	888
Fall River.....	421	261	427	259	427	259	427
Faulk.....	814	545	813	546	811	547	814
Grant.....	896	571	955	544	956	543	954
Hauke.....	837	298	835	300	835	300	835
Hand.....	1,283	634	1,357	537	1,229	687	1,228
Hanson.....	681	495	687	494	684	494	684
Hughes.....	679	704	884	497	881	499	888
Hutchinson.....	679	977	1,089	559	756	886	1,084
Hyde.....	380	166	380	166	381	165	380
Jerauld.....	705	237	701	242	699	243	699
Kingsbury.....	1,539	479	1,556	465	1,551	464	1,552
Lake.....	1,395	334	1,377	324	1,375	324	1,377
Lawrence.....	2,355	1,227	2,497	1,176	2,497	1,219	2,392
Lincoln.....	1,548	419	1,555	412	1,555	411	1,557
McCook.....	831	689	834	689	835	689	835
McPherson.....	741	228	657	342	744	235	741
Marshall.....	906	387	907	385	907	389	906
Meadow.....	642	479	647	478	651	476	649
Miner.....	835	399	852	385	853	386	848
Minnehaha.....	3,640	1,133	3,512	1,092	3,602	1,091	3,689
Moody.....	1,166	236	1,168	228	1,169	229	1,168
Pennington.....	1,989	545	1,985	540	1,984	541	1,984
Potter.....	677	287	677	287	677	287	677
Roberts.....	966	415	966	415	966	415	966
Sauborn.....	972	240	976	238	980	244	974
Spink.....	2,293	664	2,290	667	2,292	666	2,289
Sully.....	543	297	563	185	563	185	563
Turner.....	1,494	516	1,513	493	1,491	517	1,508
Union.....	1,424	718	1,434	719	1,447	717	1,446
Walworth.....	494	172	498	176	497	174	494
Yankton.....	1,148	941	1,201	893	1,178	911	1,189

Total..... 54,964 23,849 54,711 22,946 54,787 23,271 54,721 23,369 54,680 23,662 54,812 23,655

Circuit Judges.—The vote on the various circuit judges was as follows: First circuit.—F. G. Smith (rep.), 9,090; G. P. Harben (dem.), 4,941. Second circuit.—Frank R. Vicks (rep.), 8,788; C. H. Wynn (dem.), 2,435. Third circuit.—O. Andrews (rep.), 8,749; W. S. Cross (dem.), 6,866. Fourth circuit.—Richard Haney (rep.), 6,957; W. A. Porter (dem.), 2,299. Fifth circuit.—A. W. Campbell (rep.), 7,842; Louis W. Crockett (dem.), 5,771. Sixth circuit.—Howard G. Fuller (rep.), 6,322; C. H. Price (dem.), 3,725. Seventh circuit.—John W. Nowlin (rep.), 1,799; Wm. L. Coad (dem.), 1,531. Eighth circuit.—Charles M. Thomas (dem.), 3,431; A. H. de W. Hattie, 1,592.

OFFICIAL VOTE BY COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES	Attorney General.		Com'r of School and Pub. Lands.		Judges of the Supreme Court.						Representatives in Congress.			
					First District.		Second District.		Third District.					
	Doddard, Rep.	Fellows, Dem.	Parker, Rep.	Valkmar, Dem.	Corson, Rep.	McLaughlin, Dem.	Kellam, Rep.	Winsor, Dem.	Bennett, Rep.	Van Baskirk, Dem.	Gifford, Rep.	Pickler, Rep.	Jedries, Dem.	Booth, Dem.
Aurora.....	834	492	782	574	783	554	783	554	784	552	781	781	556	552
Beadle.....	1,994	898	7,989	900	1,997	897	1,995	899	1,976	909	1,990	1,995	898	896
Brown.....	3,189	1,414	2,750	1,833	3,187	1,410	3,183	1,418	3,156	1,415	3,180	3,168	1,441	1,439
Brookings..	1,817	428	1,659	511	1,825	428	1,814	428	1,812	428	1,817	1,740	475	439
Butte.....	292	56	203	56	203	55	203	56	203	56	292	203	57	56
Brule.....	816	762	799	762	815	752	833	751	816	764	816	810	760	763
Bon Homme..	984	749	983	757	985	754	985	757	983	754	983	943	762	750
Butte.....	229	94	229	97	228	96	226	95	227	96	21	229	95	97
Custer.....	585	336	585	338	585	340	588	336	587	336	583	549	337	367
Campbell....	572	130	511	132	564	139	572	130	572	130	571	571	130	130
Clark.....	1,478	397	1,466	404	1,481	393	1,479	398	1,353	497	1,482	1,472	384	392
Codington...	1,408	646	1,389	677	1,405	646	1,406	646	1,251	783	1,415	1,404	640	616
Charles Mix..	774	298	767	305	767	305	767	305	767	305	754	757	892	294
Clay.....	1,304	254	1,313	246	1,313	246	1,310	246	1,314	246	1,314	1,311	245	247
Day.....	1,409	464	1,410	465	1,413	459	1,414	462	1,406	353	1,468	1,362	334	392
Douglas.....	718	347	709	365	709	355	708	365	708	365	707	707	365	365
Deuel.....	917	90	914	93	919	90	919	90	918	89	918	919	85	85
Davison.....	1,026	476	1,028	475	1,028	474	1,019	479	1,029	474	1,035	1,032	471	465
Edmunds.....	809	418	889	418	875	417	889	425	829	478	878	815	484	420
Fall River...	427	259	427	259	427	259	427	259	427	259	485	423	253	256
Faulk.....	814	315	814	314	814	315	814	315	814	315	808	856	278	285
Grant.....	952	514	862	595	951	514	953	514	947	518	944	958	523	512
Hamlin.....	836	299	834	301	834	300	831	309	832	303	833	832	301	300
Hand.....	1,397	607	1,310	597	1,224	690	1,225	687	1,220	689	1,219	1,340	696	565
Hanson.....	682	403	684	403	684	403	684	403	684	403	685	683	403	403
Hughes.....	889	493	884	497	888	497	888	492	886	492	883	882	498	498
Hutchinson..	1,099	540	720	919	1,087	554	1,088	553	1,088	553	1,084	698	918	551
Hyde.....	380	166	381	165	380	166	380	166	379	166	353	333	239	165
Jerauld.....	693	245	699	243	699	243	700	242	699	243	701	700	240	241
Kingsbury...	1,552	404	1,545	467	1,552	464	1,553	463	1,551	465	1,513	1,512	465	463
Lake.....	1,377	324	1,360	341	1,338	325	1,376	325	1,377	320	1,370	1,373	325	321
Lawrence....	2,364	1,219	2,314	1,267	2,325	4,248	2,359	1,196	2,363	1,215	2,371	2,397	1,186	1,213
Lincoln.....	1,557	411	1,556	410	1,555	410	1,557	409	1,556	409	1,561	1,548	376	409
McCook.....	834	680	835	683	832	680	834	681	835	681	839	835	675	676
McPherson...	658	310	743	226	744	225	744	225	659	313	728	658	297	223
Marshall....	902	318	895	371	915	388	904	286	873	452	905	876	389	388
Meade.....	650	475	651	474	645	478	650	474	650	475	641	641	476	479
Miner.....	850	388	847	389	850	387	840	388	847	390	868	848	389	388
Minnehaha...	3,668	1,098	3,679	1,099	3,633	420	3,626	1,147	3,679	1,107	3,693	3,687	1,062	974
Moody.....	1,168	228	1,164	232	1,168	229	1,161	235	1,168	228	1,165	1,167	230	223
Pennington..	1,085	541	1,084	541	1,082	541	1,081	544	1,083	541	1,095	1,087	537	520
Potter.....	630	277	626	277	630	278	630	282	630	278	650	614	287	277
Roberts.....	366	45	355	56	366	45	366	45	366	45	366	366	45	45
Sanborn.....	976	238	975	233	977	237	976	237	975	238	976	972	234	241
Spink.....	2,290	666	2,281	672	2,301	664	2,294	665	2,270	682	2,276	2,251	667	671
Sully.....	564	185	542	187	564	135	565	187	562	186	563	557	187	185
Turner.....	1,513	494	1,513	495	1,511	495	1,514	493	1,512	495	1,522	1,517	487	489
Union.....	1,131	738	1,135	736	1,136	734	1,133	733	1,133	734	1,132	1,117	743	732
Walworth....	404	173	402	174	404	173	404	173	404	173	402	402	174	173
Yankton.....	1,327	768	1,319	776	1,322	837	1,326	736	1,322	659	1,324	1,204	779	874
Total.....	55,084	22,632	53,846	23,790	54,960	22,196	51,979	22,798	54,482	23,057	54,983	54,105	23,229	22,535

SCATTERING.— For governor, 23; for lieutenant governor, 13; for secretary of state, 3; for state auditor, 8; for state treasurer, 9; for superintendent of public instruction, 12; for attorney general, 11; for commissioner of schools and public lands, 45; for judges of the supreme court, 821; for member of congress, 60; for temporary seat of government, 42.

OFFICIAL VOTE BY COUNTIES—CONCLUDED

COUNTIES.	Institution Prohibition.		Minority Rep.		Temporary State Government.							
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	Waterbury.	Leadville.	Wheatland.	Chickadee.
Aurora.....	1,247	36	609	605	527	703	518	41	156	2	411	300
Bendle.....	2,593	88	1,623	1,179	1,298	1,353	195	2,563	10	1	1	1
Brown.....	1,169	153	2,861	1,576	1,319	2,635	2,079	888	688	100	877	1
Brookings.....	1,972	79	1,422	711	454	1,559	724	532	896	296	1	1
Buffalo.....	246	6	118	134	57	189	248	1	1	1	1	14
Brule.....	1,339	161	773	744	591	848	245	8	1	48	257	1,997
Bon Homme.....	1,596	61	624	1,065	723	936	1,117	97	44	1	234	185
Butte.....	392	2	143	154	129	164	359	1	1	1	1	1
Custer.....	852	39	312	537	219	589	729	23	9	11	1	141
Campbell.....	658	8	397	268	292	439	657	21	1	1	1	1
Clark.....	1,559	209	1,214	566	668	1,935	157	818	815	58	1	1
Codington.....	1,850	57	978	1,029	918	921	19	17	2,927	2	1	1
Charles Mix.....	1,933	48	575	458	208	797	608	25	49	19	84	267
Clay.....	1,353	96	961	569	256	1,958	508	593	48	197	316	2
Day.....	1,533	95	1,082	774	411	1,379	345	726	1,291	12	4	1
Douglas.....	944	69	435	599	364	598	399	139	32	8	67	72
Deuel.....	939	22	562	418	302	619	498	61	828	1	1	1
Davison.....	1,354	66	837	621	419	949	9	2	2	1	1,486	4
Edmunds.....	1,188	51	637	574	449	758	916	117	88	58	59	1
Fall River.....	579	34	791	334	163	389	515	74	1	4	29	72
Faulk.....	1,055	23	636	459	381	631	748	249	142	19	1	1
Grant.....	1,397	72	834	582	566	747	191	184	1,915	22	1	1
Hamlin.....	1,947	43	749	328	283	756	36	31	1,025	1	1	1
Hand.....	1,774	57	1,147	677	795	969	1,282	725	7	53	1	2
Hanson.....	1,079	7	515	539	449	636	47	55	1	41	299	19
Hughes.....	1,219	46	545	719	664	588	1,388	2	1	5	1	1
Hutchinson.....	1,556	49	491	1,188	605	924	656	67	14	112	777	2
Hyde.....	497	11	329	191	221	264	542	9	1	1	1	1
Jerauld.....	895	17	598	315	282	586	588	299	1	1	54	5
Kingsbury.....	1,785	138	1,395	619	399	1,463	176	1,566	299	62	1	1
Lake.....	1,521	681	828	783	383	1,979	227	339	347	744	69	1
Lawrence.....	2,857	261	1,223	2,193	1,318	2,068	2,514	696	69	189	28	12
Lincoln.....	1,599	112	1,072	842	597	1,394	265	126	91	1,228	219	3
McCook.....	1,429	35	655	894	599	886	181	159	35	484	667	1
McPherson.....	858	34	216	639	289	464	791	164	67	32	1	1
Marshall.....	1,114	53	851	353	356	788	678	313	239	19	1	1
Meade.....	994	199	445	622	415	536	1,939	8	7	44	31	6
Miner.....	1,150	31	725	454	373	893	169	793	25	125	225	1
Minnehaha.....	1,613	49	2,265	2,515	891	3,427	179	84	134	1,317	29	1
Moody.....	1,283	35	919	426	451	783	177	154	299	787	1	1
Pennington.....	1,498	93	791	855	492	926	1,144	21	182	14	28	192
Potter.....	788	47	438	418	361	459	741	71	58	29	1	1
Roberts.....	381	11	267	129	49	394	57	29	25	1	1	1
Sanborn.....	1,143	47	828	361	295	845	247	521	15	5	423	1
Spink.....	2,624	127	1,855	997	937	1,725	564	1,515	69	341	196	1
Sully.....	714	19	441	279	187	523	739	3	2	15	1	1
Turner.....	1,571	71	845	1,196	598	1,325	394	591	25	641	16	1
Union.....	1,514	217	817	952	667	931	422	454	135	627	299	1
Walworth.....	548	17	433	126	172	492	554	21	2	1	1	1
Yankton.....	1,948	57	767	1,251	624	1,264	67	563	338	51	219	4
Total.....	79,131	3,267	46,234	34,519	24,161	46,299	27,256	15,617	12,915	11,888	7,756	2,421

III.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

Issued by F. H. Hagerty, Commissioner of Immigration.

TEMPORARY CAPITAL—PIERRE, HUGHES COUNTY.

<i>U. S. Senator,</i>	-	-	-	GIDEON C. MOODY,	-	-	-	Deadwood.
<i>U. S. Senator,</i>	-	-	-	R. F. PETTIGREW,	-	-	-	Sioux Falls.
<i>Representative in Congress,</i>	-	-	-	OSCAR S. GIFFORD,	-	-	-	Canton.
<i>Representative in Congress,</i>	-	-	-	JOHN A. PICKLER,	-	-	-	Faulkton.
<i>U. S. District Judge,</i>	-	-	-	ALONZO J. EDGERTON,	-	-	-	Mitchell.
<i>U. S. District Attorney,</i>	-	-	-	W. B. STERLING,	-	-	-	Huron.
<i>U. S. Marshal,</i>	-	-	-	CYRUS J. FRY,	-	-	-	Vermillion.
<i>U. S. Surveyor General,</i>	-	-	-	B. H. SULLIVAN,	-	-	-	Huron.

<i>Governor,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ARTHUR C. MELLETTE.
<i>Lieutenant Governor,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	JAMES H. FLETCHER.
<i>Secretary of State,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A. O. RINGSRUD.
<i>State Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W. F. SMITH.
<i>State Auditor,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LOUIS C. TAYLOR.
<i>Attorney General,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ROBERT DOLLARD.
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GILBERT L. PINKHAM.
<i>Commissioner of School and Public Lands,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	OSMER H. PARKER.
<i>Adjutant General,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	J. T. HUSTON.
<i>Public Examiner,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H. E. BLANCHARD.
<i>Commissioner of Immigration,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F. H. HAGERTY.
<i>Veterinary Surgeon,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DR. D. E. COLLINS.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

J. H. KING, Rapid City.	A. D. CHASE, Watertown.
H. J. RICE, Huron.	J. L. ROBINSON, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—DIGHTON CORSON.

First District—Comprising all of that portion of the state lying west of the Missouri river.

ALONZO G. KELLAM.

Second District—Comprising all of that portion of the state lying east of the Missouri river and south of the 2d standard parallel.

JOHN E. BENNETT.

Third District—Comprising all of that portion of the state lying east of the Missouri river and north of the 2d standard parallel.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—I. W. GOODNER.

CIRCUIT COURT.

<i>First Circuit,</i>	-	-	-	E. G. SMITH, Judge,	-	-	-	Yankton.
<i>Second Circuit,</i>	-	-	-	F. R. AIRIENS, Judge,	-	-	-	Canton.
<i>Third Circuit,</i>	-	-	-	J. O. ANDREWS, Judge,	-	-	-	Brookings.
<i>Fourth Circuit,</i>	-	-	-	RICHARD HANEY, Judge,	-	-	-	Plankinton.
<i>Fifth Circuit,</i>	-	-	-	A. W. CAMPBELL, Judge,	-	-	-	Aberdeen.
<i>Sixth Circuit,</i>	-	-	-	HOWARD G. FULLER, Judge,	-	-	-	Bowdle.
<i>Seventh Circuit,</i>	-	-	-	JOHN W. NOWLIN, Judge,	-	-	-	Rapid City.
<i>Eighth Circuit,</i>	-	-	-	CHAS. M. THOMAS, Judge,	-	-	-	Deadwood.

U. S. LAND OFFICES.

	Register.	Receiver.
Aberdeen,	J. Q. A. BRADEN,	C. J. C. MACLEOD.
Huron,	JAMES McDOWELL,	O. W. BATH.
Mitchell,	M. H. ROWLEY,	R. W. WHELOCK.
Rapid City,	J. P. LUSE,	GEORGE V. AYERS.
Watertown,	C. G. WILLIAMS,	R. E. CARPENTER.
Yankton,	SOLOMON WENZLAFF,	F. M. ZIEBACH.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Agricultural College — Brookings; Lewis McLouth, A.M., Ph.D., president.

University of Dakota — Vermillion; Edward Olson,* president.

Normal School — Madison; W. H. H. Beadle, president.

Normal School — Spearfish; F. L. Cook, president.

School for Deaf Mutes — Sioux Falls; James Simpson, superintendent.

School of Mines — Rapid City; F. R. Carpenter, A.M., C.A., dean.

Reform School — Plankinton; C. W. Ainsworth, superintendent.

Soldiers' Home — Hot Springs; W. P. Phillips, superintendent of construction.

Hospital for Insane — Yankton; H. F. Livingston, superintendent.

Penitentiary — Sioux Falls; T. D. Kanouse, warden.

State Board of Agriculture — R. B. Codrington, president, Blunt; C. L. Downey, secretary, Ashton; C. H. Barrett, treasurer, Vermillion.

Board of Pharmacy — B. F. Stearns, president, Aberdeen.

* Killed Nov. 30, 1889, at Minneapolis, Minn., in the Tribune Building fire.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY — CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Judicial Circuit.	COUNTY SEATS.	COUNTY CLERK OR AUDITOR.	TREASURER.	SHERIFF.
Aurora.....	4	Plankinton.....	Albert Davis*.....	Warren Dye.....	Joseph Stittler.
Beadle.....	5	Huron.....	C. O. Morgan*.....	Jas. P. Davis.....	J. E. Huffman.
Ben. Homare.....	1	Fyndall.....	Paul Landmann.....	F. A. Morgan.....	John R. Petrie.
Brookings.....	3	Brookings.....	W. H. Cornell*.....	Wm. Nicholson.....	Geo. W. Hurd.
Brooklyn.....	5	Columbia.....	S. C. Hedger*.....	H. S. Williams.....	J. L. Cherry.
Brule.....	4	Chamberlain.....	Ben W. Ryan*.....	W. V. Lucas.....	J. N. Van Horn.
Buffalo.....	4	Gann Valley.....	B. C. Biddle.....	Wm. J. Hughes.....	G. D. Waugh.
Butte.....	8	Minneapolis.....	Peter Miller.....	S. A. Wheeler.....	G. W. Kingsbury.
Campbell.....	6	Mound City.....	A. Sutherland.....	J. M. Johnston.....	H. W. Sager.
Charles Mix.....	1	Wheeler.....	J. W. Beezley.....	W. H. Minahan.....	R. M. Anderson.
Clark.....	3	Clark.....	S. L. Hague.....	J. W. Humphrey.....	F. H. Geyer.
Clay.....	1	Vermillion.....	A. A. Quarnberg.....	Cyrus J. Fry.....	Isaac Cope.
Codington.....	3	Watertown.....	E. H. Adams*.....	F. P. Phillips.....	L. S. Denning.
Custer.....	7	Custer City.....	C. W. Pilcher*.....	E. H. Flynn.....	Wm. S. Wool.
Davison.....	4	Mitchell.....	R. T. Robinson*.....	S. F. Goodykoon z.....	S. Dwight.
Day.....	3	Webster.....	Albert Smith*.....	J. T. Goodwin.....	C. W. Siglinger.
Deuel.....	5	Gary.....	J. A. Thronson*.....	Joseph Hebal.....	F. E. Millard.
Douglas.....	1	Grand View.....	K. G. Foster.....	P. Earnisse.....	Harry Thompson.
Edmonds.....	6	Ipswich.....	J. W. Parmley.....	P. E. Cox.....	R. D. Faris.
Fall River.....	7	Hot Springs.....	C. E. Sawyer.....	H. Z. Eaton.....	Seth Gifford.
Faulk.....	6	Faulkton.....	J. L. Chain*.....	W. B. Monroe.....	H. D. Chamberlain.
Grant.....	3	Milbank.....	John Douglass*.....	J. S. Farley.....	H. J. Benedict.
Hamlin.....	3	Castlewood.....	Geo. T. Tait*.....	H. P. Horswill.....	A. A. Horton.
Hand.....	6	Miller.....	F. H. Burton*.....	B. R. Howell.....	Daniel Walsh.
Hanson.....	4	Alexandria.....	Geo. L. Foster.....	P. F. Wickhem.....	Thos. J. Wilson.
Hughes.....	6	Pierre.....	James S. Sebree.....	Thos. H. Green.....	A. S. Guthrie.
Hutchinson.....	1	Olivet.....	J. F. Doescher*.....	John Schamber.....	David Bellon.
Hyde.....	6	Highmore.....	F. M. Barnes*.....	J. A. Sedgwick.....	S. R. Meigs.
Jerauld.....	4	Wessingt'n Sp'gs.....	E. W. Whitney.....	H. J. Wallace.....	Pat McDonald.
Kingsbury.....	3	De Smet.....	Geo. H. Durkee*.....	A. M. Keller.....	J. K. Smith.
Lake.....	2	Madison.....	G. W. Runkel*.....	Wm. Tobin.....	Wm. Lee.
Lawrence.....	8	Deadwood.....	R. H. Driscoll*.....	K. G. Phillips.....	A. J. Knight.
Lincoln.....	2	Canton.....	H. N. Cooper*.....	Edgar Dean.....	B. B. Wright.
McCook.....	2	Salem.....	J. B. Clendennen*.....	G. H. Randall.....	Matthew White.
McPherson.....	6	Leola.....	Andrew Williams.....	Clarence Smith.....	Fred Junge.
Marshall.....	5	Britton.....	S. H. Marsh*.....	H. E. Gerberich.....	W. L. Hinkley.
Meade.....	8	Sturgis.....	E. C. Lane*.....	E. T. Huffman.....	W. F. L. Souter.
Miner.....	4	Howard.....	Hugh Smith*.....	John O. Strand.....	F. J. Fox.
Minnehaha.....	2	Sioux Falls.....	J. A. Stanfield*.....	O. S. Swenson.....	John Sundback.
Moody.....	2	Flandreau.....	J. F. Goodsell*.....	Albert Fairre.....	J. W. Bennett.
Pennington.....	7	Rapid City.....	G. C. Hunt*.....	G. T. Carr.....	Robt. Boyd, Jr.
Potter.....	6	Gettysburg.....	Evan F. Gross*.....	H. T. Meacham.....	L. J. Ferris.
Roberts.....	3	Wilmot.....	D. Eastman.....	L. V. Peek.....	M. W. Gorman.
Sanborn.....	4	Woonsocket.....	Eber Wilde*.....	C. C. Hays.....	S. Q. Payne.
Spink.....	5	Redfield.....	J. M. Beidleman*.....	W. C. Kiser.....	W. D. Craig.
Sully.....	6	Onida.....	H. E. Kimmel*.....	Wm. Toomey.....	A. A. Faust.
Turner.....	1	Parker.....	M. J. Hogan.....	Gustav Gilbert.....	J. H. Halsey.
Union.....	1	Elk Point.....	J. W. Ellis.....	C. H. Williams.....	A. Anderson, Jr.
Walworth.....	6	Bangor.....	A. S. Taylor.....	B. F. Elliott.....	Peter Couchman.
Yankton.....	1	Yankton.....	D. N. Gross*.....	H. Ellerman.....	F. D. Wyman.

*Auditor.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—Continued.

COUNTIES	Judicial Circuit.	CLERK OF CIR- CUIT COURT.	REGISTERED DEEDS.	COUNTY ATTORNEY.	CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.
Aurora.....	4	W. D. Rowley.....	Samuel R. Drace.....	Jack Hanson.....	.....
Beaumont.....	5	J. L. Spaulding.....	Marvin Cook.....	W. E. Strong.....	.....
Ben Hur.....	1	C. H. Stilwell.....	Paul Cunningham.....	J. D. Thayer.....	W. J. McLean.....
Brookings.....	3	Louis Patnaud.....	B. H. Loon.....	J. O. Andrew.....	.....
Brown.....	5	H. C. McAllister.....	H. T. Barnham.....	L. T. Taatman.....	.....
Brule.....	4	D. W. Spaulding.....	F. A. Stevens.....	W. A. Porter.....	.....
Butte.....	1	R. C. Huddle.....	R. C. Huddle.....	.....	.....
Butte.....	8	Douglas Sayre.....	Peter Miller.....	W. J. Larimer.....	.....
Campbell.....	6	M. Shoem.....	J. I. Horton.....	S. S. Elliott.....	.....
Charles Mix.....	1	D. E. P. Lamb.....	J. W. Beechey.....	E. M. Storchberg.....	.....
Clark.....	3	M. L. Yeumans.....	P. W. Ware.....	S. H. Finkelstein.....	.....
Clay.....	1	C. M. Knudsen.....	A. A. Quamberg.....	E. M. Kelley.....	.....
Codington.....	3	J. R. Horton.....	W. O. Fraser.....	J. E. McArthur.....	.....
Custer.....	7	E. J. V. Rutkowski.....	E. E. Pilecki.....	L. T. Smith.....	.....
DeSmet.....	4	L. C. McBride.....	J. E. Wells.....	O. O. Schmiedel.....	.....
Day.....	2	G. E. Potter.....	G. S. Maynard.....	A. J. Wong.....	.....
Deuel.....	5	A. T. Peterson.....	E. C. Peterson.....	H. B. Monaghan.....	.....
Douglas.....	1	K. G. Fortes.....	K. G. Fortes.....	E. M. Chiles.....	.....
Edmunds.....	6	E. L. Hewat.....	J. W. Parndley.....	L. T. Rowley.....	.....
Fall River.....	7	W. L. Jenkins.....	C. E. Sawyer.....	S. T. Wilson.....	.....
Faulk.....	6	H. W. Bailey.....	J. H. Shirk.....	Frank Turner.....	.....
Grant.....	3	J. L. Lockhart.....	C. W. Martens.....	J. H. Olson.....	.....
Hauili.....	3	John F. Hannan.....	F. C. Gilbertson.....	J. P. Choeyer.....	.....
Haud.....	6	C. W. Fawne.....	S. R. Webber.....	S. A. Christ.....	.....
Hanson.....	1	Epos E. Flick.....	G. O. Foster.....	Frank B. Smith.....	.....
Hughes.....	6	Del Cor.....	James S. Sobree.....	L. T. Grady.....	.....
Hutchinson.....	1	Lewis B. Carvell.....	Henry Hall.....	G. F. Huben.....	.....
Hyde.....	6	John C. Stoner.....	John H. McCard.....	D. A. W. Perkins.....	.....
Jerauld.....	4	N. J. Dunham.....	E. W. Whitney.....	A. Converse.....	.....
Kingsbury.....	3	Philip Lawrence.....	A. C. Hanson.....	J. I. Watson.....	.....
Lake.....	2	H. O. Curtis.....	V. R. Walden.....	O. O. Murray.....	.....
Lawrence.....	8	W. H. Jones.....	John Parker.....	W. G. Rice.....	.....
Lincoln.....	2	Geo. L. Hubbard.....	George Olson.....	J. W. Carter.....	.....
McCook.....	2	H. H. Pierce.....	Stephen Welbes.....	E. H. Wilson.....	.....
McPherson.....	6	Orvin J. Roe.....	Andrew Williams.....	L. T. Boucher.....	.....
Marshall.....	5	W. O. Amphlett.....	E. A. Cooper.....	R. W. Parham.....	.....
Mead.....	8	Max Hechin.....	E. S. Dunham.....	T. F. Harney.....	.....
Miner.....	4	J. P. McGrew.....	J. J. Cox.....	D. D. Halldridge.....	.....
Minnehaha.....	2	W. D. Stites.....	N. E. Phillips.....	O. C. Bailey.....	.....
Moody.....	2	A. J. George.....	F. E. Miner.....	E. I. Powers.....	.....
Pennington.....	7	B. E. Padgett.....	Lyman Lamb.....	C. W. Brown.....	.....
Potter.....	6	L. J. Eyles.....	T. J. O'Neill.....	H. McBurny.....	.....
Roberts.....	3	W. G. Ashton.....	D. Eastman.....	A. H. Ingersoll.....	.....
Sanborn.....	1	J. A. Ross.....	J. M. Kentner.....	J. L. Whitney.....	.....
Spink.....	5	H. L. Henry.....	James Curtin.....	R. B. Hassell.....	.....
Sully.....	6	C. W. Hawes.....	N. W. Porter.....	.....	.....
Turner.....	1	G. A. McCartney.....	M. J. Hogan.....	S. V. Jones.....	.....
Union.....	1	E. M. Cummins.....	J. W. Ellis.....	Ira J. Nichols.....	.....
Walworth.....	6	H. C. Grune.....	A. S. Faylor.....	W. B. Burr.....	.....
Yankton.....	1	J. T. Smith.....	Peter Rowen.....	W. P. Dewey.....	.....

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	Judicial Circuits.	SURVEYOR.	ASSESSOR.	COUNTY JUDGE.	CHAIRMAN BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
Aurora.....	4	Geo. H. Hollenbach.....	Tp. Assessors.....	Alonzo Kinyon.....	John L. Heintz.
Beadle.....	5	Wm. B. Joy.....	Tp. Assessors.....	John Wood.....	J. L. Spaulding.
Ben Homme.....	1	B. E. Wood.....	John D. Garner.....	Oregon Richmond.....	W. E. Bardwell.
Brookings.....	3	J. A. Hegeman.....	Tp. Assessors.....	Warren M. Wright.....	A. E. Kinney.
Brown.....	5	A. J. Pierce.....	Tp. Assessors.....	J. R. Beebe.....	W. I. Steere.
Brule.....	4	Scott Hays.....	Joseph Lichtart.....	A. E. Roberts.....	M. M. Richards.
Buffalo.....	1	J. P. Cleveland.....	E. O. Evenson.....	J. C. Marshall.....	H. B. Fatten.
Butte.....	8	G. Z. Richards.....	W. H. Bell.....	W. J. Larimer.....	H. M. Stearns.
Campbell.....	6	E. C. Chilcott.....	Peter Orth.....	Frank Alexander.....	A. E. Lewis.
Charles Mix.....	1	Geo. Larkee.....	W. L. Watson.....	M. T. Post.....	W. A. Lathrop.
Clark.....	3	J. M. Raymond.....	H. T. Sexton.....	F. G. Bohri.....	W. J. Clemens.
Clay.....	1	H. J. Austin.....	Tp. Assessors.....	Jared Runyan.....	J. E. Norelius.
Codington.....	3	Geo. W. Carpenter.....	Tp. Assessors.....	John Nicholson.....	E. D. Wheelock.
Custer.....	7	J. W. McIntyre.....	W. McDermond.....	A. T. Feay.....	J. F. Street.
Davison.....	4	Israel Greene.....	B. H. Bennett.....	E. S. Johnston.....	John Cook.
Day.....	3	Wm. Alley.....	Tp. Assessors.....	George Bryant.....	L. Hazelden.
Deuel.....	3	John Cronin.....	Tp. Assessors.....	T. E. Sanborn.....	J. L. Mellom.
Douglas.....	1	Jas. A. Parish.....	John C. Elbinger.....	C. E. Floete.....	A. Duncan.
Edmunds.....	6	W. S. Campbell.....	Elmer Lewis.....	W. O. Stout.....	Frank K. Wing.
Fall River.....	7	Walter Scott.....	H. H. Cossett.....	W. H. Wood.....	A. A. Powell.
Faulk.....	6	B. F. Ruhhaan.....	M. Sunny.....	C. H. Derr.....	J. A. Day.
Grant.....	3	W. S. Crowl.....	Tp. Assessors.....	T. L. Bouck.....	Wm. Jennings.
Hamlin.....	3	R. Cunningham.....	Tp. Assessors.....	L. F. King.....	Jacob Cass.
Hand.....	6	G. H. Weaver.....	F. Nicholson.....	J. A. Hughes.....	F. D. Fesign.
Hanson.....	4	B. B. Colborne.....	Tp. Assessors.....	Jno. T. Graves.....	A. B. Brown.
Hughes.....	6	Chas. Leischer.....	A. N. Chandler.....	Wm. Stough.....	W. S. Wells.
Hutchinson.....	1	Calvin Marchant.....	C. Aisenbrey.....	M. T. Halphide.....	J. H. Swanton.
Hyde.....	6	L. C. Hadley.....	Stephen Swift.....	J. T. Haight.....	Simon Fritzson.
Jerauld.....	4	.....	Tp. Assessors.....	I. A. Churchill.....	John Grant.
Kingsbury.....	3	B. S. Wheeler.....	Tp. Assessors.....	A. N. Waters.....	E. H. Cause.
Lake.....	2	J. Gregor.....	J. Ayers.....	N. H. Downs.....	J. B. Sommers.
Lawrence.....	8	A. S. Gates.....	T. J. Sparks.....	J. H. Burns.....	D. A. McPherson.
Lincoln.....	2	A. C. Huetson.....	W. M. Cuppett.....	A. G. Steiner.....	Ole Hokenstad.
McCook.....	2	.....	Tp. Assessors.....	A. C. Biernatzki.....	Wm. Blankartz.
McPherson.....	6	W. O. Slye.....	A. J. Sayre.....	H. Z. Moulton.....	W. W. Cornwall.
Marshall.....	5	Samuel Denton.....	Robt. White.....	J. H. McCoy.....	J. P. Grant.
Meade.....	8	H. G. Palmer.....	G. W. Serey.....	C. C. Polk.....	S. H. Martin.
Miner.....	4	B. F. Vaughan.....	H. M. Hanson.....	C. A. Crissey.....	E. G. Reeves.
Minnehaha.....	2	D. C. Rice.....	Tp. Assessors.....	E. Parlimon.....	J. C. Eldridge.
Moody.....	2	.....	Ole O. Aaker.....	C. D. Pratt.....	Dennis Jacobs.
Pennington.....	7	C. W. Bryden.....	E. Wilson.....	Levi McGee.....	R. D. Kennedy.
Potter.....	6	F. S. Bullard.....	Wm. Austin.....	D. M. Boyle.....	A. Abrahamson.
Roberts.....	3	E. Rutledge.....	Tp. Assessors.....	F. A. Countryman.....	L. S. Haugen.
Sanborn.....	4	W. R. Smythe.....	C. L. Bartholomew.....	Wm. H. Burdick.....	GDziewanawski
Spink.....	5	W. H. Hedges.....	W. B. Lawrence.....	Isaac Howe.....	J. E. Labrie. Jr.
Sully.....	6	M. L. French.....	W. D. Weed.....	T. M. Goddard.....	James Lawrence
Turner.....	1	J. H. Shurtleff.....	J. V. Oosterloo.....	E. C. Kennedy.....	J. H. Shurtleff
Union.....	1	Wm. Vinson.....	Tp. Assessors.....	N. A. Kirk.....	Halver Knudson
Walworth.....	6	Jos. Ludlum.....	T. J. Thompson.....	W. H. Burns.....	C. E. Hayden.
Yankton.....	1	Ed. Palmer.....	A. O. Sangstad.....	E. T. White.....	O. C. Kjeldseth.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE, OF 1889.

SENATORS.

President, Lieut. Gov. JAMES H. FLETCHER.

DIST.	POST OFFICE.	CITY.
1—E. C. Erierson.....	Elk Point.....	Union.
2—John L. Jolley.....	Vermilion.....	Clay.
3—L. B. French.....	Yankton.....	Yankton.
4—Geo. W. Snow.....	Springfield.....	Ben Homme.
5—H. J. Frank.....	Canton.....	Lincoln.
6—Vale P. Thielman.....	Parker.....	Turner.
7—C. Fergen.....	Olivet.....	Hutchinson.
8—F. E. Tomlinson.....	Castalia.....	Charles Mix.
9 (A. B. Kitttridge.....	Sioux Falls.....	Minnichaha.
(J. A. Cooley.....	Dell Rapids.....	Minnichaha.
10—J. H. Brown.....	Salem.....	McCook.
11—M. E. Conlan.....	Alexandria.....	Hanson.
12—Geo. A. Johnson.....	Mitchell.....	Dayton.
13—W. M. Smith.....	Plankinton.....	Verona.
14—J. H. Green.....	Chamberlain.....	Brule.
15—L. Haswold.....	Flandreau.....	Moody.
16—H. F. Smith.....	Winfred.....	Lake.
17—S. H. Bronson.....	Howard.....	Muer.
18—H. C. Warner.....	Forestburg.....	Sauborn.
19—S. F. Huntley.....	Wessington Springs.....	Jenrichd.
20—G. J. Collier.....	Brookings.....	Brookings.
21—L. R. Spooner.....	Lake Preston.....	Kingsbury.
22—John Cain.....	Huron.....	Beadle.
23—Geo. R. Mason.....	Bindette.....	Hand.
24—Coe I. Crawford.....	Pierre.....	Hughes.
25—S. C. Leppelman.....	Gettysburg.....	Potter.
26—C. R. Westcott.....	Gary.....	Dench.
27—Ole H. Ford.....	Bryant.....	Hauflin.
28—W. R. Thomas.....	Watertown.....	Codington.
29—C. G. Sherwood.....	Clark.....	Clark.
30 (Thomas Sterling.....	Redfield.....	Spink.
(H. F. Hunter.....	Mellette.....	Spink.
31—John S. Proctor.....	Millbank.....	Giant.
32—John Norton.....	Webster.....	Day.
33 (L. C. Dennis.....	Aberdeen.....	Brown.
(Geo. W. Miller.....	Frederick.....	Brown.
34—Richard Williams.....	Langford.....	Marshall.
35—P. M. Byrne.....	Faulkton.....	Faulk.
36—F. M. Hopkins.....	Roscoe.....	Edmunds.
37—Geo. H. Hoffman.....	Bengor.....	Walworth.
38 (F. J. Washabaugh.....	Deadwood.....	Lawrence.
(Charles Parsons.....	Lead City.....	Lawrence.
39—A. W. Bangs.....	Rapid City.....	Pennington.
40—Edward S. Galvin.....	Sturgis City.....	Meade.
41—A. S. Stewart.....	Hot Springs.....	Fall River.

Secretary: F. A. BURDICK. Sergeant-at-Arms: C. H. CUMMINGS.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker, S. E. YOUNG.

DIST.	POST OFFICE.	CITY.
1 (J. E. Sinclair.....	Beresford.....	Union.
(J. B. Bronillette.....	Jenlerson.....	Union.
(Ole Gunderson.....	Brule.....	Union.

DIST.		POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	
2	{	Darwin M. Inman	Vermillion	Clay.
		John E. Norelius	Vermillion	Clay.
		John Aaseth.....	Gayville.....	Yankton.
3	{	Fred Schnauber.....	Yankton.....	Yankton.
		Phil. K. Faulk.....	Yankton.....	Yankton.
		E. G. Edgerton.....	Yankton.....	Yankton.
4	{	A. J. Abbott.....	Bon Homme.....	Bon Homme.
		Frank Trumbe.....	Choteau Ck.....	Bon Homme.
		A. W. Lavender.....	Scotland.....	Bon Homme.
5	{	Henry Bradshaw.....	Maple Grove.....	Lincoln.
		H. D. Fitch.....	Eden.....	Lincoln.
		O. A. Helvig.....	Canton.....	Lincoln.
6	{	C. J. Bach.....	Hurley.....	Turner.
		D. W. Tyler.....	Marion.....	Turner.
		E. M. Mann.....	Swan Lake.....	Turner.
7	{	M. K. Bowen.....	Milltown.....	Hutchinson.
		A. J. Yorker.....	Freeman.....	Hutchinson.
8	{	F. LeCocq, Jr.....	Harrison.....	Douglas.
		Frank Peacock.....	Armour.....	Douglas.
9	{	George Norbeck.....	Bloomington.....	Charles Mix.
		Edwin Morgan.....	Castalia.....	Charles Mix.
		S. E. Young, Speaker.....	Sioux Falls.....	Minnehaha.
		C. W. Hubbard.....	Sioux Falls.....	Minnehaha.
		John F. Norton.....	Sioux Falls.....	Minnehaha.
10	{	Lasse Bothum.....	Palisades.....	Minnehaha.
		Chas. T. Austin.....	Taopi.....	Minnehaha.
		Sever Wilkinson.....	New Hope.....	Minnehaha.
		J. R. Manning.....	Valley Springs.....	Minnehaha.
11	{	Joshua Watson.....	Canistota.....	McCook.
		W. T. Pierce.....	Dover.....	McCook.
12	{	W. C. Wright.....	Emery.....	Hanson.
		H. P. Benjamin.....	Alexandria.....	Hanson.
13	{	D. M. Powell.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Davison.
		A. L. Tibbitts.....	Ethan.....	Davison.
14	{	John Davis.....	Plankinton.....	Aurora.
		J. L. Heintz.....	White Lake.....	Aurora.
		Henry Hilton.....	Kimball.....	Brule.
15	{	C. J. Maynard.....	Kimball.....	Brule.
		L. S. House.....	Kimball.....	Brule.
16	{	Samuel L. Hess.....	Flandreau.....	Moody.
		W. H. Loucks.....	Trent.....	Moody.
		Frank Knight.....	Romona.....	Lake.
17	{	B. B. Dowell.....	Madison.....	Lake.
		N. O. Helgeson.....	Prairie Queen.....	Lake.
18	{	S. Jones.....	Roswell.....	Miner.
		R. D. Stove.....	Howard.....	Miner.
19	{	S. T. Winslow.....	Woonsocket.....	Sanborn.
		W. H. McKeel.....	Artesian.....	Sanborn.
20	—	V. I. Converse.....	Alpena.....	Jerauld.
21	—	Ed. Daniels.....	Gann Valley.....	Buffalo.
22	—	M. A. Stunley.....	Volga.....	Brookings.
22	{	H. I. Stearns.....	Brookings.....	Brookings.
		Asa B. Doughty.....	White.....	Brookings.
		W. H. Matson.....	Iroquois.....	Kingsbury.
23	{	George H. Whiting.....	Esmond.....	Kingsbury.
		Edward Benke.....	Arlington.....	Kingsbury.
		Karl Gerner.....	Iroquois.....	Kingsbury.
		Geo. E. Mahaffy.....	Wessington.....	Beadle.
24	{	E. Wilson.....	Hitchcock.....	Beadle.
		Frank Munson.....	Virgil.....	Beadle.
		Maris Taylor.....	Huron.....	Beadle.

Dist.	Post Office.	County.
25	L. W. Lausing	Ree Heights..... Hand.
	E. T. Sheldon	St. Lawrence..... Hand.
	W. W. Johnson	Dean..... Hand.
26	B. F. McCormick.....	Highmore..... Hyde.
27	W. Summerside	Harrold..... Hughes.
28	W. H. Little	Warnecke..... Sully.
29	M. F. Greely	Gray..... Deuel.
	G. E. Hodgkins	Estelline..... Deuel.
	M. M. Karlstad.....	Seward..... Hand.
30	J. C. Sharp.....	Castlewood..... Hand.
	Alex. McIntyre.....	Watertown..... Codington.
	A. B. Henry	Henry..... Codington.
31	T. G. Wilson	Waverly..... Codington.
	F. W. Collins.....	Willow Lake..... Clark.
	W. B. Kenyon.....	Bradley..... Clark.
32	Alfred Heaton.....	Raymond..... Clark.
	J. M. Howard.....	Tinton..... Spink.
	C. H. Driesbach	Frankfort..... Spink.
33	B. F. Bixler.....	Crandon..... Spink.
	S. W. Bowman	Ashton..... Spink.
	J. F. Wood.....	Doland..... Spink.
34	E. C. Sage.....	Faulkton..... Faulk.
	W. D. Elting	Faulkton..... Faulk.
35	C. A. McConnell.....	Copp..... Potter.
36	W. D. Lawrence.....	Troy..... Grant.
	A. L. Patridge.....	Milbank..... Grant.
37	Louis Mickelson.....	Wilmot..... Roberts.
38	C. W. Stafford.....	Andover..... Day.
	M. Rexford	Waubay..... Day.
	J. J. Fosse	Webster..... Day.
39	Peter Berkman.....	Andherst..... Marshall.
	John Hovern.....	Havana..... North Dakota.
	M. J. Gordon.....	Aberdeen..... Brown.
40	G. B. Dailey	Columbia..... Brown.
	F. H. Smith.....	Groton..... Brown.
	S. A. Kennedy	Ferney..... Brown.
41	J. C. Simmons.....	Frederick..... Brown.
	J. I. Barnes.....	Westport..... Brown.
	A. H. Green.....	Warner..... Brown.
42	W. A. Burnham.....	Groton..... Brown.
	John Rudd.....	Roscoe..... Edmunds.
	David Gamble	Bowdle..... Edmunds.
43	M. T. DeWoody.....	Bangor..... Walworth.
44	Fred Junge	Long Lake..... McPherson.
	Wm. Brameler	Eureka..... McPherson.
	J. B. Varnum.....	Mound City..... Campbell.
45	H. A. Godard.....	Smithwicks..... Fall River.
46	Cyrus Cole.....	Hermosa..... Custer.
	A. S. Way.....	Hermosa..... Custer.
	R. B. Hughes.....	Rapid City..... Pennington.
47	Joseph Jolly	Rapid City..... Pennington.
	M. M. Cooper.....	Sturgis City..... Meade.
	S. B. Miller.....	Grashull..... Meade.
48	W. S. O'Brien.....	Lead City..... Lawrence.
	W. H. Parker	Deadwood..... Lawrence.
	James Anderson	Deadwood..... Lawrence.
49	Sol Star.....	Deadwood..... Lawrence.
	Robt. Graham.....	Terraville..... Lawrence.
	John Wolzmueth.....	Spearfish..... Lawrence.
50	E. B. Cummings.....	Minneska..... Butte.

Chief Clerk: JAMES W. CONE. Sergeant-at-Arms: NICHOLAS HOLATING.

PART III.

IV.

BOUNDARIES.

The State of South Dakota is bounded on the north by the 7th standard parallel, which separates it from North Dakota; on the east by Lake Traverse and Big Stone lake, the Greenwich meridian of 96° and $20'$, and the Big Sioux river, which separate it from Minnesota and Iowa; the western boundary being the Greenwich meridian of 104° , or the Washington meridian of 21° , which forms the line between it and the territories of Montana and Wyoming, while the southern line is the 43d parallel of north latitude, which separates it from the State of Nebraska. The southern boundary is on the parallel of Detroit, Mich., Boston, Mass., and Rome, Italy. It is about 225 miles north and south and 360 miles east and west, and has an area of 76,620 square miles, or 49,036,800 acres, divided into 79 counties, of which 29 are unorganized.

Natural Divisions.—The natural divisions of South Dakota are the Missouri valley, the Sioux valley, the James river valley, central Dakota (using the term in a limited sense), the Sioux reservation or western Dakota, and the Black Hills. These regions are briefly described under their respective headings.

Missouri Valley.—The older Dakota dates its settlement back to just before the war, the organization of the territory being effected on March 2, 1861. The pioneers of those early days suffered real hardships, and exhibited an indomitable energy and perseverance in settling the country. They have borne the burdens of poverty and long waiting, but are now reaping their reward. There is a beautiful and productive country, which has become noted for its production of corn and hogs equal to the grain and pork of Illinois and Iowa. This is the corn belt proper. Along the railroads in this section may be seen long rows of corn cribs which are in keeping with what one sees from the car window—improved farm areas, and in season waving corn fields, neat dwellings, large barns and stables, hog pens, groves of timber, grazing herds of cattle, fine horses, sheep, swine and poultry. The timber is mostly cultivated, and there is much of it used for fuel. The bottom lands along the Missouri have produced corn crops in succession for 12 years, of the highest yield and quality. Land is still cheap because of the free lands to the north, and at present prices a Yankton or Clay county farm will prove very fine property a few years hence. No section in any of the newer states has better educational and transportation facilities.

Big Sioux Valley.—The Sioux valley lies in eastern Dakota, uniting the older district around Sioux Falls, where the country is, comparatively speaking, well advanced in agricultural interests and development, and the newer sec-

tion tributary to Watertown. The Sioux valley is as noted for its fine quarries of granite and jasper rock as it is famed for its beauty of landscape and for the great success which farmers have met with, whether in raising corn and live stock in the more southerly counties, or in raising wheat farther north. Corn, however, and cattle and horses, are products of every portion of the valley. The surface is well watered, the soil is generous, and drinking water is unusually good. Lands are cheap now, for the prevailing reason—free lands to the west and northwest—but cannot remain at present prices very much longer.

James River Valley.—The James river valley, in its entirety, spans all of South Dakota and much of the north state, the city of Aberdeen being situated about in the centre of the valley from north to south, and numerous flourishing cities being located on or near the banks of the river. That part of the valley situated in central southern Dakota has been the best advertised and it is the best known by the name. Some people prefer to call it the "Jim" river valley, a term of familiarity not merely, but of endearment as well, to those fortunate persons who have so rapidly amassed wealth in its thrifty towns and cities or from its fields of golden grain and fertile lands. The James river valley enjoys the distinction of producing the finest wheat grown in South Dakota. Here, as in the older settled portions of Dakota, there is no vacant Government land, but deeded lands are cheap at the present time. Live stock does well, and there are a number of stock farms in Brown, Spink and Beadle counties and elsewhere which attest the truth of this. The James valley is the finest artesian well district in the world.

Central Dakota.—Central Dakota is a large term, but is used here to cover the divide and prairies on either side of it, between the James and Missouri rivers. This section of country has been called the debatable ground of the public land settlement of South Dakota. People have said they would never have rain there in sufficient quantities to harvest a crop; that the soil was principally "gumbo" anyhow; and that for these and a multitude of other reasons it could never become an agricultural region. They used to spin these same yarns about all Dakota, but by degrees they have forced west and further on with their doleful predictions, until now we have them landed on the other side of the Big Muddy. When the Sioux reservation opens they will be forced to make another march, and there seems to be nothing left for them but the Bad Lands—and they will be surprised to find grass growing there, and cattle grazing on that so-called arid plain by the thousands. The settlement of this section of Central Dakota under consideration began in advance of the railroad, and visitors at the territorial fairs were astonished at the exhibits brought by wagon many miles from this unknown interior. There were all kinds of grain, grading high, vegetables, and even fruits. The railways have since then penetrated a region whose inhabitants had done so much, unaided, for themselves. Towns are thrifty and new villages are starting in life by reason of the settlement of the surrounding country. Central Dakota has proved its title as an agricultural section possessing every capability for grain and stock farming, and will steadily increase in prosperity. There is a small amount of vacant land in the counties west of Aberdeen and northwest of Huron, at which points the United States land offices for this section are located.

The Sioux Reservation.—This reservation contains over 22,000,000 acres, of which 11,000,000 are to be opened to settlement—enough to give farms

of 160 acres each to 72,000 families. It is the largest reservation in the United States outside of the Indian Territory, and reaches from the Missouri river to the Black Hills, and from the Nebraska state line up into North Dakota near Bismarck. The Big Cheyenne, the principal stream of the reservation, contributes the largest volume of water to the Missouri river of any stream in Dakota. The greater part of this stream lies within the boundaries of the reservation, as does that of the Bad, White, Moreau and Grand rivers. The Cheyenne forms the northern boundary of the south half of the portion to be opened to settlement, and the White river the southern boundary; the other portion running north from northeast of the Black Hills. The shape of the ceded section is somewhat like the letter L. It is a difficult matter to get any correct idea of the full value of the land for agriculture or grazing purposes, but the men who have traversed it as freighters agree in pronouncing it as containing some of as fine soil as any in South Dakota east of the Missouri, and that is good enough for anybody. The valleys of the many streams are of unquestioned fertility, and prospectors claim much for various parts of the reservation in the matter of mineral resources, exclusive of coal which is known to exist in large quantities.

The provisions upon which settlers can procure land are those of the homestead law, by actual settlement, but with an addition which requires the payment of \$1.25 an acre to the Government for all land disposed of for the first three years after the opening, 75 cents per acre for the next two years following, and 50 cents an acre for the residue of the land undisposed of. The money received from this land is to be used for schools and other support of the Indians, the Government paying the cost of the survey, etc., \$100,000 having been appropriated for that purpose. The Indians, should they prefer, may take up land on the tract opened up, under the severalty clause, having equal rights with other settlers. One good feature of the bill is that providing that the reservation set aside for the Indians can be purchased by the Government by securing two-thirds of the total vote of the Indians upon any designated reservation, without negotiating with those upon other reservations, each reservation to be secured separately if necessary. The land to be open for settlement is considered equally as good as that retained for the Indians. All the remaining land on the Great Reservation, outside the agency reservations, is to be restored to the public domain, except American island, Farm island and Niobrara island. The law, however, donates to Chamberlain American island in the Missouri river adjoining that city, for park purposes; also donates to Pierre Farm island, near that city, for the same purposes. The law also provides right of way for the Northwestern and Milwaukee railroads across the reservation, from present terminals on the Missouri river to the Black Hills. New land offices are talked of when the reservation is opened up, Pierre and Chamberlain both being mentioned.

The Lake Traverse or Sisseton Reservation.—This fine body of land in the northeastern part of the state will no doubt be opened to settlement next year. In round numbers the wedge-shaped reservation contains about 1,000,000 acres of land, of which 200,000 will cover the requirements for severalty, leaving 800,000 acres for white settlers. It is a rich tract of agricultural land, and its opening will add much to the counties of Roberts, Marshall, Day, Grant and Codington, in which it is located.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Diversified Resources.—The region known as the Black Hills has become one of the most noted for diversified resources in the whole country, if not the world. It includes an area of about 3,500 square miles, and is divided into the six counties of Lawrence, Butte, Meade, Pennington, Custer and Fall River. It is the only section in Dakota of which a geological survey has been made—that under the direction of Prof. W. P. Jenney, in 1875, who was enthusiastic in his review of its mineral and forest wealth, splendid soil and water, picturesque scenery and superb climate. Profs. Hayden, Powell, Newton and Winchell have also made reports on this interesting region. A second survey is being carried on by Prof. F. R. Carpenter, dean of the territorial school of mines at Rapid City, from which very valuable results are expected.

Geology.—In geological language, the Black Hills uplift is a quaquaversal of singular regularity; that is, the sedimentary formations dip away from the centre in all directions like the sides of a volcano. From an interesting description of the Hills written by Prof. G. E. Bailey of Rapid City, the following is quoted: "The geology of the Hills is not complex, but may be outlined by a simple diagram. Draw an ellipse, with the longest diameter pointing northwest; place Harney Peak at the southeast focus and around this ellipse draw four more. Draw a north and south line through the northwestern one-third of the ellipse, for the western boundary of Dakota; each ring will then represent the upturned edge of a geological formation, containing minerals and resources distinct and different from those next adjoining. Around the nucleus of granite known as Harney Peak are arranged in oval, concentric bands the upturned edges of nearly every geological period. Starting downward from the peak toward any point of the compass, one would pass first over the upturned edges of the archæan slates and schists of the inner ellipse. These slates and schists have been heavily eroded, laying bare to the miner the veins of gold, silver, copper, tin, mica, etc. Next would be passed over the sandstones and cement beds of the Potsdam, which contain valuable mines of gold, silver and copper. The erosion of these slates, sandstones and cements and the redistribution of the gold and tin which they contained, has formed in the valleys and canyons of the various creeks the rich placer deposits now extensively worked. After passing these one comes next to the carboniferous limestones, rich in building stone of every shade, color and texture, lime, hydraulic cement and marbles rivaling those of Vermont and Tennessee. Then the juratriassic formation, or 'red beds,' already famous for its vast deposits of snowy gypsum and variegated sandstones, now extensively used to ornament buildings. Next in order are the sandstones of the cretaceous, which stand up like a wall and form the outer edge of a valley by their precipitous inner faces, which entirely encircle the Hills, and form what was known to the Indians as 'The Race Course.' These sandstones are excellent for building purposes, and contain the strata of whetstone and grindstone grits which are fast taking a high rank in the Eastern market. Outside and around the sandstones, sloping gently out to the plains, are the coal, oil and salt fields now being extensively developed along the southwestern flanks of the Hills."

Mineral Deposits.—The deposits of ores are of great variety. Prior to 1871 the country was practically unknown; since then it has become a self-sustaining region agriculturally, and has developed some of the richest gold

and tin mines in the world, and is known to contain in its rugged hills and mountains large supplies of antimony, asbestos, barytes, building stone, cement, coal, copper, fire clay, galena, gypsum, iron, lead, limestone, gold, granite, graphite, grindstones, manganese, marble, mica, nickel, ochre, oil, placers of gold and tin, roofing slate, silver, salt, tin, talc, uranium, vanadium and zinc.

Gold, Silver and Lead.—Five different geological formations show gold in various combinations. The most important mining section so far developed is the Whitewood district, of which Deadwood and Lead City are the centres. Around Terraville, Central and Lead City are gold ore bodies from 200 to over 400 feet in width and hundreds of feet in depth that have been tested a distance of several miles. It is a low grade ore, yielding about \$4 to the ton. To supply these mills with fuel and water, the Homestake Company has in operation a railroad 27 miles long, and has water ditches and flumes measuring over 30 miles. No adequate idea can be formed of the magnitude of the work in this district from the mere statement that over 600 stamps are at work, and never stop except for repairs, or that over 1,600 tons, or 20,000 cubic feet, of rock per day are crushed by the Homestake Company alone; or that in the last year they have taken out over \$2,225,000 of gold from ground measuring 6,000 feet in length by 1,500 in breadth, and on which they have been mining for the last eleven years, and on which they expect to mine for many, many years to come.

The following is a report of some of the principal corporations of this district:

The Father De Smet Consolidation Gold Mining Company, with a nominal capital of \$10,000,000, runs 100 stamps, and has paid \$1,125,000 in dividends.

The Homestake Gold Mining Company, with a nominal capital of \$12,500,000, runs 200 stamps and a "steam stamp" crushing 250 tons of ore a day, and has paid \$4,393,250 in dividends.

The Deadwood-Terra Company, with a nominal capital of \$5,000,000, runs 160 stamps, and has paid \$1,100,000 in dividends.

The Caledonia Gold Mining Company, with a nominal capital of \$10,000,000, runs 80 stamps, and paid dividends amounting to \$56,000.

The Iron Hill Silver Mining Company, with a nominal capital of \$2,500,000, runs 40 stamps and a 60 ton smelter, and paid dividends amounting to \$156,000.

Within a few miles of this great center are quite a number of 10 and 20 stamp mills belonging to private parties, and known to be doing a good business. The total yield from the quartz mines is reported up to January, 1889, at \$42,700,000. Besides these free milling gold ores certain kinds of "refractory ores" are coming into prominence, which have to be treated by leaching processes instead of amalgamation. Large sums have been expended in developing and trying to work these ores in the Bald Mountain and Ruby Basin districts. The carbonate district near Spearfish has fine developments of gold, silver and lead, the Iron Mountain Company having the principal works. From the Galena district several companies ship galena ores to outside smelters with profit. To enumerate the various mining enterprises and companies of Lawrence county alone would be to reproduce a long list of names.

The mining industries of Pennington county are not as well forward as in Lawrence. It promises, however, to become a strong rival of its northern

neighbor, as large and valuable veins of ores are known to exist. A good many 10 and 20 stamp mills are already in operation with good results. The Look-out Company has developed ore veins measuring from 50 to 150 feet in width, and has 40 stamps running. The Sullivan, Bitter-Sweet, Montana and Old Reliable are groups of mines in this district that show ore bodies from 100 to 300 feet in width. The Basil and Fairview veins paid well from the start, the mines alone paying for all development work, and for a 20 stamp mill. Among the promising camps may be mentioned Silver City, with gold, silver, galena and antimonial ores; Queen Bee, Unknown District, Grizzly Bear, Golden Summit, Junction and many others with gold, etc. To show what a few miners can do unaided, the following from a statement by the school of mines is quoted: "The four Meyers boys, without capital, have, with a small 5 stamp mill, operated a vein during the past year with excellent results. The four men worked 89 days each, equal to 356 days labor; this at \$3 per day, \$1,068. They have had eight clean-ups, which brought them \$3,383, leaving a handsome profit of \$2,315. Average samples of their ore assayed at the Dakota school of mines at \$3.75."

In Custer county a good many small stamp mills paid in the past while at work on the decomposed outcrop of ores, but which when penetrated to any depth became refractory and treatment by roasting and other processes is necessary.

So far only vein mining has been mentioned, but the visitor to the Hills will find miners working the placers, washing out gold, with profit, from many of the streams.

Tin.—The Black Hills region has the honor of producing the first metallic tin in America. There are two well-known tin districts in the Hills. One occupies a belt about 5 miles wide, and over 40 miles in circumference, around Harney's Peak. Over 4,000 veins have already been discovered, located and recorded in this district. The other district is located at Nigger Hill, some miles southwest of Spearfish. This district was first worked exclusively for gold, and in it were found rich placer diggings. The miners were troubled by the vast amount of "iron" gravel which filled the riffles of their sluice boxes and interfered with their work. It was harder to separate from the gold than the iron of other districts, for a magnet would not act upon it. No one suspected the black substance to be tin-stone, but such it was. The American Tin Company owns 70 claims, a millsite, water power, etc., in this district. The tin veins of both districts are of phenomenal width, measuring from 5 to over 150 feet in width. The ores run from 2 to over 10 per cent metallic tin. In Cornwall, Eng., the veins average from 3 to 5 feet in width, and yield 2 per cent and less of tin. In Saxony, ores as low as $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent are successfully worked.

The Black Hills tin is very pure, and the concentrates are easily smelted. The ores are not difficult to concentrate, nor is it difficult to get rid of its mica. Many statements have been made, says Prof. Bailey, that it was next to impossible to "dress" the ores, but all such stories were originated by "interested parties" who had "plans of their own" to carry out. The proximity of coal, the abundance of water for mills, and the vast timber area covering the tin district will all aid in the cheap reduction of this metal.

When it is remembered that all of the tin used in the United States is imported, and that the importation amounted last year to \$24,000,000, and in the last 10 years to over \$200,000,000, the importance of developing a region capable of supplying the whole world can be readily seen.

Tin mining is a new industry in America, and in spite of its immense importance its development has been necessarily slow; but not slower than the original development of the silver mines of Colorado. It requires large capital to properly open and work the mines, and a larger outlay for mills than the precious metals. The machinery and processes for reducing tin ore are entirely different from any other metal, and much time has been lost in fruitless experiments.

The first knowledge of the existence of tin in the Black Hills was as early as 1877, but no general interest was taken in the matter until 1883, when Maj. A. P. Simmons of Rapid City attracted public attention to the matter, which resulted in the following year in the organization of the Etta Tin Mining Company, which expended large sums of money but without success. The Etta was subsequently absorbed by the Harney Peak Company, which now owns 200 veins and several thousand acres of placer land. This company organized with a capital of \$10,000,000, but in putting its stock on the London market was fiercely assailed by various brokers and newspapers, which resulted in the sending from England of an expert commissioner who carefully examined the field and whose report fully established in the foreign markets the value and importance of Dakota tin. It is the opinion of Profs. Carpenter, Bailey and others that this resource alone will bring in an army of workmen and result in making the Hills the Cornwall of America.

Copper.—This metal has not yet been successfully worked in paying quantities, but large and well-defined veins exist. As treated at the school of mines, the average assay yields 35 per cent, or 700 pounds of pure copper to the ton, worth at present prices, \$112. In some localities the copper is found in ores bearing both silver and gold.

Smelting and Leaching Ores.—The business of smelting and leaching various ores bearing precious metals, copper, lead and iron will be inaugurated as soon as railroads enter the Hills and give cheap transportation with smelters and markets.

Gypsum.—This product exists in such quantities around the Hills that but little value is attached to it. Our soil does not yet need it as a fertilizer, but in time it will be in demand for this purpose. Burned, it produces plaster of paris, or stucco, and two factories are engaged in making it on a small scale.

Mica.—It was the working of the mica mines that led to the discovery of tin, as the isinglass is found in the granite region around Harney Peak. Over \$150,000 worth has been sold from the mines near Custer City. The plates are large and clear, but the high prices of labor and transportation prevent active competition with the Eastern product.

Limes, Cements and Clays.—The limestone belts around the Hills supply not only marble, but an abundance of material for lime and cement. Along Rapid and other creeks are deposits of fire and potter's clay. The red and cream brick made at Rapid City equals the best Eastern article. Samples of kaolins or china clays have been sent East and experimented with to the satisfaction of experts.

Coal.—The coal formations encircle the entire region, but do not outcrop except in three districts, where the vein has an average thickness of six feet. It is semi-bituminous and extensively used. The coal interest is destined to be a large one.

Petroleum.—Rock oil is the product of the Wyoming side of the Hills. The oil is used for lubricating purposes. Gas accompanies the oil from the wells.

Salt.—Salt springs and wells are found in the oil districts, and the manufacture of salt is carried on in a limited way, the product being used in roasting refractory ores.

Timber.—The entire area of the Hills proper is well wooded. The density and dark color of the forests covering the mountain sides suggested the name of this region. The heavy pine, *Pinus ponderosa*, is the most abundant and valuable tree. Black and white spruce cover the valleys of the central and northern portion. Burr oak in small groves grows on the eastern slope of the range. White elm is found along the valleys of the eastern side. Aspen, white birch, ash, mulberry, box elder, ironwood and juniper grow sparingly in many localities. The heavy pine is a tall, straight tree, free from limbs for one-half its height from the ground. The wood is white, soft, and has a straight and somewhat coarse grain, free from knots, and splitting readily into shingles, rails, etc. The wood has weight and takes a good finish. Timber from 12 to 24 inches in diameter is abundant, while larger ones are by no means rare, the general run being from 30 to 50 feet in length for saw logs. Along the valleys of the central Hills the black and the white spruce are quite common, growing thickly together, and furnish logs 25 to 40 feet long, and from 16 to 24 inches in diameter. It is estimated that at least 1,000 square miles of forests remain available for cutting and sawing into lumber, or for mining purposes. With the opening of the Sioux reservation and the construction of railroads to the Missouri river and into North Dakota, the benefits of having a forest containing more acres of timber than is found in the entire area of Rhode Island or Delaware will be appreciated.

Agriculture.—It must not be understood that this region is solely mineral; on the contrary, the valleys and surrounding prairies are productive to prodigality.

All the small grains grow, and vegetables are produced without stint. It is also one of the finest fruit sections of South Dakota, so far distant from other settlements the population had to raise their own meat and bread.

Manufactures.—The Black Hills invite the attention of capitalists and manufacturers. The variety and abundance of the crude materials of its own forests, mines and fields are sufficient for the upbuilding of a kingdom. On every stream and in every county heavy growths of pine and unvalued water power invite manufactories. These, united with the coal and oil of the region, and the construction of railroads, should make this the manufacturing centre of the West. What is possible in manufactures has been concisely outlined by Prof. Bailey in a list which omits everything not connected with minerals, such as flour mills, creameries and a multitude of industries natural to every well-settled region. The list, which also omits the precious metals, is as follows:

ANTIMONY—Type metal, babbitt metal, etc.

ASHES—Fireproof paints, roofing, machine packing, fireproof cements, sheet and roll mill board, flooring, felt, etc.

BARYTES—Paint, putty, "filling," etc.

CLAYS—Brick, tiles, drain pipes, earthen and stone ware, crucibles, chimney tops, terra cotta, fire bricks, jugs, pots, etc.

COPPER—Brass, bronze, and general uses of the trades.

GRAPHITE—Crucibles, paints, lubricants, etc.

GYP SUM—Plaster of paris, land plaster, stucco work, etc.

GRITS—Grindstones, whetstones, hones, etc.

IRON—The general uses of the trades.

LEAD—Bar, sheet, type, paints, etc.

LIMESTONE—Lime, cement, etc.

MANGANESE—Chlorine for leaching ores.

MARBLE—Mantels, table tops, buildings, etc.

MICA—Pulverized, for explosives, lubricants, ornamental paints, etc.

OCHRES—Paints.

PETROLEUM—With mica or graphite, for lubricants.

PYRITES—Sulphuric acid, sulphates, etc.

SANDS—Glass, glassware, etc.

TIN—Foil, tinware, babbitt metal, brass, bronze, tin plates, etc.

ZINC—General uses of the trades.

The Future.—The Sioux Indian reservation, which has so long stood as a barrier between the Hills and the East, will soon be spanned by iron rails, and give connection in the proper channels and in the right direction. The little inland empire has been isolated, but happily that day is nearly over, and a period of rapid and permanent growth is at hand. The country offers a greater variety of valuable resources than those which have made Pennsylvania the Keystone State. It is a bank to the capitalist, a boundless museum to the curious, a mineralogical treasure house to the geologist, a curiosity shop to the scientist, a health resort for the invalid, home giving to the agriculturist, unique and picturesque to the artist, a land of delights to the pleasure seeker, inviting by rich rewards for their labor every class, every trade, and every profession.

V.

POPULATION.

Figuring on the basis of 5 persons for each voter, the population of South Dakota is 389,135, the vote for governor in the election of Oct. 1, 1889, being 77,827; the vote and estimate of population by counties being as follows:

COUNTIES.	Votes cast for Governor.	Estimate of Popu- lation.	COUNTIES.	Votes cast for Governor.	Estimate of Popu- lation.
Aurora.....	1,331	6,650	Hutchinson.....	1,647	8,235
Beadle.....	2,893	14,465	Hyde.....	748	3,740
Bon Homme.....	1,737	8,685	Jerauld.....	942	4,710
Brookings.....	2,234	11,170	Kingsbury.....	2,009	10,045
Brown.....	4,607	23,035	Lake.....	1,703	8,515
Brule.....	1,576	7,880	Lawrence.....	3,582	17,910
Buffalo.....	259	1,295	Lincoln.....	1,967	9,835
Butte.....	326	1,630	McCook.....	1,511	7,555
Campbell.....	702	3,510	McPherson.....	969	4,845
Charles Mix.....	1,073	5,365	Marshall.....	1,293	6,465
Clark.....	1,876	9,380	Meade.....	1,121	5,605
Clay.....	1,560	7,800	Miner.....	1,264	6,320
Codington.....	2,048	10,240	Minnehaha.....	4,773	23,865
Custer.....	924	4,620	Moody.....	1,396	6,980
Davison.....	1,503	7,515	Pennington.....	1,625	8,125
Day.....	1,883	9,415	Potter.....	908	4,540
Deuel.....	1,010	5,050	Roberts.....	411	2,055
Douglas.....	1,072	5,360	Sanborn.....	1,213	6,065
Edmunds.....	1,304	6,520	Spink.....	2,957	14,785
Fall River.....	686	3,430	Sully.....	759	3,795
Faulk.....	1,129	5,645	Turner.....	2,007	10,035
Grant.....	1,467	7,335	Union.....	1,872	9,360
Hamlin.....	1,135	5,675	Walworth.....	577	2,885
Hand.....	1,917	9,585	Yankton.....	2,090	10,450
Hanson.....	1,086	5,430			
Hughes.....	1,383	6,915	Total.....	77,827	389,135

The character of the population is of the best, the native born citizens coming from the states to the west, while among the foreigners the Germans and Scandinavians predominate.

VI.

CLIMATE.

Comparison shows that no month in the year in South Dakota will average as cold as in the New England states. The cloudy days in South Dakota average 60 in the year as against 160 in New England. The records of the signal offices in South Dakota, long distances apart, show temperature of the following annual average: Yankton, 45.5°; Deadwood, 42.1°; Huron, 41.8°; these figures being the average of 15 years. The average temperature of January, at Yankton, during the period was 14.1°, while at Deadwood it was 21°. The average annual rainfall at these points for the same period was as follows: Yankton, 28.13 inches; Huron, 23.65 inches; Deadwood, 28.23 inches; enough for every agricultural demand. The superiority and advantages of South Dakota's climate are not fully understood by even the residents. It is a fact that the winters here do not cause the suffering from cold that the temperature

would seem to indicate. Dry air is a poor conductor of heat, while air charged with moisture rapidly takes away animal heat, and produces those chilly and benumbed sensations so common to the Eastern and Southern states. South Dakota is distant from the oceans, and its winter air contains but little dampness, which accounts for the ease with which dwellings can be kept warm, the homesteader keeping comfortable in his board shack, while the people of the lower latitudes shiver around blazing fires. Stock can run out of doors much of the winter. The crisp and exhilarating air gives human and animal life a vigor, energy and happiness not possible in a more humid atmosphere. To get a correct idea of the beauties of our climate live in it until all homesickness is eliminated, and then go back and spend the fall, winter or spring in the raw air, mud, fog—"the freeze, thaw, and sneeze"—and general discomfiture of the East and South. It is on record for the winter of 1888-89 that South Dakota farmers worked on their farms, plowing, pulverizing and dragging, during November, December, January, February and March—more or less in every month of last fall and winter.

VII.

AGRICULTURE.

South Dakota produces all of the cereals of the north temperate zone. It is also in the great corn belt, the yield being large and in quality equaling to that grown in any of the prairie states. The tables herewith given announce the fertility of soil and the suitability of climate for safe agricultural existence in terms more convincing than any mere argument. The board of agriculture which so successfully managed the various exhibitions of the territorial fair of the First district, but now constituting the board for the State of South Dakota, is as follows:

R. B. Codington, president, Blunt; C. L. Downey, secretary, Ashton; C. H. Barrett, treasurer, Vermillion; J. V. White, Lodi; Chas. Keith, Volga; C. A. Paddock, Tyndall; A. O. Johnson, Montrose; A. M. Bowdle, Mitchell; L. H. Bailey, Faulkton; R. E. Dowdell, Letcher; T. E. Camburn, Aberdeen; J. F. Bennett, Clark; Oscar P. Kemp, Watertown; H. J. Patterson, Madison; F. D. Gillespie, Hot Springs; A. L. Van Osdel, Yankton.

The Farmers Alliance of South Dakota is a strong and influential organization. It is officered as follows: H. L. Loucks, president; A. D. Gardner and C. A. Soderberg, vice presidents; Mrs. J. W. Harden, secretary. As a territorial organization it was one of the best in the Union, and in a state capacity a career of great usefulness is predicted.

Statistics.—The acreage and yield of crops for 1888 in the table below are together, while those of 1889 are given separately. The first table is that of 1888, which also gives the area under fence and the value of lands:

AGRICULTURE, 1888.

COUNTIES.	LAND IN FARM AND USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.			PRESENT CASH VALUE.		ACREAGE AND YIELD.	
	Acres Under Cultivation.	Acres Under Fence.	Total Number of Acres in Farm (Cultivated and Uncultivated).	Of Farm including Improvements.	Of Farming Implements and Machinery.	CORNS.	
						Acres.	Bush.
*Aurora.....	59,721	10,073	118,675	\$727,279	\$209,451	19,653	228,973
*Beadle.....	116,900	30,175	286,239	1,915,049	139,217	24,739	305,238
Bon Homme.....	89,647	33,260	220,096	1,768,195	126,265	30,121	960,760
*Brookings.....	124,318	22,167	206,785	1,543,632	72,046	5,162	108,267
Brown.....	331,703	33,135	548,563	4,362,785	238,100	4,894	114,821
*Brule.....	85,439	30,514	209,159	768,949	43,444	26,347	314,053
Buffalo.....	13,079	2,434	49,658	217,600	8,416	2,791	49,738
Butte.....	6,718	30,751	26,828	67,723	3,766	2,610	56,429
Campbell.....	36,383	1,289	175,712	111,053	48,205	1,989	28,931
Charles Mix.....	50,864	28,331	128,788	849,195	39,496	23,897	465,201
Clark.....	111,288	20,610	289,359	1,455,511	73,294	2,916	50,938
Clay.....	55,481	82,518	182,168	2,429,212	57,636	28,196	874,747
Codington.....	93,204	8,888	173,824	1,200,567	72,983	997	20,750
Custer.....	11,128	332,296	79,611	286,211	14,228	3,870	101,829
Davison.....	60,705	20,713	126,615	1,011,449	56,252	19,456	335,247
*Day.....	126,757	23,956	320,231	1,576,310	74,166	1,183	16,301
Deuel.....	63,219	10,193	131,040	855,310	52,917	2,201	50,868
Douglas.....	66,515	10,842	235,139	698,420	27,912	21,783	195,970
*Edmunds.....	77,701	8,681	282,633	1,128,043	53,923	3,663	56,050
Fall River.....	9,556	22,623	68,267	229,150	11,316	4,034	96,956
Faulk.....	82,903	10,083	250,976	957,059	60,815	8,651	116,805
Grant.....	73,009	13,213	173,095	992,171	42,143	4,080	73,640
Hamlin.....	85,105	16,014	164,585	1,096,147	66,748	1,650	29,902
Hand.....	136,506	16,008	271,739	1,303,168	93,271	27,117	161,496
Hanson.....	74,761	24,948	157,871	1,379,513	57,993	18,700	346,587
Hughes.....	19,163	11,387	137,111	507,042	15,375	6,866	143,143
Hutchinson.....	131,115	33,072	369,657	3,093,665	214,891	36,124	845,150
*Hyde.....	23,616	3,697	69,280	161,100	24,416	4,298	92,366
*Jerauld.....	48,090	13,358	123,110	613,338	51,945	11,575	204,982
Kingsbury.....	149,768	25,772	291,080	2,185,769	99,029	7,804	85,113
Lake.....	89,755	34,576	191,633	1,418,945	58,143	6,248	115,416
*Lawrence.....	31,897	139,797	152,166	1,051,215	53,195	4,211	93,607
Lincoln.....	110,247	51,490	231,216	2,473,377	62,785	42,298	947,981
McCook.....	112,940	26,353	192,297	1,323,098	77,092	22,100	102,459
*McPherson.....	51,622	3,152	119,268	630,679	59,705	996	11,662
*Marshall.....	91,079	12,107	156,954	1,113,295	71,161	839	16,453
*Meade.....	21,476	95,153	125,357	794,555	32,235	7,121	156,292
*Miner.....	88,587	13,109	173,279	1,279,385	39,895	12,888	170,557
*Minnehaha.....	128,593	49,739	283,080	3,336,881	82,895	24,731	616,487
Moody.....	102,113	31,616	199,539	1,107,945	37,847	6,470	145,873
Pennington.....	9,393	41,226	62,293	374,200	11,845	2,457	56,916
*Potter.....				800,000	24,013	6,030	211,050
Roberts.....	23,212	3,705	53,620	315,745	12,988	970	12,458
*Sanborn.....	52,652	15,779	126,869	491,389	42,284	12,960	153,045
Spink.....	249,241	35,580	400,341	2,945,052	176,793	19,529	296,161
Sully.....	37,029	11,067	129,918	515,976	19,360	10,720	155,680
Turner.....	80,742	41,633	229,238	1,933,697	49,589	29,661	787,808
Union.....	71,443	109,097	237,453	3,404,856	166,965	32,994	945,367
Walworth.....	20,811	791	72,466	235,373	16,866	1,347	22,173
Yankton.....	65,537	34,574	290,131	2,488,124	357,355	27,032	700,348
Total.....	3,892,484	1,672,518	9,276,402	\$63,646,868	\$3,602,526	629,524	12,829,951

* Incomplete.

AGRICULTURE, 1888 — CONTINUED.

ACREAGE SOWN AND THE YIELD OF THE CROPS FOR THE YEAR.

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.		OATS.		RYE.		BARLEY.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
*Aurora	16,551	239,874	7,635	150,930	947	13,436	1,157	9,287
*Beadle	68,667	508,638	16,918	202,208	200	1,862	3,854	41,741
Bon Homme	13,410	130,452	15,417	467,715	313	2,734	541	12,598
*Brookings.....	64,197	587,543	23,501	508,152	135	2,226	1,571	30,823
Brown.....	203,016	2,872,730	42,556	1,264,484	70	1,176	17,889	476,288
*Brule.....	28,642	326,933	11,928	261,898	988	14,290	1,949	42,043
Buffalo.....	3,092	52,393	2,257	59,489	362	4,942	177	4,327
Butte.....	779	14,459	837	19,412	4	30	50	1,479
Campbell.....	9,730	152,646	3,181	86,931	10	122	519	11,297
Charles Mix..	11,594	139,006	6,402	198,373	1,070	20,080	217	5,195
Clark.....	63,291	488,754	17,133	319,960	10	49	4,547	59,454
Clay.....	6,236	64,558	13,055	358,315	74	1,538	29	5,006
Codington ..	55,339	386,127	13,899	265,764	40	405	3,379	50,281
Custer	869	15,611	3,674	60,161	15	305	37	1,095
Davison.....	17,577	199,001	10,176	224,684	532	7,474	676	12,415
*Day.....	84,189	907,555	20,934	396,600	27	319	3,356	63,949
Deuel.....	30,961	255,068	10,143	255,496	14	117	1,300	25,855
Douglas.....	16,708	175,666	10,159	258,694	485	8,387	1,387	29,306
*Edmunds.....	38,006	408,551	9,708	231,796	11	128	3,773	78,743
Fall River....	216	3,595	257	7,652	12	256		
Faulk.....	48,372	418,305	10,404	154,599	20	91	3,167	37,481
Grant.....	45,050	481,284	10,746	217,929	17	105	547	9,663
Hamlin.....	38,921	359,738	14,329	281,186	521	790	1,895	31,608
Hand.....	38,776	470,372	10,463	206,539	2,457	23,313	1,401	15,176
Hanson.....	24,417	270,142	12,320	268,579	472	9,712	1,890	34,519
Hughes.....	4,045	31,446	1,018	13,843	630	2,963	326	4,354
Hutchinson..	50,908	536,968	27,843	815,402	595	10,479	1,634	38,448
*Hyde.....	9,073	79,443	4,429	56,245	299	3,202	505	7,747
*Jerauld.....	16,354	215,416	7,543	205,581	614	10,048	1,294	25,915
Kingsbury ..	77,854	626,311	24,916	460,706	146	1,876	2,756	44,921
Lake.....	38,133	367,923	16,486	445,143	58	1,110	1,928	47,377
*Lawrence.....	5,232	108,489	7,261	226,470	41	847	113	3,758
Lincoln.....	23,034	158,170	29,560	762,245	136	1,484	1,211	26,038
McCook.....	35,291	394,510	18,000	455,847	201	3,120	1,892	29,260
*McPherson...	22,210	268,673	5,832	139,122	27	424	2,007	43,995
*Marshall.....	53,611	740,718	11,013	294,378	3	34	2,532	58,041
*Meade.....	2,857	48,093	5,537	124,616	7	343	89	2,363
*Miner.....	39,457	406,388	12,002	276,110	439	6,957	2,027	37,529
*Minnehaha ..	34,850	368,477	49,341	999,758	468	7,640	2,505	66,229
Mood y.....	40,271	318,673	19,032	537,874	41	678	2,619	60,125
Pennington..	1,158	27,463	2,147	79,117	21	430	57	1,542
*Potter	18,206	236,678	5,295	158,850	251		836	
Roberts.....	13,696	119,845	3,630	72,665	4	51	223	3,769
*Sanborn.....	19,716	161,665	7,184	155,108	93	1,198	1,185	23,536
Spink.....	182,070	990,705	24,872	320,969	238	1,464	11,774	150,627
Sully.....	15,653	123,986	3,371	49,834	710	4,495	1,003	11,752
Turner.....	15,917	167,983	21,597	613,558	127	2,122	395	9,141
Union.....	8,907	80,748	15,023	398,906	37	403	475	7,874
Walworth.....	9,502	117,704	2,954	61,963	18	170	565	14,850
Yankton.....	14,054	157,163	16,165	483,874	193	2,917	409	8,418
Total	1,680,665	16,780,639	640,083	14,936,730	13,734	78,342	95,929	1,817,168

* Incomplete.

AGRICULTURE, 1888—CONCLUDED.

ACREAGE SHOWN AND THE YIELD OF THE CROPS FOR THE YEAR.

COUNTIES.	FLAX.		BEANS.		PEAS.		BROOM CORN.		IRISH POTATOES.		BUCK WHEAT.		SORGHUM.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Gallons Syrup.
*Aurora.....	3,996	17,477	10	47	1	.....	1	432	13,850	72	158	23	688	
*Beadle.....	8,467	32,194	29	67	2	14	5	936	37,554	291	1,556	6	6,308	
Bon Homme.....	8,480	59,113	42	285	1	12	19	517	26,202	126	1,393	76	2,362	
*Brookings.....	15,318	122,584	31	260	1	13	.....	624	65,570	131	1,543	1	.....
Brown.....	13,341	110,573	10	80	5	70	.....	1,663	181,730	4	42	.....	.....
*Brule.....	3,622	17,489	18	130	10	77	.....	717	22,652	19	56	18	693	
Buffalo.....	1,804	13,449	16	88	.....	2	.....	129	7,532	2	15	9	441	
Butte.....	.....	.....	20	96	.....	.....	.....	148	17,635	.....	.....	3	145	
Campbell.....	5,439	7,875	1	18	.....	.....	.....	162	16,549	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charles Mix.....	4,403	28,559	54	1,222	11	198	5	341	23,997	189	1,401	42	2,978	
Clark.....	5,492	28,372	16	155	7	8	21	75	612	42,295	112	642	4	20
Clay.....	3,187	26,190	9	117	1	12	.....	409	31,766	43	525	41	3,561	
Codington.....	1,294	8,613	4	41	10	129	12	639	58,068	37	427	.....	.....
Custer.....	2	35	46	489	.....	10	8	117	444	69,293	20	367	30	2,394
Davison.....	2,201	11,276	32	300	6	40	10	499	20,470	46	192	20	905	
*Day.....	4,369	30,681	8	51	7	61	.....	618	54,822	.....	.....	.....	65	
Deuel.....	3,079	29,146	19	261	6	107	.....	481	44,731	19	253	19	501	
Douglas.....	6,115	37,700	1	71	9	.....	.....	459	20,254	104	580	9	213	
*Edmunds.....	9,893	62,417	14	89	7	55	.....	550	48,568	2	40	.....	.....
Fall River.....	.....	.....	13	137	5	.....	.....	190	26,589	.....	.....	12	739	
Faulk.....	8,846	43,877	12	47	12	118	.....	491	42,474	5	90	1	15	
Grant.....	93	576	18	146	1	18	12	568	58,481	23	177	2	86	
Hamlin.....	1,281	9,710	6	23	10	90	.....	521	34,595	18	207	2	.....
Hand.....	10,960	80,471	26	159	1	13	.....	723	49,900	188	5,232	5	530	
Hanson.....	3,964	23,418	58	448	.....	.....	12	318	18,704	70	885	5	141	
Hughes.....	187	2,801	1	6	1	.....	.....	208	14,346	24	202	35	492	
Hutchinson.....	8,079	57,610	34	250	1	20	16	540	799	34,925	123	937	90	3,470
*Hyde.....	3,169	22,186	4	27	17	24	.....	346	27,010	6	58	1	10	
*Jerauld.....	5,215	34,569	13	99	7	51	1	204	14,652	36	161	33	2,150	
Kingsbury.....	11,508	61,026	17	179	.....	8	.....	775	51,632	278	1,252	.....	.....
Lake.....	10,428	83,916	40	357	1	4	1	545	46,145	66	530	2	166	
*Lawrence.....	2	36	41	904	32	342	.....	912	130,150	12	162	17	928	
Lincoln.....	13,054	133,953	27	292	1	6	.....	659	48,398	130	914	18	156	
McCook.....	6,795	46,749	70	264	10	16	.....	542	52,477	130	773	3	185	
*McPherson.....	7,007	51,409	1	7	4	32	.....	265	23,448	10	91	.....	.....
*Marshall.....	3,277	24,541	2	26	3	26	.....	337	28,629	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Meade.....	.....	.....	5	75	.....	.....	.....	101	59,642	3	75	23	863	
*Miner.....	6,309	29,592	10	70	.....	1	.....	433	13,611	19	136	1	30	
*Minnehaha.....	14,208	128,376	27	295	3	75	.....	790	61,476	98	943	2	124	
Moody.....	14,956	104,965	81	331	.....	1	1	513	49,830	89	574	.....	.....
Pennington.....	.....	.....	16	225	.....	.....	.....	399	61,230	4	68	4	335	
*Potter.....	4,355	43,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roberts.....	179	995	14	139	1	16	.....	164	17,425	20	170	2	85	
*Sanborn.....	2,132	9,848	6	61	2	30	16	1,264	8,127	22	117	17	703	
Spink.....	13,230	69,419	8	50	.....	10	16	1,060	89,313	82	639	2	224	
Sully.....	1,785	11,133	5	38	1	11	12	590	37,223	7	55	51	104	
Turner.....	7,039	59,168	17	163	.....	11	.....	575	42,269	105	958	40	2,109	
Union.....	950	7,958	25	247	12	130	37	706	38,696	176	1,694	22	532	
Walworth.....	1,899	18,372	7	35	1	32	.....	101	13,653	.....	.....	6	129	
Yankton.....	3,796	34,300	54	289	3	27	4	584	39,479	85	876	10	306	
Total.....	265,496	1,833,477	1,038	9,256	213	1,913	216	1,354	26,105	2,035,692	3,037	27,067	678	30,099

* Incomplete.

AGRICULTURE, 1889.

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.		OATS.		CORN.		BARLEY.		RYE.		BUCK- WHEAT.		POTATOES.		FLAX.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bush.'s.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Aurora.....	27,520	174,293	9,068	108,816	21,207	452,416	1,174	14,088	938	12,506	27	71	493	28,758	2,600	18,200
Beadle.....	76,956	740,701	13,636	260,281	37,947	777,913	3,670	51,991	315	2,205	169	507	1,131	36,757	6,641	4,393
Bon Homme ..	16,372	122,799	17,505	218,812	36,148	991,070	1,716	23,166	319	3,190	128	1,024	607	45,525	8,186	65,488
Brookings.....	59,889	407,234	22,460	211,124	7,510	193,382	1,438	17,256	211	3,692	176	1,350	709	31,196	25,012	215,103
Brown.....	256,380	1,384,452	48,797	595,323	7,055	189,922	20,619	222,686	101	1,010	4	12	1,846	126,635	20,865	137,643
Brule.....	37,124	259,868	14,616	149,814	29,641	634,317	3,057	41,439	729	8,201	21	84	852	53,250	2,684	21,770
Buffalo.....	5,884	45,110	2,597	30,297	3,264	52,224	3,399	4,256	40	360	3	24	161	5,635	3,160	16,853
Butte.....	1,837	23,145	1,122	34,782	2,510	62,750	136	2,958	8	186	3	15	149	19,556	5	50
Campbell.....	19,247	205,300	4,421	112,735	2,523	84,100	1,195	21,910	47	455	.....	.....	176	18,040	8,873	91,688
Charles Mix....	19,011	217,269	8,606	78,683	24,916	780,701	1,542	3,929	1,161	13,158	201	2,814	471	44,274	4,469	45,328
Clark.....	66,829	654,921	16,099	370,277	8,059	241,770	3,682	67,503	59	1,475	182	1,456	808	70,700	9,645	81,018
Clay.....	7,091	101,046	12,481	390,031	35,918	2,027,387	3,466	6,990	47	658	38	570	646	106,590	3,255	34,720
Codington.....	67,249	829,404	13,613	507,422	2,141	83,856	3,345	89,200	11	275	36	.....	719	54,820	2,899	28,156
Custer.....	2,119	51,701	2,664	101,232	5,319	172,335	74	2,497	8	213	34	935	419	63,783	9	90
Davison.....	23,198	189,450	11,246	168,690	22,409	373,480	1,230	18,143	501	5,511	29	393	468	45,630	2,091	14,282
Day.....	96,168	1,509,219	18,542	730,554	3,073	96,030	3,930	116,328	23	230	8	80	822	139,740	6,913	70,516
Deuel.....	34,066	366,209	11,509	262,934	3,070	126,637	1,810	31,112	41	717	17	170	480	35,000	7,553	76,530
Douglas.....	19,745	167,832	11,410	111,100	22,063	651,890	2,921	37,973	812	12,789	79	711	488	39,040	7,170	55,568
Edmunds.....	54,305	289,627	11,073	140,256	3,730	73,000	5,492	46,376	39	214	15	75	602	46,153	10,437	66,101
Fall River.....	1,126	18,016	900	24,900	6,552	181,270	21	735	14	350	4	80	291	36,666	2	18
Faulk.....	54,730	250,192	9,706	81,424	13,559	92,202	3,553	23,687	46	460	15	75	645	18,889	9,702	52,064
Grant.....	42,710	651,327	13,540	473,900	7,067	196,110	575	16,292	37	555	22	330	650	54,322	2,448	5,760
Hamlin.....	45,034	360,272	13,759	292,378	3,781	189,050	2,177	40,818	120	2,400	9	162	574	33,005	2,646	21,829
Hand.....	60,525	462,189	10,570	109,223	34,030	640,380	1,549	15,180	811	7,705	35	508	788	41,931	15,265	86,041
Hanson.....	32,809	180,444	13,588	118,895	21,175	419,969	2,868	24,438	493	6,162	57	855	436	40,330	2,288	12,964
Hughes.....	1,318	38,444	1,216	21,280	8,281	111,141	276	4,305	83	1,203	10	200	276	32,430	5,596	5,562
Hutchinson.....	58,452	514,372	29,895	375,635	44,451	1,419,102	3,461	33,918	944	8,118	126	1,197	992	54,560	6,037	47,089
Hyde.....	11,510	106,467	2,836	49,630	6,989	131,044	608	15,200	81	1,417	4	32	374	34,128	4,403	36,325
Jerauld.....	21,543	168,751	8,599	44,428	14,211	184,743	1,902	14,899	282	1,786	24	168	322	13,476	5,818	36,071
Kingsbury.....	90,435	777,749	26,274	325,797	13,791	297,545	3,324	43,212	307	2,149	24	384	1,002	98,196	12,200	100,040
Lake.....	46,053	564,150	19,081	395,950	8,286	244,437	3,030	78,750	204	3,400	55	440	546	66,033	11,770	120,642
Lawrence.....	11,024	205,789	8,312	246,588	5,122	166,465	174	3,828	72	1,872	3	30	882	192,717	18	180
Lincoln.....	21,847	323,334	30,876	827,480	44,434	1,884,062	2,860	51,480	178	2,047	48	792	829	92,848	14,382	178,336
McCook.....	42,147	252,882	18,298	192,129	26,307	328,837	2,841	16,972	224	1,008	91	773	615	24,087	5,855	40,025
McPherson.....	30,674	177,910	7,042	77,462	1,059	35,300	3,624	32,616	82	656	39	195	479	23,940	3,042	48,826
Marshall.....	86,510	504,640	15,642	80,817	1,198	17,974	7,888	56,530	7	56	.....	.....	398	17,910	6,351	57,249
Meade.....	6,500	104,000	6,135	204,500	7,228	185,519	179	3,132	29	1,450	6	120	359	45,473	.....	.....
*Miner.....	43,663	87,326	15,720	15,720	15,000	23,572	3,368	12,020	525	1,400	65	115	235	5,707	7,035	33,768
Minnehaha.....	37,593	460,514	33,228	743,476	31,176	1,024,356	6,189	106,981	468	10,296	87	2,175	978	87,408	17,918	185,899
Moody.....	36,245	260,964	23,082	166,190	10,478	220,038	3,869	59,583	138	552	58	2,290	620	33,480	24,688	176,683

	2,194	59,338	2,697	126,759	3,104	93,896	96	4,800	8	120	18	360	359	44,875	2	20
Fennington.....	21,500	235,810	5,100	86,062	6,500	132,000	409	13,633	7	105	32	640	177	16,225	9,560	89,438
Roberts.....	17,154	311,490	4,150	152,161	2,177	61,681	1,928	26,510	4,492	112,300	18	144	382	21,646	9,334	5,860
Sandborn.....	39,596	382,700	16,564	256,742	13,560	300,380	10,315	103,150	417	5,004	365	3,168	1,190	52,360	17,474	76,228
Spink.....	176,637	1,091,938	20,384	201,545	35,108	365,122	10,971	11,166	621	7,762	216	1,728	613	39,651	2,218	91,252
Sully.....	19,149	185,107	2,919	41,235	12,882	201,818	1,053	14,391	158	2,133	42	420	721	108,150	8,377	12,739
Turner.....	18,789	281,835	21,185	439,588	33,651	1,346,040	1,677	20,310	103	2,884	103	1,545	841	154,183	1,705	90,663
Union.....	11,323	241,557	16,576	469,653	42,423	1,909,035	740	9,620	333	2,330	.....	.....	159	21,802	4,754	17,903
Walworth.....	12,001	126,955	2,786	89,380	1,174	36,850	947	16,910	193	2,895	82	2,460	757	119,838	3,539	47,510
Yankton.....	15,824	167,280	15,857	310,344	31,458	1,253,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,475
Total.....	2,013,726	17,287,432	671,839	11,623,615	784,656	21,831,898	127,338	1,694,875	16,587	255,620	2,828	29,697	29,537	2,637,132	345,806	2,792,913

* Estimated.

Note.—The acreage in the above table is from the assessor's returns, while the yield is based upon estimates furnished by county officials, farmers and other crop correspondents of this office.

Small Farming.—Under the heading of manufactures will be found a list of creameries, all of which get their supplies from the farmers. It is in diversity and in making use of the small things on the farm that success is attained. In the table given below will be found the returns by counties from gardens, poultry, butter, cheese and bees, which in total aggregates a considerable sum, but far short of the actual amount.

COUNTIES.	GARDENS. POULTRY.		DAIRY PRODUCTS DURING THE YEAR 1888.			BEES.	
	Value of Products of Gardens Marketed during the Year 1888.	Value of Poultry and Eggs Sold during the Year 1888.	Made in Family.		Value of Milk Sold during the Year other than that Sold to Cheese Factories and Creameries.	Number of Stands of.	Number of Pounds Honey, 1888.
			Cheese.	Butter.			
			Number of lbs. made.	Number of lbs. made.			
*Aurora.....	\$374	\$4,743	1,036	87,128	\$40	.....	.....
*Beadle.....	3,983	12,774	9,330	271,344	2,895	1	.....
Bon Homme.....	995	16,305	1,355	215,734	2,345	1	.....
*Brookings.....	1,585	4,533	4,835	215,731	1,640	.....	4
Brown.....	6,520	11,392	4,742	263,255	8,616	6	200
*Brule.....	922	5,882	3,815	126,678	664	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	465	1,037	140	26,235	.....	.....	.....
Butte.....	2,443	3,370	1,645	29,875	.....	1	18
Campbell.....	157	1,445	1,011	73,029	.....	.....	.....
Charles Mix.....	567	5,132	1,888	131,241	33	8	.....
Clark.....	1,572	4,904	1,075	144,236	347	3	32
Clay.....	2,363	17,719	1,600	372,959	624	602	15,527
Codington.....	2,151	7,557	820	133,648	4,758	4	105
Custer.....	4,352	3,935	1,750	66,352	109	2	34
Davison.....	5,241	6,550	4,231	110,442	2,954	2	2
*Day.....	419	3,166	4,751	144,282	945	.....	.....
Deuel.....	8,422	3,876	4,674	149,303	1,002	6	230
Douglas.....	2,259	8,373	11,385	116,135	2,480	.....	1
*Edmunds.....	835	3,823	695	80,428	1,524	.....	22
Fall River.....	1,394	2,221	1,350	32,168	126	1	.....
Faulk.....	2,211	6,048	1,262	97,547	96	1	.....
Grant.....	3,333	8,126	9,655	172,593	2,472	1	.....
Hamlin.....	3,662	4,598	22,740	114,238	5,025	.....	.....
Hand.....	1,711	5,163	7,245	66,396	848	5	.....
Hanson.....	672	6,444	250	238,380	949	.....	.....
Hughes.....	1,623	4,067	2,037	40,426	2,274	5	.....
Hutchinson.....	1,667	20,761	540	342,820	4,666	5	100
*Hyde.....	694	2,300	1,630	77,582	1,280	.....	.....
*Jerauld.....	1,239	7,694	4,585	99,270	10	1	5
Kingsbury.....	2,666	9,410	7,887	269,515	957	.....	.....
Lake.....	2,255	6,103	5,550	172,660	1,360	.....	1
*Lawrence.....	24,016	37,286	1,350	160,519	6,700	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	2,558	21,611	23,512	411,700	615	16	360
McCook.....	341	12,443	25,281	222,906	1,911	3	41
*McPherson.....	64	2,575	700	47,626	77	.....	.....
*Marshall.....	676	2,923	1,050	56,437	19	.....	.....
*Meade.....	2,890	4,128	4,100	39,510	.....	7	.....
*Miner.....	565	2,932	805	109,124	187	4	2
*Minnehaha.....	1,697	14,052	9,972	469,773	4,885	38	408
Moody.....	486	5,828	200	281,496	10	6	45
Pennington.....	3,015	4,525	8,130	75,785	2,655	2	.....
*Potter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roberts.....	209	2,456	1,000	64,630	.....	.....	.....
*Sanborn.....	892	21,669	2,589	62,048	.....	.....	.....
Spink.....	1,380	8,742	22,920	214,256	1,480	.....	.....
Sully.....	1,701	3,843	3,436	89,953	599	.....	.....
Turner.....	761	24,642	2,585	301,741	3,408	4	.....
Union.....	5,039	14,931	2,305	474,726	1	266	3,379
Walworth.....	185	169	130	24,510	.....	.....	.....
Yankton.....	5,243	15,460	2,592	234,891	2,260	38	2,096
Total.....	\$120,473	\$409,671	238,166	7,823,261	\$75,846	1,039	22,612

*Incomplete.

Fruits.—The early settlers of all the prairie states doubted the fertility of the soil because of the absence of trees, but this error went down before the march of experience, as did the other one that fruits would not grow. At the Centennial of 1876 Iowa had 342 varieties of apples on exhibition, and yet in the early settlement of the state the man bold enough to declare his belief that trees would grow and bear fruit was ridiculed by his neighbors. South Dakota is well through that period of doubt and experiment as shown by the following table:

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres in Nurseries.	ORCHARDS.		BERRIES.		GRAPES	Value of Fruit Marketed in the Year 1887.
		Number of Fruit Trees in Bearing.	Number of Fruit Trees not in Bearing.	Strawberries, Blackberries, etc., Acres of.	Vineyards, Number of Acres.		
*Aurora.....	12	874	2,415	3	1	20	
*Beadle.....	2	1,140	3,621	10	5	255	
Bon Homme.....	99	8,229	82,463	59	1	1,400	
*Brookings.....	55	804	4,190	213	8	145	
Brown.....	5	86	953	2			
*Brule.....	12	591	32,076	8			
Buffalo.....	5	1,164	2,197	2			
Butte.....		20	56				
Campbell.....		19	30				
Charles Mix.....	11	449	5,388	7	3	29	
Clark.....	8	466	2,168	9			
Clay.....	70	4,831	13,166	20	5	160	
Codington.....	8	109	354	74			
Custer.....	5	30	1,838	13			
Davison.....	61	1,191	5,189	11	5	164	
*Day.....		129	461	5		100	
Deuel.....	2	1,797	3,898	30	18	89	
Douglas.....		183	931	2			
*Edmunds.....	196	107	1,295	3			
Fall River.....		100	1,219	1	1		
Faulk.....	3		3,075	49	2		
Grant.....	22	345	4,385	8		15	
Hamlin.....	5	727	1,458	21	1	25	
Hand.....	119	195	778	2	2	79	
Hanson.....	204	1,956	6,519	11		28	
Hughes.....	14	56	573	391			
Hutchinson.....	55	1,391	1,911	91	15	132	
*Hyde.....	2		668	2			
*Jerauld.....	2	268	2,797	42			
Kingsbury.....	91	802	9,693	22		684	
Lake.....	72	1,021	8,721	24		155	
*Lawrence.....	2	115	9,292	34	250	2,403	
Lincoln.....	115	1,095	25,060	51		23	
McCook.....	28	1,222	19,875	42	15	1,931	
*McPherson.....	1		139	5			
Marshall.....		25	144	32			
*Meade.....	88	529	18,208	42	25	800	
*Miner.....	412	182	3,121	19		126	
*Minnehaha.....	99	1,985	9,268	32	26	14	
Mooch.....	17	1,079	5,956	18		241	
Pennington.....	1	501	1,549	1		49	
*Potter.....							
Roberts.....	9	225	504		6	8	
*Sanborn.....	5	814	1,578				
Spink.....	61	1,513	1,145	113		39	
Sully.....	1	316	6,251	2	14	10	
Turner.....	271	5,022	27,895	1	1	458	
Union.....	38	753	5,231	17	1	4	
Walworth.....			1,029	3			
Yankton.....	115	2,111	8,944	29	8	135	
Total.....	2,467	45,649	338,476	1,507	111	88,755	

* Incomplete.

Grasses.—The native grasses of this region are the same varieties on which the buffalo and deer fattened and grew great and strong for many generations, and their successors, the more useful steer, cow, horse and sheep, now graze on the same natural product early in the spring time. This wild grass sun-cures and stands as hay on the ground the winter through, and is preferred by stock to tame hay in the stack. The native grass dies out under cultivation, and every year adds to the acreage of the tame varieties. The following table gives the kinds and acres of tame grasses of 1889, together with the tons of tame and wild hay cut in 1888:

COUNTIES.	ACRES OF GRASSES IN CULTIVATION OR TO BE CULTIVATED IN 1889.					HAY.	
	Millet and Hungarian.	Timothy.	Clover.	Other Tame Grasses.	Prairie under Fence or used for Meadow.	No. Tons Tame Cut in 1888.	No. Tons Prairie Cut in 1888.
*Aurora.....	2,437	886	20	5	13,994	1,308	18,982
*Beadle.....	11,161	1,236	85	88	21,048	9,572	31,146
Bon Homme.....	437	488	71	48	25,601	1,255	44,201
*Brookings.....	2,153	5,617	204	1,453	14,457	3,208	40,720
Brown.....	4,960	2,702	261	210	21,590	7,288	46,530
*Brule.....	780	199	23	77	25,008	2,602	23,307
Buffalo.....	333	305	7		940	967	6,525
Butte.....	619	337	90	80		1,127	5,837
Campbell.....	143			1		51	13,293
Charles Mix.....	1,152	382	31	22	29,266	2,960	21,896
Clark.....	7,335	1,186	33	1	23,444	1,268	31,019
Clay.....	297	1,022	71	270	43,206	548	76,303
Codington.....	6,180	633	86	169	7,702	4,599	21,311
Custer.....	713	399	18	104	7,206	2,160	12,766
Davison.....	2,470	1,206	9	82	21,003	2,734	23,532
*Day.....	1,301	454	13	34	14,939	294	51,529
Deuel.....	2,413	2,115	13	89	7,879	2,696	20,875
Douglas.....	844	793	20	15	1,651	1,537	20,981
*Edmunds.....	2,115	50	4	67	8,690	492	15,334
Fall River.....	478	73	18	8	3,542	972	8,417
Faulk.....	4,535	128	7	25	5,280	1,221	8,965
Grant.....	5,546	215	22	107	9,512	5,792	17,856
Hauelin.....	4,615	1,143	7	15	6,298	3,854	19,716
Hand.....	7,108	494	19	65	11,232	6,247	26,313
Hanson.....	1,066	835	57	22	20,572	1,326	24,773
Hughes.....	1,700	36			8,595	1,104	11,897
Hutchinson.....	969	1,252	124	126	83,363	1,537	71,966
*Hyde.....	1,475	86	6	1	2,489	494	13,596
*Jerauld.....	1,286	416	8	4	5,200	2,003	20,180
Kingsbury.....	5,201	3,511	20	66	30,206	3,061	49,513
Lake.....	1,351	2,126	214	102	27,998	916	38,551
*Lawrence.....	3,450	4,130	216	35	2,706	11,706	7,555
Lincoln.....	150	2,127	113	243	25,582	1,387	86,693
McCook.....	549	1,139	99	35	26,809	549	36,309
*McPherson.....	865	4	1		1,781	265	12,947
*Marshall.....	720	305	16	3	5,931	287	15,101
*Meade.....	1,252	238	5	26	2,643	1,675	21,801
*Miner.....	1,369	1,371	16	70	12,475	1,119	24,249
*Minnehaha.....	966	2,502	306	153	35,557	2,699	76,325
Moody.....	1,509	2,804	473	9	45,989	3,034	43,409
Pennington.....	451	617	90	23	27,554	1,425	14,467
*Potter.....							
Roberts.....	1,816	109	1		3,791	2,301	6,548
*Sanborn.....	379	96			4,441	265	11,701
Spink.....	11,608	1,077	133	52	22,714	9,351	24,556
Sully.....	2,705	239	5		2,899	2,773	15,493
Turner.....	134	909	70	116	28,396	434	67,109
Union.....	511	1,117	28	25	53,807	1,380	80,300
Walworth.....	517	13	5	3	1,188	348	6,781
Yankton.....	224	1,041	73	211	68,891	1,728	69,326
Total.....	112,318	50,163	3,211	4,360	879,885	116,919	1,454,000

* Incomplete.

VIII.

IRRIGATION.

The artificial application of water to the soil has, as a rule, never been needed in South Dakota. But in view of occasional droughty seasons the question of being able to regulate the amount of moisture needed by the growing crops by means of irrigating canals—supplied from artesian wells, rivers and storage reservoirs—is under serious consideration. While the rainfall is sufficient, it does not always come at seasonable times.

During the past summer a senatorial committee visited both Dakotas and were profoundly impressed with the present development of the country and the possibilities of the future. The senators expressed surprise at the extent of the artesian well basin and the great force and volume of water from the wells in the valley of the James river.

IX.

LIVE STOCK.

The splendid growth of native grasses, the invigorating air, the pure water, the comparative immunity from contagious diseases, the ease with which tame forage, grain and root crops can be produced, all combine to make South Dakota one of the best beef-growing countries in the world. The horses raised here have more muscle, endurance and lung power than those raised in the East. There are some as fine horses and cattle in South Dakota as in America. The state is admirably adapted to sheep and hogs, the country being exempt from foot-rot, scab, cholera and other scourges which make so formidable enemies to both in other states. Wool growing is beginning to make headway, the clip by counties appearing elsewhere. Sheep raising is an industry one can engage in with small capital. The increase is so rapid that a good-sized flock can soon be accumulated.

The ease and certainty with which corn can be raised in South Dakota has given great impetus to the swine industry. The farmer who converts his grain into pork can snap his fingers at the elevator and commission men and laugh at the railroads. As a rule, he can sell when he pleases, and if need be he can do his own packing. Every farmer should keep as many domestic animals as possible. He should have at least one or two cows, a few sheep and should keep pigs and poultry. The road to success in farming is to produce on the farm as much food for the family and feed for the stock as possible, so as to make small bills at the stores; besides butter and eggs bring good prices, and cattle and hogs are always marketable at good prices and cost very little to raise, owing to the free pasturage.

Statistics.—The following table shows the number of head of live stock in the state by counties, together with the death rate, the value of animals slaughtered, and the pounds of wool clipped:

•Lawrence.....	4,577	219	2,209	7,865	2,523	2,458	3	1	2	43	.....	2	35,398	7,047
Lincoln.....	5,769	221	8,850	17,315	3,115	21,485	75	20	121	164	77	2,577	143,126	3,049
•McCook.....	4,152	138	4,153	8,010	1,024	13,808	100	16	129	334	26	2,292	84,539	4,060
•McPherson.....	1,779	45	1,535	3,306	745	1,315	84	1	18	78	5	33	5,654	149
•Marshall.....	2,898	136	1,720	2,156	213	1,487	36	4	3	6	.....	10	13,637	23,550
•Meade.....	5,180	108	1,508	10,275	8,046	2,493	49	5	28	126	29	10	20,538	2,925
•Miner.....	3,425	112	2,992	5,153	1,016	4,965	58	10	68	171	13	82	18,016	30,859
•Minnehaha.....	7,052	161	8,901	15,568	5,628	16,661	100	9	129	512	82	342	83,161	19,708
Moody.....	4,984	71	4,943	9,334	3,498	4,096	94	3	100	186	39	33	74,925	25,150
Pennington.....	3,865	180	1,071	9,698	4,902	1,697	42	3	27	274	105	26	10,815	.....
•Potter.....	1,580	21	1,208	2,115	1,097	619	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
•Roberts.....	1,074	20	1,870	1,739	1,095	868	25	3	7	34	26	20	9,022	3,076
•Sanborn.....	2,649	135	4,976	5,025	1,546	1,884	15	1	51	33	1	81	29,556	9,297
Spink.....	7,048	331	4,507	7,425	9,910	8,382	347	39	66	146	236	227	40,370	39,261
Sully.....	4,969	247	2,588	1,565	4,067	2,249	107	12	36	97	50	134	17,282	15,729
Turner.....	6,414	103	8,694	15,906	5,962	22,451	84	3	168	457	50	4,269	134,384	25,105
Union.....	6,132	193	8,909	10,881	566	28,901	95	12	86	234	40	1,417	197,422	1,711
Walworth.....	844	39	766	1,728	996	600	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	1,655	1,809
Yankton.....	5,063	113	6,065	12,531	3,922	19,682	157	6	140	578	132	2,381	227,839	19,102
Total.....	191,345	7,292	170,569	368,892	157,815	386,317	4,443	484	2,979	8,328	3,477	18,904	2,547,064	582,888

*Incomplete.

X.

TIMBER.

There is a lacking of trees in South Dakota, outside the Black Hills and away from the principal rivers, but there is compensation in the fact that there are no stumps to clear away to get the land ready for the plow, and also that the farmer can plant trees and have his grove where he wants to. Twenty years ago much of Iowa and southern Minnesota were as treeless as South Dakota is to-day, but the success of timber culture in these states is attested by numerous and beautiful groves to be seen now in every direction.

More attention is being given every year, however, to the planting of trees, not only in forest groves, but in windbreaks and for purposes of shade. Returns made to this office show 21 kinds of trees planted, which are reported as doing well, to-wit: Ash, balm of Gilead, basswood, beach, black ash, box elder, butternut, catalpa, chestnut, cottonwood, elm, hard maple, hickory, locust, poplar, soft maple, walnut and willow. The acreage of the artificial forests of South Dakota is given in the following table:

ARTIFICIAL FORESTS.

TREES ONE YEAR OLD AND OLDER.

COUNTIES.	No. Acres Cottonwood.	No. Acres Box Elder.	No. Acres Ash.	No. Acres Maple.	No. Acres Other Vari- eties.
†Aurora.....	601	527	191	65	91
†Beadle.....	890	658	769	55	656
Bon Homme.....	1,200	127	192	315	157
†Brookings.....	1,627	690	346	105	884
Brown.....	371	2,183	184	41	122
†Brule.....	1,221	512	414	28	91
Buffalo.....	166	191	126	12	23
Butte.....	152	1	15	1	
Campbell.....	807	11	16		5
Charles Mix.....	1,186	521	194	54	283
Clark.....	5,790	6,373	5,271	131	994
Clay.....	2,298	508	116	129	600
Codington.....	1,776	1,656	388	28	294
Custer.....	63	24	30	17	13
Davison.....	1,118	380	370	117	169
†Day.....	153	678	147	39	187
Deuel.....	865	139	88	28	161
Douglas.....	1,679	324	119	21	234
†Edmunds.....	17	312	75	6	77
Fall River.....	8		6		10
Faulk.....	145	323	1,030	3	8
Grant.....	597	360	123	55	401
Hamlin.....	746	378	105	9	165
Haud.....	551	876	123	51	166
Hanson.....	1,359	325	212	131	568
Hughes.....	3,198	181	2,115	12	51
Hutchinson.....	3,213	215	128	118	261
†Hyde.....	134	393	75		59
†Jerauld.....	498	521	328	29	168
Kingsbury.....	1,611	837	500	99	1,085
Lake.....	1,635	421	126	124	936
†Lawrence.....	108	2	18	13	
Lincoln.....	2,587	157	123	151	1,851
McCook.....	2,007	589	264	422	263
†McPherson.....	561	291	76	18	2
†Marshall.....	213	961	880	95	192
†Meade.....	365	15	31	4	123
†Miner.....	612	385	187	53	381
†Minnehaha.....	4,045	561	243	227	970
Moody.....	211	406	181	181	767
Pennington.....	256	55	50	4	15
*Potter.....					
Roberts.....	176	98	6	5	56
†Sanborn.....	208	159	162	11	139
†Spink.....	829	978	369	28	234
Sully.....	1,368	765	121		16
Turner.....	2,735	123	129	180	762
Union.....	2,115	529	48	125	68
Walworth.....	61	207	65	3	41
Yankton.....	3,498	213	212	9	745
Total.....	61,663	28,086	18,269	148	13,590

* Not reported.

† Incomplete.

XI.

MINERAL WEALTH.

The mineral resources of the Black Hills are so varied and valuable that they completely overshadow the minor deposits of coal, stone, clays, etc., in different parts of South Dakota. The cement made at Yankton is superior to the Portland brand, the former standing 925 to 1,000 pounds pressure to the square inch to 525 to 600 for the latter, as demonstrated by abundant tests. Red, white and fire brick are made at different places. The granite and jasper quarries along the Big Sioux river furnish the largest business in connection with a natural product of anything else in the state, outside of the Black Hills. The jasper, or quartzite as it is sometimes called, is of various shades and colors, red, green, yellow, etc., being an opaque variety of granite and susceptible of a glass-like polish. It also occurs in boulders scattered over the state, in the form known as cat's-eye. The jasper is very hard, and sharp points of it will cut glass like a diamond. It is in great demand for monumental and ornamental work. Thousands of cars of the Sioux Falls granite have been shipped to distant cities for paving purposes. The members of the United States Senatorial Committee on Irrigation were much impressed with the extent and value of the granite deposits. Senator Reagan, in referring to what was seen by the committee on its extensive Western trip, said: "We saw ever so many wonderful sights in the course of our journey. The first thing that struck me was at Sioux Falls, Dakota. The whole town is underlaid by a most curious dark-colored stone, unknown anywhere else in the world, which is so hard that it is almost impossible to dress it. I was told it had 70 per cent of the hardness of the diamond. But strange to say it is readily split with a hammer, and so smoothly that it does not need dressing at all, but is built into beautiful houses from the crude blocks. I also saw factories at Sioux Falls where they saw up petrified trees from Arizona, and make them into lovely polished slabs and ornaments of extraordinary hardness and brilliant coloring."

Of the ninety odd varieties of ornamental stone found in the United States, South Dakota — the Black Hills region in particular — has its full share, and include agates, jet, garnets, obsidian or volcanic glass, crystals, etc. Minute diamonds have been found in the flexible sandstone used by the wizard Edison in his electrical experiments, and taken from the Black Hills, that reservoir of everything useful in the arts and manufactures.

XII.

MANUFACTURES.

Nature has supplied South Dakota with abundant facilities for manufactures, but the country being comparatively new, with attention largely absorbed in agriculture, it has only begun to avail itself of its privileges in this direction. Here are fertile fields, extensive forests and limitless quarries of precious and useful metals and building stones, furnishing crude materials which need not be transported to distant cities to be fashioned into use, but can be made into food and useful articles in the very localities where they grow or exist.

Resources.—The forests of South Dakota, largely in the Black Hills, can be made, for years, to supply lumber for every purpose. The quarries of the state yield a variety of stones which cannot be excelled for bridge and general building purposes, as well as ornamental and monumental work. The jasper along the Big Sioux river has no equal in America for any use to which stone can be put, and the business of handling it has become a large and valuable one, and will continue to grow because the supply seems inexhaustible. There are clays and stone, too, for brick, lime, pottery, cement, etc., and sand for glass making. The fields produce No. 1 hard wheat, from which the best flour is made, and other cereals which can be turned into bread-stuffs. South Dakota is in the corn belt and produces as good quality of corn as any in the land. Flax flourishes and yields seed and fiber of superior quality. Flocks of sheep, herds of cattle and droves of hogs can be made to furnish supplies of wool for cloth and hides for leather and meat for packing, and out of which could grow a multiplicity of industries. The capabilities of the Black Hills for manufacturing and mining are beyond estimate, and are more thoroughly noticed in our article elsewhere, devoted to that region.

Flouring Mills.—This industry is the most extensive and important one in the state, outside of the Black Hills, the statistics of which, as far as we can learn, being as follows:

OVER 200 BARRELS CAPACITY.

LOCATION.	Capital Em- ployed.	Value of Annual Product.	LOCATION.	Capital Em- ployed.	Value of Annual Product.
Aberdeen	\$40,000	\$155,000	Watertown ..	\$70,000	\$250,000
Frederick	28,000	150,000	Sioux Falls ..	125,000	500,000
Redfield	40,000	150,000			

UNDER 200 BARRELS CAPACITY.

LOCATION.	Capital Em- ployed.	Value of Annual Product.	LOCATION.	Capital Em- ployed.	Value of Annual Product.
Canova.....	\$20,000	\$85,000	Miller.....	\$15,000	\$50,000
Howard.....	15,000	50,000	St. Lawrence.....	50,000	135,000
Bridgewater.....	5,000	20,000	Alexandria.....	5,000	23,000
Canton.....	5,000	21,000	Springfield.....	25,000	70,000
Speartfish.....	18,000	54,000	Brookings.....	25,000	68,000
Deadwood.....	40,000	120,000	Aurora.....	10,000	30,000
Wentworth.....	8,000	30,000	White.....	10,000	29,000
Arlington.....	8,000	28,000	Columbia.....	18,000	56,000
De Smet.....	10,000	29,000	Groton.....	30,000	83,000
Milltown.....	10,000	28,000	Chamberlain.....	20,000	62,000
Blunt.....	40,000	110,000	Kimball.....	18,000	57,000
Pierre.....	10,000	29,000	Minnesela.....	20,000	60,000
Milbank.....	21,000	62,000	Bloomington.....	10,000	30,000
Forest City.....	12,000	37,000	Clark.....	6,000	24,000
Egan.....	15,000	48,000	Vermillion.....	18,000	56,000
Gettysburg.....	6,000	20,000	Kampeska.....	8,000	30,000
Crook City.....	18,000	55,000	Kranzburg.....	10,000	33,000
Rapid City.....	50,000	84,000	Waverly.....	20,000	61,000
Flandreau.....	18,000	54,000	Traverse.....	10,000	35,000
Castlewood.....	20,000	60,000	Woonsocket.....	30,000	85,000
Huron.....	20,000	62,000	Artesian City.....	12,000	40,000
Montrose.....	15,000	45,000	Ashton.....	25,000	70,000
Bon Homme.....	6,000	25,000	Okobojo.....	6,000	18,000
Jamesville.....	35,000	60,000	Parker.....	20,000	60,000
Claremont.....	8,000	30,000	Centreville.....	15,000	52,000
Custer City.....	12,000	42,000	Marion.....	8,000	28,000
Hermosa.....	10,000	35,000	Elk Point.....	30,000	85,000
Mitchell.....	40,000	110,000	Richland.....	10,000	36,000
Eureka.....	12,000	40,000	Yankton.....	30,000	90,000
Mount Vernon.....	16,000	50,000	Gayville.....	8,000	28,000
Webster.....	18,000	61,000	Volga.....	10,000	36,000
Gary.....	25,000	72,000	Ipswich.....	5,000	18,000
Wittenberg.....	5,000	12,000	Alexandria.....	8,000	20,500
Altamont.....	20,000	64,000	Tripp.....	3,500	17,000
Castalia.....	15,000	43,125	Highmore.....	5,000	14,000
Buffalo Gap.....	5,000	14,000	Lennox.....	5,000	20,000
Big Stone City.....	16,000	45,000	Howard.....	4,000	18,000
Scotland.....	15,000	40,000	Langford.....	10,000	33,000

The Dairy.— Butter making has never received as much attention from our farmers as its importance warrants. There is always a demand for good butter, and making it is profitable under conditions which freely exist throughout the state. The statistics of butter and cheese made on the farms will be found in a table elsewhere in this publication. In the last few years the creamery system of making butter has been introduced and no doubt the future will find the number of creameries greatly increased, the statistics of the present time being as follows:

LOCATION.	Capital.	Value of Product.	LOCATION.	Capital.	Value of Product.
Warner.....	\$3,000	\$21,000	Flandreau.....	\$3,000	\$20,000
Gary.....	8,000	22,000	Dell Rapids.....	6,000	30,000
Milbank.....	7,000	32,500	Blunt.....	3,000	12,000
Olivet.....	4,000	16,000	Hillsview.....	4,000	20,000
Bridgeport.....	3,000	10,000	Arlington.....	7,000	27,000
Redfield.....	8,000	42,000	Lennox.....	3,000	18,000
Parker.....	8,000	36,500	Parkston.....	2,000	13,000
Kimball.....	5,000	28,000	Canton.....	4,000	18,500
Hurley.....	8,000	32,000	Sioux Falls.....	15,000	45,000
Tripp.....	2,000	8,000	Woonsocket.....	10,000	40,000
Marion.....	4,000	16,000	Scotland.....	6,000	29,000
De Smet.....	3,000	12,000	Vermillion.....	6,000	30,000
Beresford.....	5,000	16,000	Watertown.....	10,000	42,000
Elk Point.....	10,000	50,000			

Cheese.—The manufacture of cheese is successfully carried on at the following places: Sioux Falls, Bridgeport, De Smet, St. Lawrence, Twin Brooks, Marion, Altamont and Aurora. The product is all consumed in Dakota, the total output being but a fraction as compared with the amount imported.

Minor Industries.—Every community has small establishments variously engaged, but there is room for more. We have wool and flax, we have cattle, sheep and hogs, we have wheat and corn, and we have nearly all the minerals known to geologists. We need more flouring mills, we need packing houses, we need flaxseed oil and oatmeal mills, we need woolen factories, we need wood-working shops, implement factories, iron foundries and machine shops. There is room for legions of capitalists and workers. Of special industries, Watertown has paint works, Pierre has an artificial stone factory, Yankton has cement, woolen and flaxseed oil mills, Sioux Falls has stone polishing works and woolen mills, and Parker has an oatmeal mill.

XIII.

EDUCATION.

Dakota as a territory ranked many of the states in provisions for educational purposes, raising more money by direct taxation in 1887-88 for support of public schools than any one of 24 states. Of the total number of schools in the territory the share of the new State of South Dakota is 2,978, employing 3,971 teachers. By admission, the state comes into possession of two sections—16 and 36 of land, or 1,280 acres, in each township, in all more than 2,000,000 acres, enough to found an enormous school fund. In the leading towns and cities of South Dakota graded and high schools are maintained that equal in equipment, efficiency, administration and scholarship any in the older states. The state is proud of its graded city schools, as it is of the entire public school system. The following table explains itself:

CITIES.	No. of Teachers.	Pupils Enumerated.	Pupils in School.	CITIES.	No. of Teachers.	Pupils Enumerated.	Pupils in School.
Sioux Falls.....	21	1,046	1,396	Pierre	9	287	289
Yankton.....	12	1,046	827	Brookings	6	341	351
Aberdeen.....	12	724	652	Deadwood	5	426	275
Huron.....	12	809	680	Vermillion	4	435	288
Watertown.....	13	1,175	667	Scotland	3	350	270
Mitchell.....	9	500	495	Canton	5	329	244

In addition to the common schools, free to all, there are several institutions for higher and special education, supported by the state, and described under the heading of public institutions, besides universities, colleges and academies under denominational control, and all of high order.

The article devoted to education in the constitution of South Dakota contains 17 sections, the proper educational section being very simple and comprehensive. After reciting the fact that the safety and stability of the government depends upon the morality and intelligence of the people, it says: "It shall be the duty of the legislature to establish and maintain a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all," etc. The disposition of school lands is guarded with minuteness of detail.

XIV.

CHURCHES.

Religion takes deep root in this free Dakotan soil, and the large church attendance bespeaks the interest manifested by the people and shows their spirit in the work. There are Sunday-schools everywhere, with total attendance reaching up into the thousands. Dakota as a territory was always well represented in the national religious and Sunday-school conventions of the country, and in the future South Dakota will have full share in these proceedings. The pulpit of South Dakota contains a number of very bright young men, and ought to furnish the church at large, a few years hence, with some of the most powerful advocates in evangelical work. The educational work of the church in Dakota is shown by several universities, colleges and academies. The Methodists are numerically strong enough in South Dakota to have a conference, the Episcopalians and Catholics each have a bishop, while the Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Baptists have their own governing bodies.

XV.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The State of South Dakota starts with 10 public institutions, exclusive of a \$15,000 temporary capitol building donated by the citizens of Pierre. The various institutions are described under their respective headings:

Agricultural College.—This institution, located at Brookings, is one of the best equipped in faculty and apparatus in the West. Its object is to not only give a thorough collegiate education, but to furnish instruction in various branches of manual industry. Farming, gardening, care of stock, carpentry, blacksmithing, the various parts of the machinist's trade, occupy the young men for two hours each day. The various branches of domestic economy, marketing, cooking, serving food, cutting, fitting and making clothing, typewriting, telegraphy, etc., occupy the young women a corresponding time each day. The course of study, such as commonly lead to the bachelor of science degree are zoology, botany, chemistry, mathematics, physics, history, English language, literature, book-keeping, political economy, and business forms and laws. Much attention is also given to the science of agriculture, horticulture, fruit raising and forestry, as well as to domestic hygiene and all the parts of home making. The college is equipped with the fine chemical laboratory, surveying, engineering and physical apparatus to the value of \$2,500; a farm of 400 acres, herds of thoroughbred cattle, horses, sheep and swine, barns, sheds, teams, and a good outfit of farm tools and machinery. There is also a library of over 1,000 volumes of standard and technical works, and carpenter and machine shops. The cost of all to date is over \$100,000.

There are three college buildings, consisting of a college hall and two dormitories, one for each sex. The institution receives young people, male and female, fifteen years of age and of good moral character, who have a competent knowledge of the common English branches and elementary algebra. A preparatory course is provided, for the purpose of fitting students for the college classes.

By an act of Congress, approved March 2, 1887, and accepted by the territorial legislature March 11, 1887, an "agricultural experiment station" has been established under the direction of this college, and an annual appropri-

ation of \$15,000 is made by the general government to defray the necessary expenses of conducting the same. From this station good results have already been attained. Dr. Lewis McLouth, president of the college, is assisted by a corps of 11 professors and teachers. The trustees are as follows: George Morehouse, treasurer, Brookings; O. T. Grattan, Elkton; John M. Roper, Parker; Joseph Holt, Esmond; A. B. Smedley, Millbank.

University of Dakota.—This institution was located at Vermillion in 1862. In 1881 Congress endowed it with 72 sections of land. The main building is constructed of Sioux Falls stone, 101x72 feet, three stories high, with two wings of the same material, each 48x62, and is one of the most handsome structures in the two Dakotas; in addition there are two dormitory buildings, one of brick and the other of stone. The buildings are heated by steam and have every modern convenience. The total cost of buildings, apparatus and permanent improvements, is \$88,500. Young men and women are admitted on equal terms. Instruction is given in mathematics, literature and Latin, psychology and ethics, history and natural sciences, languages, zoology, chemistry and other branches. A normal department also exists, where students are prepared for the work of teaching. Three degrees are conferred and diplomas given in various departments. The physical and chemical laboratories are provided with all essential apparatus to afford facilities for systematic instruction and practical work. A meteorological station, in connection with the United States signal service, is located at the university. A collection of valuable minerals and fossils forms the nucleus of mineralogical and geological cabinets, and the zoological cabinet contains already a good collection of birds, beetles, and various insects. The library contains several thousand volumes. The university embraces five departments of instruction—the collegiate, the preparatory, the normal, the musical and the commercial. Edward Olson,* the president, is assisted by an excellent faculty of teachers. The trustees are as follows: F. B. Dawson, Secretary; E. E. Clough, Watertown; H. E. Hanson, Vermillion; D. M. Iuman, Vermillion; H. H. Blair, Elk Point; F. J. Cory, Redfield.

Spearfish Normal School.—This school, located at Spearfish, in the north part of the Black Hills, is one of which every Dakotan is justly proud, on account of the high rank it has already attained. The main building is 75x92 feet, built of stone and brick, with a half-mansard roof covered with metallic tiles. A tower rises 120 feet from the centre of the front of the building. The ground plan shows five class and recitation rooms, cloak rooms and commodious corridors. On the second floor are the office, library, assembly room and three recitation rooms. In the basement are the furnace, ventilating apparatus and fuel rooms. The school is professional in character, and young men and woman are taught to become competent teachers, and have the advantage of actual practice in one of the best conducted primary schools in the country, which was organized in connection with the Spearfish public school. Total cost of the buildings, apparatus, permanent improvements, etc., \$30,000. The last session of the legislature appropriated \$25,000 for improvements and new buildings for this institution. F. L. Cook is president. The trustees are as follows: John Wolzmuth, Spearfish; H. O. Anderson, Sturgis; Eben W. Martin, Deadwood; John A. Stanley, Hermosa; Selden P. Flower, Rapid City.

* Killed in Minneapolis, in the Tribune building fire, Nov. 30, 1889. Prof. Olson was a profound scholar and linguist, being conversant with some twenty languages. His death is sincerely mourned.

Madison Normal School.—This institution, located at Madison, is a four-story structure, 76x84 feet, and has cost to date \$35,800. The original normal school building, upon which the territory had expended upward of \$20,000, was destroyed by fire Feb. 4, 1886, after having been occupied but eight weeks. Four days after the fire the citizens met in mass meeting, and the result was that the city of Madison issued \$25,000 in bonds to rebuild. The territory afterwards assumed the amount. The dormitory is also a four-story building, and, like the main structure, is well finished and furnished. The course of study consists of four courses, namely: Elementary, requiring three years to complete; advanced, which runs with the elementary, and requires four years, as it takes Latin, trigonometry, and surveying, in addition; commercial, of one year; and professional, for those who, having taken courses in other institutions, wish to fit themselves for teaching. Expenses of students are brought down to the lowest possible figure, board at the dormitory being from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per week. This includes everything but lights and laundry work. W. H. H. Beadle is president of the school. The trustees are as follows: A. E. Clough, Madison; J. A. Trow, Madison; G. W. Evarts, Ouida; G. L. Pinkham, Miller; John Norton, Webster.

School of Mines.—This school occupies a handsome three-story brick building, 53x37 feet, at Rapid City. The laboratory building is two stories in height, and 138x60 feet in size. It is not attached to the college building proper, but stands a couple of hundred feet from it. The power is furnished by a Corliss engine of 40 horse-power. The stamps, crushers, rolls, jigs, vanners, pans, tanks, furnaces, etc., are all of actual working size, and furnished by leading manufacturers of mining machinery. Prof. Frank R. Carpenter, dean of the school, says: "The Black Hills offer special and peculiar advantages for such an institution. We have, close at hand, a greater variety of mines than any other school of mines in existence, and have opportunities to practically and efficiently study the science of geology and kindred branches, such as are seldom found at one point. From Rapid City there are within easy reach nearly all the older geological formations, a feature not met with in any other locality within hundreds of miles. By going from Rapid City to Harney Peak, a distance of but 25 miles, one passes over the upturned edges of nearly all known rocks from the cretaceous age to the granite. Within a distance of 50 miles are mines of tin, copper, iron, antimony, lead, nickel, gold and silver. To the north and west are coal measures, oil fields and salt springs, thus giving us in small space nearly all the more valuable mineral deposits useful to man. It can therefore be truthfully said, that in the Black Hills regions is a greater variety of rocks and useful minerals than is elsewhere known to exist in any area of like size." The student is required to make assays and thoroughly treat various kinds of ores. The chemical laboratory is supplied with everything necessary to the work, and the geological and mineralogical cabinet is large and well furnished. The library contains all of the principal works upon chemistry, mining, geology, metallurgy, etc. Among the sciences taught special attention is given to the study of mineralogy, geology, chemistry, engineering, assaying, and the practical treatment of ores. Courses of lectures are delivered on these and allied subjects, including mining law. This school is aiding much in making known the wonderful resources of the Black Hills

region. The trustees of the school are as follows: John R. Brennan, Rapid City; Virgil T. Price, Rapid City; S. M. Booth, Custer; R. L. Grimshaw, Deadwood; M. C. Connors, Spearfish.

School for Deaf Mutes.—This institution occupies two buildings located at Sioux Falls, and cost \$53,000. The main building has two stories and an eight-foot basement. The dormitory is three stories and basement. Both buildings are made of Sioux Falls granite, and trimmed with red pipestone. Water, gas, sewer pipes and steam-heating apparatus are placed in the buildings throughout, and great care has been taken in the provision of ventilating and lighting every room. There is also a shop building in which trades are taught, a laundry building and a cow and horse barn. The discipline, scholarship and general educational advantages of the school are highly gratifying. Cleanliness is a charming feature of the institution, and the pupils are bright and evidently happy. James Simpson, a semi-mute, the superintendent, is a man of marked ability and energy, and an educator of high class. The trustees of the school are as follows: John F. Norton, Sioux Falls; Frank A. Durkee, Alexandria; John H. Patten, Carthage; Frank M. Steere, Clark; J. L. Colton, Tioga.

Soldiers' Home.—This institution, for the construction of which the last legislature issued \$15,000 in bonds, is being built at Hot Springs, in the Black Hills, a most appropriate location, because of the healing springs located there, and of the general healthfulness and scenic surroundings. The trustees of the home are as follows: Thos. A. Bones, president, Webster; W. V. Lucas, secretary, Chamberlain; J. J. Kleiner, treasurer, Pierre; W. P. Phillips, superintendent of building, Hot Springs; S. F. Hammond, Ashton.

The corner stone of the main building was laid November 11th, under the auspices of the masonic grand lodge.

Hospital for the Insane.—The hospital for the insane at Yankton was the first of the kind built in any of the territories. The total cost of the original buildings and permanent improvements was \$239,960. The buildings are of brick, located on high ground two miles north of Yankton, surrounded by a farm of 640 acres that was donated by the United States. The asylum is equipped with steam-heating apparatus, water pipes and all the latest appliances for the comfort of its unfortunate occupants. In front of the buildings there is a landscape garden of 40 acres, with neatly graveled drives and beautiful shade and evergreen trees. An orchard of nearly 1,000 fruit trees flourishes on the east side of the asylum farm. The garden and farm, operated by the hospital provides all the vegetables, grain and small fruits necessary to supply the demands of the institution. The officers and trustees of the hospital are as follows: Resident officers: H. F. Livingston, superintendent; J. A. Potter, steward; O. M. Seehuns, assistant physician; Laura Chamberlain, matron. Trustees: James W. Talcott, Elk Point; Zincy Richey, Yankton; Wm. B. Valentine, Yankton; O. H. Dahl, Sioux Falls; George W. Snow, Springfield.

Reform School.—This institution, located at Plankinton at a cost of \$30,000, is for juvenile offenders. The youth of Dakota do not seem to be of the wayward kind, because so far there has been a very small number of inmates. C. W. Ainsworth is superintendent. The trustees are as follows: F. D. Powers, Mt. Vernon; C. C. Moulton, Faulkton; Thos. E. Camburn, Aberdeen; J. M. R. Hanson, Plankinton; H. D. Walrath, Watertown.

Penitentiary.—The buildings of this penal institution are located a little distance north of the business portion of Sioux Falls, on a site overlooking the Big Sioux river. The main building is 54x70 feet in size, with two wings, each 51x77 feet. Native jasper was used in construction. The establishment is supplied with steam-heating apparatus, electric lights, and a fine system of water-works. Commodious and well-appointed workshops have been established, where prisoners are regularly kept at work. One wing of the building is used by the general Government for the confinement of persons who violate United States laws. Dakota furnished \$102,000 for the erection and equipment of this penitentiary, and the work was not begun until the first board of directors had made a careful examination of a number of Eastern prisons, so as to be able to take advantage of every modern improvement as the work progressed. It contains about 80 prisoners. Theodore D. Kanouse is warden. The trustees of the prison are as follows: G. A. Uline, Dell Rapids; Roy Williams, Sioux Falls; O. S. Pender, Salem; B. S. Williams, Yankton; J. F. Ferguson, Lennox.

XVI.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Until the Sioux reservation comes into market the most of the vacant lands in South Dakota will be found in the Rapid City (Black Hills) district. There is some good land left in the Aberdeen district, a little still to be had in the Huron district, a little less yet vacant in the Watertown district, and none to speak of in the Mitchell and Yankton districts. The following tables show the vacant lands by counties and districts in South Dakota, except 113,860 acres in the Aberdeen district, and 3,600 acres in the Watertown district, which belong to North Dakota:

RAPID CITY LAND DISTRICT.

OFFICE AT RAPID CITY, PENNINGTON COUNTY.

J. P. LUSE, *Register.*

GEORGE V. AYERS, *Receiver.*

COUNTIES.	ACRES VACANT OCT. 1, 1889.	
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.
Fall River	136,704	572,000
Custer	193,715	88,000
Pennington.....	261,605	23,000
Meade.....	238,233	176,000
Lawrence.....	34,500	
Butte.....	121,432	446,000
Harding.....		704,000
Burdick.....		700,000
Ewing.....		722,000
	986,189	3,431,000

The above does not include the mineral lands of the Rapid City district, which is all unsurveyed, and is estimated at 1,100,000 acres. In Fall River, Meade, Harding and Burdick counties large tracts of land have been surveyed this year, but plats had not been filed up to date of above report.

ABERDEEN LAND DISTRICT.

OFFICE AT ABERDEEN, BROWN COUNTY.

J. Q. A. BRADEN, *Register.*C. J. C. MACLEOD, *Receiver.*

COUNTIES.	Acres Vacant Oct. 1, 1889.	COUNTIES.	Acres Vacant Oct. 1, 1889.
Walworth.....	95,040	Dickey North Dakota.....	21,540
Edmunds.....	62,560	McIntosh North Dakota.....	19,920
Campbell.....	108,480	Emmons North Dakota.....	15,490
McPherson.....	368,000		
Total acres vacant.....	747,940		

HURON LAND DISTRICT.

OFFICE AT HURON, BEADIE COUNTY.

JAMES McDOWELL, *Register.*O. W. BAIR, *Receiver.*

COUNTIES.	Acres Vacant Oct. 1, 1889.	COUNTIES.	Acres Vacant Oct. 1, 1889.
Hughes.....	6,040	Hanford.....	18,500
Totten.....	80,000	Sully.....	6,000
Hyde.....	25,000	Spink.....	1,500
Faulk.....	23,500	Beadie.....	1,600
Total acres vacant.....	189,100		

WATERTOWN LAND DISTRICT.

OFFICE AT WATERTOWN, CODINGTON COUNTY.

C. G. WILLIAMS, *Register.*R. E. CARPENTER, *Receiver.*

COUNTIES.	Acres Vacant Oct. 1, 1889.	COUNTIES.	Acres Vacant Oct. 1, 1889.
Marshall.....	6,160	Haudlin.....	1,200
Roberts.....	1,280	Deuel.....	2,320
Day.....	11,400	Kingsbury.....	680
Grant.....	1,440	Brookings.....	160
Codington.....	3,160	Sargent North Dakota.....	2,080
Clark.....	10,560	Richland North Dakota.....	1,520
Total acres vacant.....	44,960		

YANKTON LAND DISTRICT.

OFFICE AT YANKTON, YANKTON COUNTY.

SOLOMON WENZEL, *Register.*L. M. ZIEGLER, *Receiver.*

COUNTIES.	Acres Vacant Oct. 1, 1889.
Charles Mix.....	11,017
Douglas.....	1,880

MITCHELL LAND DISTRICT.

OFFICE AT MITCHELL, DAVISON COUNTY.

M. H. ROWLEY, *Register*.R. W. WHELLOCK, *Receiver*.

Brule county—5,000 acres along bluffs of Missouri river comprise all vacant land in this district.

With the opening of the Sionx and Sisseton reservations, together with other vacant lands, the total acreage of the state awaiting occupancy will aggregate 17,000,000.

How to Acquire Government Land.—The public lands now open for settlement in Dakota may be acquired under the homestead, pre-emption, and timber culture laws.

The pre-emption is in effect a contract to purchase not exceeding 160 acres of land from the Government. Residence and improvement are stipulated as conditions which must be complied with, the law requiring at least six months continuous residence and cultivation, and giving the pre-emptor two years and nine months in which to make proof and payment. The pre-emptor must first undertake some act of improvement on the land (before filing) and is given three months from date of such beginning of settlement in which to file what is called his declaratory statement. On filing this paper he is required to pay a fee of \$2 at the land office. The price of the land is \$1.25 an acre.

The homestead of 160 acres or less is free to those who complete the required term of five years' residence and cultivation. A filing fee of \$1 is exacted, in addition to a supplementary fee of \$10 required in all cases. On making final proof the land office fee is \$1. Homesteads may be commuted, after six months residence, etc., by proceeding the same as under the pre-emption law and paying the Government price per acre.

Soldiers and sailors who served in the Union army or navy may file their declaratory statements covering certain tracts of land, not to exceed 160 acres in each case, and are given six months in which to begin settlement. On filing a fee of \$2 is paid at the land office. They are allowed the time of their service, up to four years, in computing the period of five years. The fee on making proof is \$4.

The timber culture claim, or "tree claim," is entered under a contract to cultivate at least 10 acres of timber on a tract of 160 acres. The filing fee is \$14. The claimant must break or plow at least 5 acres of land the first year; the second, cultivate the 5 acres broken, and plow a second 5 acres; the third year, plant the first 5 to trees, cuttings or seeds and cultivate the second 5 acres; the fourth year continue the cultivation of the trees on the first 5 acres and plant the second to trees, cuttings or seeds; the succeeding 4 years to continue the cultivation as far as may be necessary of the full 10 acres. Proof may be made, after 8 years, by showing compliance with the law, which requires the cultivation stated: the planting of at least 2,750 trees, cuttings or seed hills on each acre of the 10 or more acres planted, and the thrifty growth at the time of making proof of at least 675 trees on each acre of the 10 acre tract. The fee on proving up is \$4, payable at the land office. It is usual to plant 12 acres instead of 10, for precaution's sake, and it is much the better plan to plant trees than seeds.

Heads of families, widows, single persons of either sex, of the age of 21 or over, and who are citizens of the United States, are the persons by whom the public lands may be acquired as above. Deserted wives, who are dependent on their own resources for their support and that of their families, are allowed by the Government, under several well established rulings, the same rights as those of a head of a family.

Relinquishments of public lands can often be had from settlers at low prices, that is, parties who have filed on land will sell out, for various reasons.

Cheap Deeded Lands. Those who are able and prefer to invest in deeded lands in the older and better settled parts of South Dakota instead of taking up Government land on the frontier, can get such lands, with or without improvements, in nearly every part of the state. The price of land is low because of the competition of the free public domain.

There never was but one grant to railroads in South Dakota, a half million acres, to what is now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern Company, and a very little of this is left.

All of the land offices in South Dakota are in railroad towns.

XVII.

FINANCES.

State Debt.—The bonded state debt of South Dakota is \$710,200, every dollar of which is wisely expended in the construction of public institutions, 10 in number, of which every citizen is proud. The interest rate on this debt is from 4½ to 5½ per cent. The schedule of bonds is herewith given:

\$77,500.00	Five per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1883, issued for construction of west wing, etc., Insane Hospital at Yankton, payable May 1, 1903, or at the option of the state after May 1, 1888.
12,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1883, issued for construction of School for Deaf Mutes at Sioux Falls, payable May 1, 1903, or at the option of the state after May 1, 1883.
30,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1883, issued for construction of main building of Dakota University at Vermillion, payable May 1, 1903, or at the option of the state after May 1, 1893.
30,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1883, issued for permanent improvements, etc., Dakota Penitentiary at Sioux Falls, payable May 1, 1903, or at the option of the state after May 1, 1888.
10,000.00	Five per cent bonds, dated Nov. 20, 1883, issued for construction of Agricultural College at Brookings, payable Nov. 20, 1903, or at the option of the state after Nov. 20, 1893.
10,000.00	Five per cent bonds, dated Dec. 31, 1883, issued for construction of Agricultural College at Brookings, payable Dec. 30, 1903, or at the option of the state after Dec. 31, 1893.
2,000.00	Five per cent bonds, dated April 22, 1884, issued for construction of Agricultural College at Brookings, payable April 22, 1894, or at the option of the state after April 22, 1894.
500.00	Five per cent bond, dated Sept. 18, 1884, for construction of Agricultural College at Brookings, payable Sept. 18, 1904, or at option of the state after Sept. 18, 1894.
500.00	Five per cent bond, dated Dec. 6, 1884, for construction of Agricultural College at Brookings, payable Dec. 6, 1904, or at option of the state after Dec. 6, 1894.
15,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1885, issued for furnishing main building, etc., Dakota University, payable May 1, 1905, or at option of the state after May 1, 1890.
20,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated July 1, 1885, issued for completing Agricultural College at Brookings, payable July 1, 1905, or at the option of the state after July 1, 1895.
16,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated July 1, 1885, issued for constructing dormitory, etc., School for Deaf Mutes, payable July 1, 1905, or at the option of the state after July 1, 1895.
13,600.00	Six per cent bonds, dated July 1, 1885, issued for completion Madison Normal School, payable July 1, 1905, or at the option of the state after July 1, 1895.
10,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated July 1, 1885, issued for construction of School of Mines at Rapid City, payable July 1, 1905, or at the option of the state after July 1, 1895.
90,000.00	Four and one-half per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1887, issued for refunding 6 per cent bonds of 1881, payable May 1, 1907, or at the option of the state after May 1, 1897.
30,000.00	Five per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1887, issued for Dakota Reform School at Plankinton, payable May 1, 1907, or at the option of the state after May 1, 1897.
23,000.00	Five per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1887, issued for Deaf Mute School at Sioux Falls, payable May 1, 1907, or at the option of the state after May 1, 1897.
23,000.00	Five per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1887, issued for School of Mines at Rapid City, payable May 1, 1907, or at the option of the state after May 1, 1897.
25,000.00	Five per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1887, issued for Normal School at Spearfish, payable May 1, 1897.
92,500.00	Four and one-half per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1887, issued for Dakota Hospital for Insane at Yankton, payable May 1, 1907, or at the option of the state after May 1, 1892.
30,000.00	Four and one-half per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1887, issued for University of Dakota at Vermillion, payable May 1, 1907.
14,300.00	Four and one-half per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1887, issued for Dakota Penitentiary at Sioux Falls, payable May 1, 1907, or at the option of the state after May 1, 1897.
54,500.00	Four and one-half per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1887, issued for Agricultural College at Brookings, payable May 1, 1907.
35,800.00	Four and one-half per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1887, issued for Normal School at Madison, payable May 1, 1902.
45,000.00	Four per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1889, issued for Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs, payable May 1, 1909.

\$710,200.00

County Debt.—The 50 organized counties of South Dakota have a total indebtedness of \$2,059,163, of which one-fourth belongs to the single county of Lawrence. The debt was created for the erection of court houses, bridges and other permanent improvements. A summary of the financial standing of each county on June 1, 1889, is herewith presented:

COUNTIES	Amount of Bonds Issued	Amount of Warrants Outstanding	Amount of Cash on Hand and in Bank	Amount of Hard Cash for Warrants
Aurora.....	\$2,000	\$1,861		\$1,618
Beadle.....	69,000	7,100		1,400
Bon Homme (a).....				
Brookings (b).....	21,500	3,777	\$3,018	1,114
Brown.....		5,260		1,611
Brule.....		1,752		
Buffalo.....		1,616		
Butte.....	11,810	000	1,701	5,461
Campbell.....		11,710		1,000
Charles Mix.....	12,500	2,000	377	2,142
Clark.....	15,600	8,550		2,570
Clay.....	1,500		1,667	3,808
Codington.....	39,600	6,671		5,410
Custer.....	18,846	25,260	6,578	282
Davison.....	70,000	200	\$1,181	7,000
Day (c).....	15,000	1,749		1,170
Deuel.....	11,500			1,520
Douglas.....		16,863		3,673
Edmunds.....	13,200	2,000	2,127	600
Fall River.....		18,757		2,612
Faulk.....		32,654		6,721
Grant.....	106,000			
Hamlin.....		97		141
Hand.....		2,785		573
Hanson.....	20,000			2,500
Hughes.....	50,100		1,319	2,725
Hutchinson.....	3,722		778	2,472
Hyde.....	26,100	25,000		1,000
Jerauld.....		19,000		1,215
Kingsbury.....	13,000	000		2,120
Lake.....	30,000			
Lawrence (d).....	\$17,750	\$3,813	\$16,986	2,189
Lincoln (e).....				
McCook.....	20,000	401		3,412
McPherson.....		8,227		2,512
Marshall.....	5,600	1,200		000
Mead (f).....	150,800	2,748		740
Miner.....	10,000	6,011		780
Minnichua.....	12,000		1,845	0,912
Moody (g).....			2,200	
Pennington.....	64,000		2,590	0,012
Potter.....	1,000	10,750		
Roberts (h).....	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,800
Sanborn.....		1,000		
Spink (i).....		5,000		
Sully.....	12,000	1,000		0,000
Turner.....	12,000	2,000		6,121
Union.....	3,100	000		
Walworth.....		0,000		
Yankton.....				6,100
Total.....	\$2,140,000	\$80,000	\$100,000	\$8,000,000

(a) Bon Homme county.—The courts of this county have ordered that the state auditor be given.

(b) Brookings county.—The board created July 1, 1889, was authorized to expend.

(c) Day county.—Has an indebtedness amounting to \$10,000, but has no assets, owing to \$1,000 in debt.

(d) Lawrence county.—Surrendered to the state for non-payment of taxes.

(e) Lincoln county.—No indebtedness.

(f) Meade county.—The board of commissioners of this county has ordered that the state auditor be given.

(g) Moody county.—No indebtedness.

(h) Roberts county.—The board of commissioners of this county has ordered that the state auditor be given \$10,000 of fraudulent warrants, which the county treasurer has refused to pay, and the county treasurer from paying.

(i) Spink county.—Suffered from a fire which destroyed the county treasury.

Banks.—South Dakota has 235 banks, or more than in 19 of the older states. The national banks number 33, and the combined banking capital of the state is nearly \$8,000,000.

Assessed Value.—The total value of all property in South Dakota, excepting \$20,000,000 in railroads, as returned by the assessors, is \$97,342,440.60, much less than half the real worth. It will be seen by the table that only 12,610,049 acres of the nearly 50,000,000 in the state are assessed, the remaining area being in Government land, homesteads, etc., not taxable, and Indian reservations. The assessed value of land is only a little over \$4 an acre. The following table gives the number of acres assessed together with number and value of the live stock of the state:

THE JOURNAL OF THE

ASSESSMENT RETURNS, 1889—(CONTINUED).

COUNTIES.	ACRES OF LAND.		HORSES.		MULES AND ASSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		TOTAL.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Miner.....	241,634	817,583.00	3,641	133,521.00	123	4,655.00	7,705	85,503.00	1,312	1,484.00	2,774	6,325.00	1,313,237.00
Minnehaha.....	113,791	2,945,421.00	7,665	381,299.00	311	15,250.00	21,953	212,085.00	5,654	8,837.00	11,174	30,642.00	10,088,606.00
Moody.....	247,514	1,375,720.00	4,192	207,869.00	78	2,865.00	9,978	100,677.00	2,875	4,164.00	2,175	6,791.00	2,001,115.00
Pennington.....	99,049	619,756.00	8,749	140,351.00	131	5,820.00	9,338	161,694.00	4,402	8,761.00	765	3,453.00	2,349,447.00
Potter.....	195,620	514,998.00	1,580	66,707.00	121	5,045.00	2,623	54,879.00	1,497	1,507.00	619	1,647.00	835,950.00
Roberts.....	116,471	344,945.00	1,167	32,263.00	21	662.00	2,355	23,513.00	922	922.00	334	729.00	458,665.00
Sandborn.....	930,267	783,834.00	8,165	101,831.00	135	4,720.00	7,679	50,446.00	1,896	1,594.00	4,230	8,162.00	1,265,533.00
Spink.....	671,969	2,345,870.00	8,636	394,250.00	406	18,453.00	12,687	145,067.00	9,634	12,340.00	4,836	11,917.00	3,805,408.00
Sully.....	312,840	974,890.00	1,805	56,870.00	156	5,420.00	4,417	44,778.00	2,839	1,997.00	414	1,073.00	1,135,997.00
Turner.....	341,819	1,279,160.00	5,180	160,355.00	103	4,000.00	17,533	126,470.00	5,128	4,805.00	12,763	24,565.00	2,033,280.00
Union.....	245,590	1,510,037.00	6,354	240,880.00	192	8,575.00	19,653	177,790.00	440	440.00	2,772	3,117.00	2,217,404.00
Walworth.....	112,512	340,325.00	957	63,895.00	57	3,447.00	2,715	56,803.00	990	1,742.00	888	2,081.00	543,803.00
Yankton.....	201,396.14	1,520,554.00	5,284	214,522.00	101	5,375.00	18,712	117,996.00	3,723	3,733.00	13,68	35,085.00	3,153,255.00
Total.....	12,610,049.90	\$51,475,558.50	191,557	\$7,631,228.00	7,489	\$319,611.00	448,234	\$4,734,618.50	134,823	\$164,175.50	209,110	\$481,117.60	\$97,342,440.00

XVIII.

NEWSPAPERS.

The never-missing factor, an essential element of everything American—the press—was set up at the very beginning of the territorial history, at Yankton and Sioux Falls. South Dakota has 275 publications, more than in Minnesota, our neighbor to the east, with five times the population, and more than in the states of Vermont, Delaware, South Carolina and Nevada combined. Every principal town has one or more dailies, which rank in character and influence with much older journals of the East. The weekly papers of South Dakota, too, are creditable to the large, intelligent and moral commonwealth which has just taken its rightful place in the great family of states, a consummation largely due to the energy and persistence—knowing their rights and daring to maintain them—of the editorial fraternity, exerted faithfully and intelligently in this cause, as in everything else for the public weal.

Another evidence of the fact that the people of South Dakota belong to a reading and letter-writing class is shown by the number of post-offices, there being a total of 627 in the state, as appears from the list given elsewhere.

XIX.

RAILROADS.

The railroads have been a most important factor in the development of the Dakotas. Roads were built in advance of settlement, the expense of laying track not being as great on the prairies of the great territory as in the hilly sections of the Eastern states and among the mountains of the West. It has not been long since one could ride for hours on express trains throughout Dakota and not see a house or other evidence of civilization. South Dakota has more intersecting and branch lines than the north state, owing to settlement being limited largely to the region east of the Missouri river, the Sioux reservation covering such a large area of the south state. Two of the chief railroads of South Dakota halt at the Missouri river, waiting for the opening of the reservation to pass across to the Black Hills and on to the Pacific coast. The present total railroad mileage of South Dakota is 2,400 miles, divided between the following companies: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago & Northwestern; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern; Minneapolis & St. Louis, and Union Central.

XX.

POSTAL GUIDE FOR SOUTH DAKOTA.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE STATE OCT. 1, 1889.

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Aberdeen.....	Brown.	Bradley.....	Clark.
Ada.....	Jerauld.	Branhall.....	Hyde.
Adelia.....	Turner.	Brandon.....	Minnehaha.
Afton.....	Hyde.	Brandt.....	Deuel.
Albee.....	Grant.	Brant Lake.....	Lake.
Alcester.....	Union.	Brayton.....	Sully.
Alexandria, C. H.....	Hanson.	Bridgeport.....	Custer.
Alpena.....	Jerauld.	Bridgewater.....	McCook.
Alpha.....	McPherson.	Bright.....	Spink.
Alsen.....	Clay.	Brisbane.....	Sanborn.
Altamont.....	Deuel.	Bristol.....	Day.
Alwilda.....	Sanborn.	Britton, C. H.....	Marshall.
Amboy.....	Sanborn.	Broadland.....	Beadle.
Ames.....	Hand.	Brookings, C. H.....	Brookings.
Anaherst.....	Marshall.	Brooklyn.....	Lincoln.
Andover.....	Day.	Brownsville.....	Lawrence.
Andrus.....	Bon Homme.	Bruce.....	Brookings.
Antioch.....	Lincoln.	Brule.....	Union.
Appleby.....	Codington.	Bryant.....	Hamlin.
Applegate.....	Campbell.	Buffalo Centre.....	Buffalo.
Appomattox.....	Potter.	Buffalo Gap.....	Custer.
Arena.....	McPherson.	Barbark.....	Clay.
Argo.....	Brookings.	Borch.....	Marshall.
Arlington.....	Kingsbury.	Burlette.....	Hand.
Armada.....	Spink.	Barkmere.....	Paulk.
Armour.....	Douglas.	Barnside.....	Charles Mix.
Artesian City.....	Sanborn.	Bashnell.....	Brookings.
Ashcroft.....	Ewing.	Bussard.....	Hughes.
Ashton.....	Spink.	Butler.....	Day.
Athol.....	Spink.	Butte.....	Butte.
Aubrey.....	Minnehaha.	Callihan.....	Sanborn.
Augusta.....	Sully.	Campbell.....	Campbell.
Aurora.....	Brookings.	Camp Crook.....	Harding.
Avon.....	Bon Homme.	Canastota.....	McCook.
Badus.....	Lake.	Canning.....	Hughes.
Bailey.....	Hand.	Canova.....	Miner.
Bakerville.....	Custer.	Canton, C. H.....	Lincoln.
Baltic.....	Minnehaha.	Carbonate.....	Lawrence.
Bancroft.....	Kingsbury.	Carlton.....	Clark.
Bangor, C. H.....	Walworth.	Carson.....	Sully.
Banner.....	Lincoln.	Carthage.....	Miner.
Bard.....	Hanson.	Cascade.....	Fall River.
Bartholdi.....	Charles Mix.	Castalia.....	Charles Mix.
Bates.....	Hand.	Castlewood, C. H.....	Hamlin.
Bath.....	Brown.	Cave Hills.....	Ewing.
Bear Gulch.....	Lawrence.	Cavour.....	Beadle.
Beatrice.....	Beadle.	Cedar.....	Hand.
Beaver.....	Miner.	Centennial Park.....	Lawrence.
Belford.....	Aurora.	Central City.....	Lawrence.
Benclare.....	Minnehaha.	Centreville.....	Turner.
Bend.....	Meade.	Chamberlain, C. H.....	Brule.
Beresford.....	Union.	Chandler.....	Charles Mix.
Berton.....	Miner.	Chapelle.....	Hyde.
Beulah.....	Douglas.	Chedi.....	Brown.
Big Bottom.....	Meade.	Chester.....	Lake.
Big Springs.....	Union.	Childstown.....	Turner.
Big Stone City.....	Grant.	Choteau Creek.....	Bon Homme.
Bijou Hills.....	Brule.	Claremont.....	Brown.
Black Hawk.....	Meade.	Clark, C. H.....	Clark.
Blendon.....	Davison.	Clay Point.....	Clay.
Blinson.....	Moody.	Clear Lake.....	Deuel.
Bloomington.....	Clay.	Clifton.....	Sully.
Bloomington.....	Charles Mix.	Colman.....	Moody.
Blue Blanket.....	Walworth.	Columbia, C. H.....	Brown.
Bluevale.....	Pennington.	Colvin.....	Charles Mix.
Bluff Centre.....	Clay.	Como.....	Hand.
Blunt.....	Hughes.	Copp.....	Potter.
Bolton.....	Clay.	Coral.....	Spink.
Bon Homme.....	Bon Homme.	Cornelion.....	Potter.
Bonilla.....	Beadle.	Cornell.....	Sanborn.
Bowdle.....	Edmunds.	Corona.....	Roberts.
Boz.....	Spink.	Cortlandt.....	Edmunds.

SOUTHERN SAKOYA COMPANY

SOUTH DAKOTA—CONTINUED.

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Houghton.....	Brown.	Marion.....	Turner.
Hoven.....	Potter.	Marshalltown.....	Clay.
Howard, C. H.....	Miner.	Marston.....	Sully.
Howell.....	Hand.	Martin's Valley.....	Custer.
Huilton.....	Brown.	Marvin.....	Grant.
Humboldt.....	Minnehaha.	Mathews.....	Fall River.
Hurley.....	Turner.	Mayfield.....	Yankton.
Huron, C. H.....	Beadle.	Meckling.....	Clay.
Ida.....	Hyde.	Medas.....	Sanborn.
Idylwilde.....	Turner.	Mellette.....	Spink.
Hion.....	Faulk.	Melvin.....	Custer.
Ipswich, C. H.....	Edmunds.	Menno.....	Hutchinson.
Iroquois.....	Kingsbury.	Merritt.....	Pennington.
Irving.....	Spink.	Merton.....	Clark.
Jamesville.....	Yankton.	Midway.....	Moody.
Jasper.....	Charles Mix.	Milbank, C. H.....	Grant.
Jefferson.....	Union.	Millard.....	Faulk.
Joubert.....	Douglas.	Miller, C. H.....	Hand.
Julian.....	Clark.	Milltown.....	Hutchinson.
Kampeska.....	Codington.	Miner.....	Miner.
Kaspar.....	Sully.	Minnesota, C. H.....	Butte.
Kilder.....	Marshall.	Miranda.....	Faulk.
Kilborn.....	Grant.	Mitchell, C. H.....	Davison.
Kimball.....	Brule.	Moe.....	Lincoln.
Kirkwood.....	Brule.	Montrose.....	McCook.
Kolda.....	Hand.	Morrill.....	Potter.
Komstad.....	Clay.	Moulton.....	Pennington.
Kranzburg.....	Codington.	Mound City, C. H.....	Campbell.
La Belle.....	Spink.	Mount Vernon.....	Davison.
Lafin.....	Lawrence.	Murray.....	Brown.
La Foon.....	Faulk.	Myrtle.....	Bon Homme.
La Grace.....	Campbell.	Naples.....	Clark.
La Grange.....	Yankton.	Nashville.....	Harding.
Lake City.....	Minnehaha.	Neptune.....	Kingsbury.
Lake Henry.....	Kingsbury.	Newark.....	Marshall.
Lakeport.....	Yankton.	New Holland.....	Douglas.
Lake Preston.....	Kingsbury.	New Hope.....	Minnehaha.
Lakeside.....	Beadle.	Ney.....	Sully.
Laketon.....	Brookings.	Norden.....	Deuel.
Langford.....	Marshall.	Norfolk.....	Sally.
Laverne.....	Pennington.	Northville.....	Spink.
Lawrence.....	Beadle.	Norway.....	Yankton.
Lead City.....	Lawrence.	Nurey.....	Lincoln.
Lebanon.....	Potter.	Nutley.....	Day.
Le Beau.....	Walworth.	Oahe.....	Hughes.
Lennox.....	Lincoln.	Oakwood.....	Brookings.
Leola, C. H.....	McPherson.	Odessa.....	Hand.
Lesterville.....	Yankton.	Oelrichs.....	Fall River.
Letcher.....	Sanborn.	Okobajo.....	Sully.
Lewiston.....	Sully.	Ola.....	Brule.
Lily.....	Day.	Oldham.....	Kingsbury.
Lincoln.....	Clay.	Olivet, C. H.....	Hutchinson.
Linden.....	Lincoln.	Onida, C. H.....	Sully.
Link.....	Pennington.	Ordway.....	Brown.
Lodi.....	Clay.	Orient.....	Faulk.
Long Creek.....	Lincoln.	Orland.....	Lake.
Long Lake.....	McPherson.	Orono.....	Edmunds.
Longland.....	Buffalo.	Osceola.....	Kingsbury.
Lookout.....	Pennington.	Otis.....	Custer.
Loretta.....	Bon Homme.	Pactola.....	Pennington.
Lounsbury.....	Day.	Palisade.....	Minnehaha.
Lower Brule.....	Lyman.	Palmer.....	Deuel.
Lyons.....	Minnehaha.	Parker, C. H.....	Turner.
Lyonsville.....	Brule.	Parkston.....	Hutchinson.
McAmley.....	Sully.	Parsons.....	Aurora.
McGrawville.....	Faulk.	Pembroke.....	Potter.
Mabel.....	Hutchinson.	Pennington.....	Minnehaha.
Macy.....	Butte.	Percilla.....	Sully.
Madison, C. H.....	Lake.	Perry.....	Lawrence.
Maitland.....	Fall River.	Phinney.....	Custer.
Manchester.....	Kingsbury.	Pierpoint.....	Day.
Mantid.....	Brown.	Pierre, C. H.....	Hughes.
Maple Grove.....	Lincoln.	Pine Ridge Agency.....	Shannon.
March.....	Charles Mix.	Pitrolic.....	Clark.
Marindahl.....	Yankton.	Plainfield.....	Brule.

SOUTH DAKOTA—CONTINUED.

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Plana	Brown.	South Shore	Codington.
Plankinton, C. H.	Aurora.	Spaulding	Marshall.
Platte	Charles Mix.	Speartish	Lawrence.
Ployd	Brule.	Spencer	McCook.
Postville	Meade.	Spink	Union.
Potter	Potter.	Spotswood	Spink.
Powell	Edmunds.	Springdale	Lincoln.
Prairie Farm	Brookings.	Springfield	Bon Homme.
Prairie Queen	Lake.	Spring Lake	Kingbury.
Pukwana	Brule.	Spring Valley	Turner.
Putney	Brown.	Stephen	Hyde.
Ramsey	McCook.	Stock	Jerauld.
Rauville	Codington.	Stover	Dayton.
Rapid City, C. H.	Pennington.	Strand	Day.
Raymond	Clark.	Strandberg	Grant.
Rediel, C. H.	Spink.	Sturgis, C. H.	Meade.
Red Lake	Brule.	Success	Clark.
Red Stone	Hanson.	Sully	Jerauld.
Ree Heights	Hand.	Summer	Spink.
Republican	Minnehaha.	Sunset	Lawrence.
Reville	Grant.	Sutley	Campbell.
Richards	Buttalo.	Sverdrup	Minnehaha.
Richland	Union.	Swan Lake	Turner.
Ridge	Spink.	Sweetland	Hand.
Riverside	Clay.	Tabor	Bon Homme.
Rives	Brule.	Taop	Minnehaha.
Roanoke	Faulk.	Templeton	Jerauld.
Robey	Aurora.	Tennis	Hyde.
Rockford	Pennington.	Terraville	Lawrence.
Rockerville	Pennington.	Tetonka	Spink.
Rockham	Clark.	Theodore	Walworth.
Rockport	Hanson.	Thorsen	Day.
Rocks	Butter.	Thurs	Campbell.
Romona	Lake.	Tilford	Meade.
Rondell	Brown.	Togstad	Day.
Rose	Edmunds.	Toronto	Domin.
Rosebud	Spink.	Towles	Rose.
Roseland	Meyer.	Traverse	Roberts.
Roslyn	Day.	Trent	McCook.
Roswell	Miner.	Trippe	Hutchinson.
Rousseau	Hughes.	Troy	Grant.
Rowena	Minnehaha.	Truere	Spink.
Rudolph	Brown.	Turney	Spink.
Running Water	Bon Homme.	Turner	Spink.
Saddle Creek	Lincoln.	Twin Brooks	Grant.
Saint Herbert	Edmunds.	Tyndall, C. H.	Bon Homme.
Saint Joseph	Grant.	Vale	Butt.
Saint Lawrence	Hand.	Valley Spring	Minnehaha.
Saint Mary's	Miner.	Vanderbilt	Campbell.
Saint Onge	Lawrence.	Vandervort	Clark.
Salem, C. H.	McCook.	Vedette	Campbell.
Sandham	Turner.	Vega	Buttalo.
Santa Clara	Brown.	Vermont	Brown.
Scandinavia	Beck.	Vernathion, C. H.	Clay.
Scatterwood	Frank.	Vermont City	Edmunds.
Scotland	Bon Homme.	Vesider	Dayton.
Seranton	Walworth.	Vieira	Clark.
Sedgwick	Hyde.	Viewfield	Meade.
Selma	Lincoln.	Vilas	Meade.
Seneca	Faulk.	Virgil	Beck.
Seth	Day.	Voigt	Brookings.
Seward	Hanson.	Von	Yorkton.
Sheridan	Pennington.	Vonny	Hutch.
Sherman	Minnehaha.	Vonny	Meade.
Sherwood	Clark.	Waskita	Clark.
Shiloh	Hughes.	Wassenaar	Yorkton.
Silex	Hand.	Wasson	Walworth.
Silver City	Pennington.	Wasson	Bon Homme.
Sioux Falls, C. H.	Minnehaha.	Wasson	Snow.
Sisseton Agency	Roberts.	Warren	Beaure.
Skjold	Domin.	Warren	Clark.
Smathey	Walworth.	Watson	Tyndall.
Smithville	Meade.	Watson	Snow.
Smithwicks	Fall River.	Watson	Codington.
Smyth	Meade.	Watson	Day.

SOUTH DAKOTA—CONCLUDED.

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Waverly.....	Codington.	Wicklown.....	Lake.
Webster, C. H.....	Day.	Willow Lake.....	Clark.
Welland.....	Decker.	Wilmot, C. H.....	Roberts.
Wellington.....	Minnehaha.	Wilson.....	Grant.
Wentworth.....	Lake.	Winfred.....	Lake.
Wesley.....	Faulk.	Winthrop.....	Beadle.
Wessington.....	Beadle.	Wittenberg.....	Hutchinson.
Wessington Springs, C. H.	Jerauld.	Wolsey.....	Beadle.
Westford.....	Hutchinson.	Woonsocket, C. H.....	Sanborn.
West Point.....	Minnehaha.	Worthing.....	Lincoln.
Westport.....	Brown.	Wounded Knee.....	Shannon.
Wheeler, C. H.....	Charles Mix.	Wyatt.....	Aurora.
White.....	Brookings.	Yale.....	Beadle.
White Lake.....	Aurora.	Yankton, C. H.....	Yankton.
White Rock.....	Roberts.	Yellow Bank.....	Grant.
White Swan.....	Charles Mix.	Zell.....	Faulk.
White wood.....	Lawrence.	Ziskov.....	Yankton.

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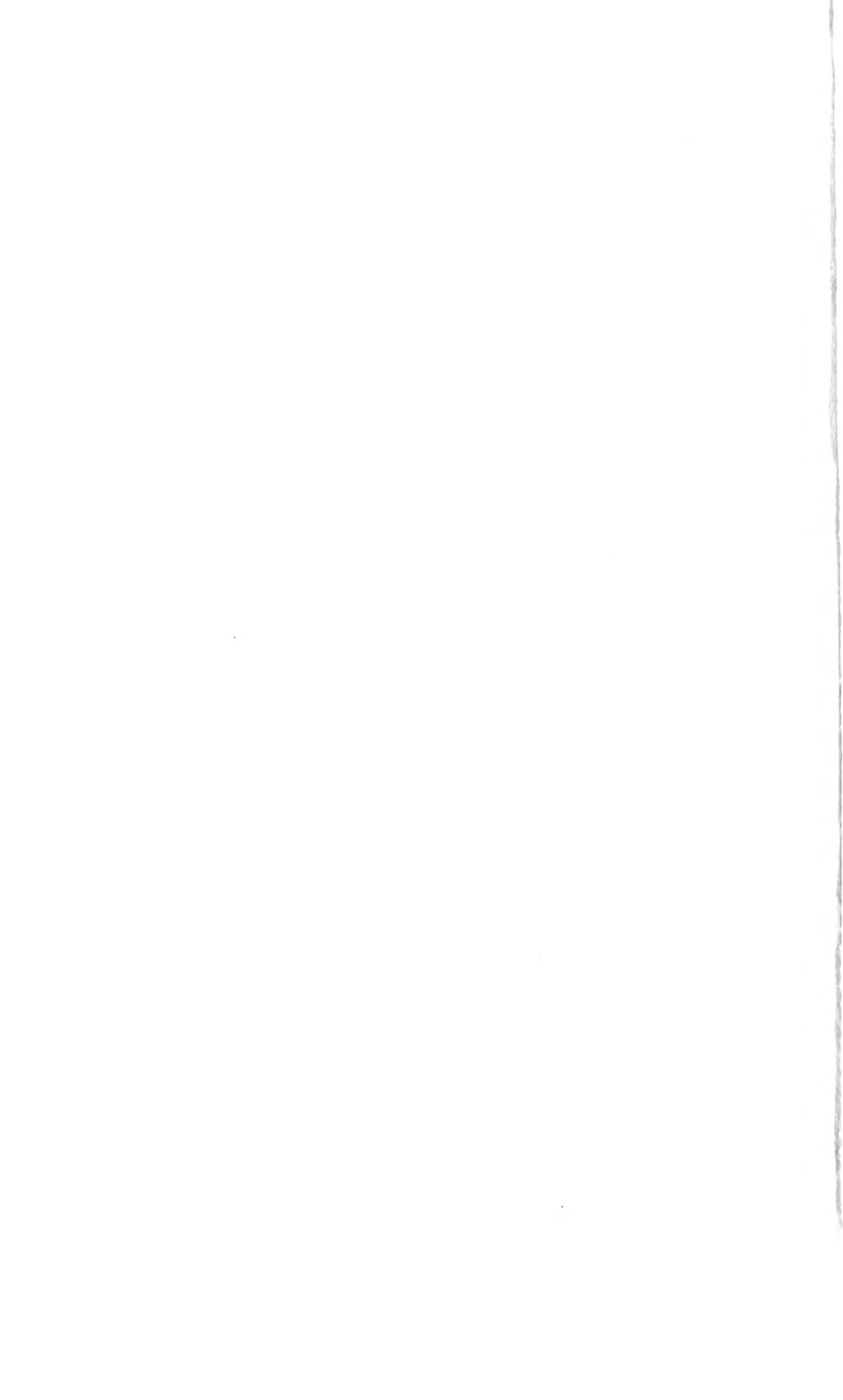
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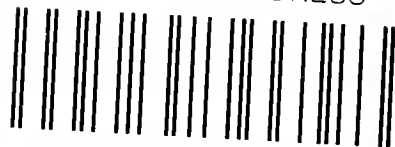
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